

RUNNING RECORD

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME III

CHAIRMAN



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 11 -

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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

PROPOSED AGENDA

Eleventh General Meeting, July 20, 21, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

The Chairman will propose to the Board to prolong its meeting in the evening of Friday, July 20. Will members please keep the evening open for this purpose, if necessary.



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9.00 a.m. Friday, July 20

I - Adoption of agenda

II - Minutes of Tenth General Meeting, June 22, 23, 1973

III - Business arising from the minutes:

1. Amended minutes of the Ninth General Meeting, May 25 and 26, 1973.
2. Correspondence
3. Financial situation report
4. Report by Mrs. Carrothers on the visit to Westlock, the meetings in Edmonton with representatives from Bonnyville and St. Paul and the consultations with the representative of the Alberta provincial government, June 28 and 29, 1973.
5. Report by Ms Duckworth on the consultations with the Newfoundland provincial government, July 4, 1973.
6. Report by Dr. Mackey on the meetings in Bonaventure, Gaspé, Harrington Harbour and Blanc Sablon, July 9 and 10, 1973.
7. Report by the Chairman on the meetings of July 19 with MP's.

2.00 p.m. Friday, July 20

8. Consideration of the hierarchical concept of Bilingual districts, as proposed by D. Cartwright, and review of its application with regard to the districts provisionally recommended.

9. Consideration of definitions proposed by members re:
a. "principal offices"
b. "significant demand"

10. Consideration of a more suitable term for "bilingual districts".

IV - Consideration of Premier Moores' proposal for a federal-provincial conference on the question of bilingual districts, their creation and implementation.

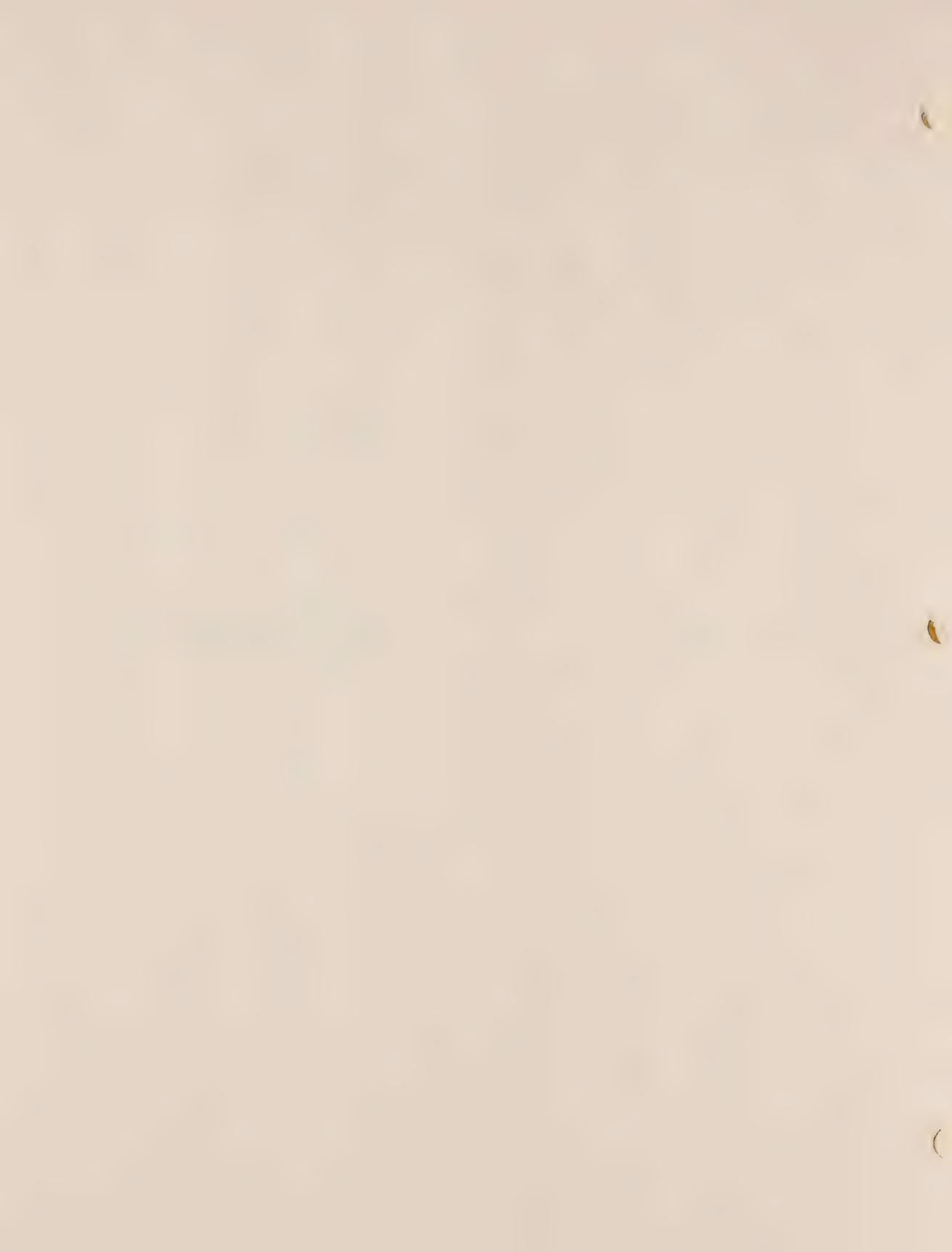
9.00 a.m. Saturday, July 21

- V - Review of members' provincial introductions.
- VI - Proposal re design of cover for final report
- VII - Meeting with Hon. B. Comeau in Halifax
- VIII - Up-dating of work schedule:
 - 1. outstanding visits
 - 2. writing of report
- IX - Other business

Adjournment at 1.00 p.m.

Ottawa
July 13, 1973

R. Morency, As.Sec.-Gen.
Paul Fox, Chairman



CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Onzième séance plénière, les 20 et 21 juillet 1973

110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa

Le président proposera
au Conseil de poursuivre
les délibérations en soirée,
vendredi le 20 juillet.
Vous êtes priés de retenir
la soirée à cette fin.



9h vendredi le 20 juillet

I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour

II - Procès-verbal de la dixième séance, les 22 et 23 juin 1973.

III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal

1. Version finale du procès-verbal de la neuvième séance, les 25 et 26 mai 1973
2. Correspondance
3. Situation financière
4. Rapport de Mme Carrothers sur la visite de Westlock, les rencontres à Edmonton avec les représentants de Bonnyville et Saint-Paul et les consultations avec le représentant du gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta, les 28 et 29 juin 1973.
5. Rapport de Mlle Duckworth sur les consultations avec les autorités provinciales de Terre-Neuve, le 4 juillet 1973.
6. Rapport de M. Mackey sur les rencontres avec les représentants de Bonaventure, Gaspé, Harrington Harbour et Blanc Sablon les 9 et 10 juillet 1973.
7. Rapport du président sur les rencontres de la veille, le 19 juillet, avec les députés fédéraux.

14h vendredi le 20 juillet

8. Considération du concept hiérarchique des districts bilingues avancé par D. Cartwright et revue de son application à l'endroit des districts provisoirement décidés.
9. Considération des définitions proposées par les Commissaires touchant
 - a. "les bureaux principaux"
 - b. "la demande importante"
10. Considération d'une appellation plus appropriée que "district bilingue".

IV - Considération de la proposition de l'hon. F. Moores en vue d'une conférence des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux sur la question des districts bilingues et leur mise en application.

V - Considération des introductions préparées par les Commissaires à l'égard des particularités provinciales.

9h samedi le 21 juillet

VI - Propositions pour le couvert du rapport

VII - Rencontre avec l'hon. B. Comeau à Halifax

VIII - Mise à jour du plan de travail;
1. visites en souffrance
2. rédaction du rapport

IX - Autres affaires

Ajournement 13h

Ottawa
le 13 juillet 1973

R. Morency, sec.-gén. associé
Paul Fox, président

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2ND BILINGUAL DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the 10th General Meeting

June 22 and 23, 1973

Ottawa

The 10th meeting of the Bilingual District Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:10 A.M. Friday, June 22, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario, Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B. C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario.
William Mackey, Québec, Québec
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N. B.

Neil Morrison, Secrétaire général
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint
Donald Cartwright, Agent de recherche

Arrived later in the morning:

Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario

Absent owing to other duties:

Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba

I. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

Monsieur Mackey propose, appuyé par monsieur Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé.

II. MINUTES OF THE 9TH GENERAL MEETING, MAY 27 AND 28, 1973.

Madame Raymond pointed out that there were a number of mistakes, grammatical and other, in the minutes. She said she did not find them very satisfactory. The Secretary agreed with her observation. He explains that owing to commitments of the travel schedule and the lack of sufficient time between board meetings to complete follow-up staff work after the last meeting and preparations for the next meeting the minutes had been sent out

in draft form only on Friday June 15 so that members at least would have an opportunity to read them through prior to the meeting. A covering memo had explained that "this second draft of the minutes of the 9th meeting is subject to change. The Chairman and Secretary General have not had time to revise these minutes". The Secretary said that he did not like conducting the business of the Board in this fashion and offered his apologies to the members. The Chairman asked if members would point out mistakes which should be corrected. The following revisions were requested and agreed to:

by madame Raymond, on page 1 fourth line of second last paragraph, "jusqu'au lendemain" should be substituted for the expression "du jour au lendemain";

- page 3 paragraph 1, line 4, concerning correspondence signed by the Chairman there was a reference to a letter addressed to monsieur Maurice Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke. It was suggested that the mayor's first name was "Marcel" rather than "Maurice". On checking subsequently it was determined that his proper name is "Marc", which should be substituted for "Maurice".

- page 3, first line instead of saying: "M. Savoie prépare un mémoire sur ses pourparlers avec le maire de la ville de St. John", this should read: "M. Savoie rapporte au Conseil que le maire de la ville de St-Jean prépare un mémoire et il le fera, etc."

- page 3, last paragraph concerning a meeting with Francophones from the cities of Southern Ontario at Toronto, the following sentence should be added to the conclusion of this paragraph: " M. Fox a dit que M. Paquette l'appelera pour suggérer les dates d'un rendez-vous convenant à son groupe."

- page 4, last paragraph, line 3, the phrase in line 4 which reads: "Reconnu comme un château fort du séparatisme," should be inserted in line 3 following St-Henri;

- page 4, last paragraph, line 8, a verb had been left out of this sentence which should read "le groupe de la fédération of Catholic Community Services" a dit qu'il n'y a pas de problèmes pour eux d'obtenir des services en anglais."

- page 6, second paragraph, lines 15 to 22. The second last sentence did not faithfully reflect the views expressed by Mr. Hickman. It should be changed to read as follows: "Mr. Hickman felt that he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the townships. He asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to decide on its language policy." In the last sentence the conjunction "and" should be changed to "these" and the sentence broken into two parts to read as follows: "other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration; these should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government

There being no other changes suggested in response to the Chairman's repeated request Mr. Hickman moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the minutes for the meeting of May 25 and 26 be adopted as amended. Carried

Before leaving the question of the accuracy of minutes of preceding meetings Mr. Morrison reported that, in reviewing recommendations for proposed bilingual districts in Saskatchewan, he and Mr. Cartwright had noted a motion which Mr. Cartwright felt in his recollection was not correct. This was item A in "summary of motions concerning tentative decisions recommending bilingual districts in Saskatchewan" on page 19 of the minutes of the 8th meeting, April 27 and 28. The first motion read "that the Board recommended a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Lake Lenore (399), lake Ponass (367) and Kelvington (366)," Members agreed that the motion should be in the negative and that it should also include a reference to the rural municipality of Spalding. Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that motion A, page 19 of the minutes of the 8th meeting be changed to read: "that the Board not recommend a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Kelvington (366), Lake Ponass (367), Spalding (368) and Lake Lenore (399)." Carried.

Mr. Hickman

III. Business arising from the minutes

1. Correspondence

The secretary referred members of the Board to a letter dated June 13 from M. Jean Boucher, the Under Secretary of State, addressed to him with a copy to Mr. Morency which he had received on June 20. This letter concerns a change in status of most members of the staff working for the Board from Public Service term employees to contract employment. The letter was the outcome of a long, difficult and time-consuming series of meetings and discussions between Mr. Morency and officers of the personnel division of the Secretary of State Department beginning sometime in February. These meetings also from time to time involved legal advisors of the Department as well as representation from Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission. The change in status involves most members of the staff, with the exception of Madame Pilon and Mr. Morency himself who are on loan respectively from Information Canada and the Treasury Board, and in most cases would take effect at the end of August. (see copy of Mr. Boucher's letter attached for details). Although Mr. Cartwright's name was not included in the list in the letter Mr. Morency explained that this applied to him as well. The Secretary expressed his unhappiness with this change. He felt it was unfortunate that this had to occur when the Board was about one half or two thirds of the way through its work.

When the Board had been established a year ago last June and the staff was being organized and recruited the Treasury Board and personnel division of the Secretary of State department had insisted that all staff members should, with the exception of the Secretary General, be term employees, classified and paid according to appropriate levels of the Public Service. In consultation with personnel officers the establishment had been drawn up and job descriptions for every position prepared and approved by the Secretary of State department and where necessary, as for an example in the case of the research consultant, by the classification division of the Treasury Board and after consultation with appropriate officials at the Public Service Commission. In effect staff members were employed by the Secretary of State department and loaned to the Board.

Mr. Morency explained that the change had been made for legal reasons arising from the Order in Council appointing the Board which gave the Board authority to hire its own staff and consultants providing rates of pay were approved by the Treasury Board. Mr. Morrison recognized the difficulties Mr. Morency had encountered in dealing with this problem and regretted that owing to his absence because of illness he had not been able to participate in the discussions about staff arrangements which he had originally initiated with the commencement of the previous year. In his view the new arrangement had two drawbacks: first, that it did not provide for staff members the same security of employment or possibility of continued employment with the government when the Board finished its work; and second, that it made it more difficult to recruit qualified, competent, secretarial help for such short term assignments when employment was strictly on a contract basis. There had already been staff vacancies particularly because of the difficulties of recruiting competent bilinguals.

There was a discussion about the staff situation but it was felt there was nothing the Board could do about it although the question was raised of borrowing staff members from government departments or agencies. Madame Raymond pointed out that the Royal Commission on the Status of Women had borrowed staff from the Public Service. However, it was felt that this would be difficult to do at this stage of the Board's work, particularly when, under the new ruling, people would have to give up their standing as either permanent or temporary employees and enter into a contractual arrangement for a period of a few months only.

2. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur les rencontres à Montréal les 11 et 12 juin.

Madame Raymond gave a brief oral summary report of the meeting with representatives of la Chambre de Commerce de Montréal, The Montréal Board of Trade, le Conseil canadien des Juifs, an English social worker, (Mr. Taylor), and member of an Advisory Committee of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, Mr. Aime Desautel, Directeur de planification, la Communauté urbaine de Montréal and Dr. Patterson, Chairman and Mr. Southmaid, member of the Protestant School Commission of Greater Montreal. While not

attempting to report in detail on all the opinions expressed or the ground covered in these rather lengthy discussions, Madame Raymond mentionned a few of the more important points she had noted: les membres de la Chambre de Commerce ont encouragé fortement l'usage du français comme langue de travail au Québec. Ils ont aussi souligné l'importance d'avoir ou de créer, pour les services fédéraux, des centres de décision situés à Montréal même ou serait affecté des responsables compétents ayant une bonne connaissance de la langue française. Un tel changement de politique aiderait énormément à l'établissement du français comme langue de travail, non seulement dans les domaines social et politique, mais aussi dans le domaine économique qui est d'une importance primordiale. Enfin, ils ont déclaré que l'avenir du Québec français se joue à Montréal. Members of the Board of Trade raised questions and objections about attitudes expressed by the Official Languages Commissioner. Some of them complained that it was sometimes difficult to get services in English, in Montreal, without making special requests. The department of Supply and Services was cited as an example of a Federal Department which had sent out forms in French only since 1969. An important point emerging from the discussion was a recognition that "l'anglais a toujours été privilégié dans le milieu des affaires à Montréal." Representatives of the Canadian Jewish Council had given a good deal of thought to the problem and worked out a number of detailed proposals for the consideration of the Board although members of this delegation were not always in agreement amongst themselves. They suggested that bilingual services should be provided in all provincial capital cities. On s'entend à ne recommander aucun district bilingue pour raison de droits acquis. Mentionnant les droits du public voyageur, il fut suggéré que le district bilingue n'est pas la seule solution. It was also suggested that a criterion for a district could be a town of at least 20,000 persons. Six different definitions or possible orders of bilingual districts were suggested based on various specific considerations.

M. Aimé Desautel, planning director of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC/CUM) discussed the ways in which life and business are organized in the Montreal area and the patterns of movement of the population. According to him, there was "un dispersement d'activités". The Island of Montreal tended to be an entity in itself but Laval and the South Shore are also more or less autonomous entities. He discussed the work of the Montreal Urban Community which is composed of 19 municipalities and five sectors. All the services to the public of the urban community are bilingual while the language of work is French. Mr. Desautel supported the idea of French as the language of work in Quebec. He felt that if the Federal Public Service with from 40 to 50,000 fonctionnaires in the province was to carry on its work in French, providing service to the public in both languages where necessary, this would be an important contribution to the future of French in the province.



Representatives of the Protestant School Commission of Greater Montreal did not feel there was serious threat to English in the Montreal area. The situation had perhaps been more serious two years ago, but it has been improving recently. They had no complaints about the availability of Federal services in English as well as French, which they felt were on an equal footing. They stressed the progress that was being made in the schools in teaching French to English-speaking students and also the change in attitude on the part of English-speaking citizens in their use of French and their increased willingness to participate in the political and cultural or social life of the majority.

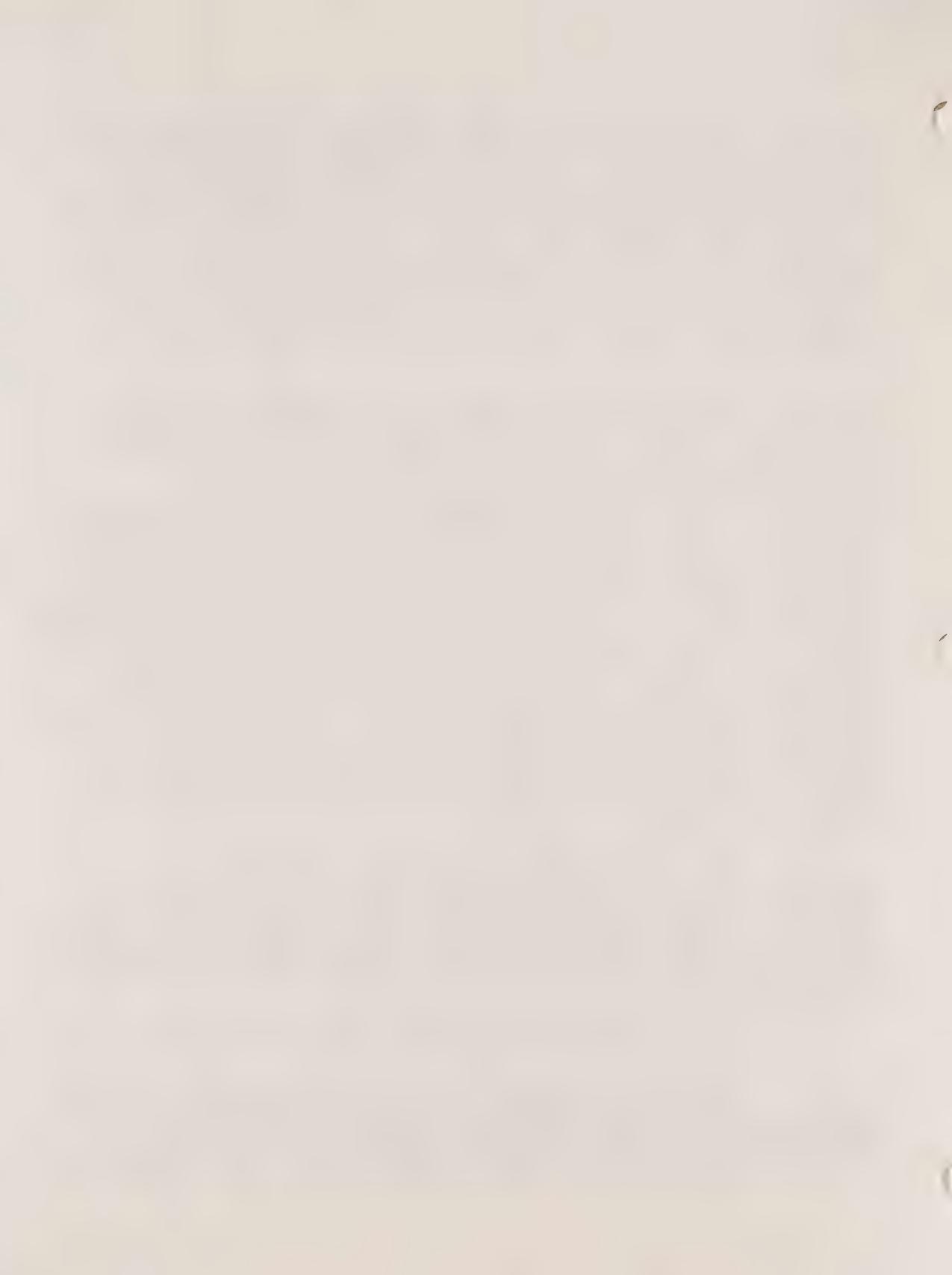
Madame Raymond's report was supplemented by comments of other members of the Board who had also attended the meetings in Montreal. Messrs. Lamontagne, Mackey and Fox had dictated notes of their impressions. (See copies of reports).

Mr. Lamontagne said his views could be summed up in two words - Montreal, a single bilingual district with no découpage. Mr. Mackey that it would be nonsense to cut up Montreal. Madame Raymond said that Laval should be left aside. She reiterated the views expressed by M. Desautel that the Island of Montreal was an entity in itself while Laval was a separate, autonomous community, as well as the South Shore, and consequently these two areas should not be included. Mr. Hickman raised the question whether you should take in the whole vast area of Metropolitan Montreal or just the Island of Montreal. If you did the latter, would this simply not amount to cutting Montreal in two in another way? Madame Raymond insisted that Laval was a separate community which should not be included nor should the South Shore. She also pointed out that the Lakeshore communities wanted to be separate from the Montreal Urban Community. It was agreed that the Board would return to a discussion of what to do about Montreal, and Quebec, later in the agenda.

Mr. Fox reported that Professor Jean-Louis Roy, Président de la Ligue des Droits de l'homme, et le Directeur du Centre des Recherches canadiennes-françaises à McGill, with whom the Board had met individually, had agreed to prepare a memorandum setting forth his ideas and to submit it for future consideration of the Board about recommendations concerning Montreal and the province of Quebec.

3. Report by Mr. Mackey on the Quebec meetings of June 13 and 14

Mr. Mackey read the report he had dictated about "the English and Quebec City and area" (see copy). Mr. Mackey also reported on discussions with Professor Jean-Denis Gendron of Laval, Chairman of the Gendron Commission and with the executive



of le Conseil de la vie française en Amérique. Mgr. Gosselin, directeur du Conseil, had promised to send the Board a memorandum outlining his views. Mr. Mackey summed up his evaluation of the situation by saying that the French majority of Quebec don't want bilingual districts and the English don't need them.

There was further discussion about the question of criteria which should be used in application to the cities of Montreal and Quebec and also criteria to be used for the province of Quebec generally vis-a-vis those to be applied elsewhere in the country. The possibility of approaching the implementation of bilingual districts by experimentation or by process of staging or phasing over a period of years, suggested by both Professor Gendron and Mgr. Gosselin, was discussed. Professor Gendron had also emphasized the importance of recognizing the emotional or irrational elements in popular opinion concerning language as psychological realities or facts which had to be considered seriously in framing and implementing a workable and acceptable language policy. Failure to take into account these "blocages psychologiques" could result in causing social and political irritation or tension and creating greater conflict. Some members felt that there was bound to be conflict anyway and that the Board could not allow such considerations to deter it from making any recommendations it felt necessary to give legal protection to minority language rights. M. Morency said "you'll be damned if you do, and damned if you don't". He noted that among all the views expressed, there seemed to be little objection to the provision of services in both official languages and the objections that existed were directed more to the idea of drawing boundaries. However, M. Savoie said he could not agree with this because the aim of the Act was to create bilingual districts. There was further discussion comparing the language situation and needs in Quebec with those existing elsewhere in the country.

4. Report by Mme Raymond on the visit and meetings in Papineau, Quebec

Since it had not been possible to organize a visit to Papineau county due to the pressure of time and other travel commitments, there was no report and it was agreed that the visit would have to take place later in the summer.

5. Report by Mr. Lamontagne on the visit to Winchester township, Dundas County, Ontario

Mr. Lamontagne had submitted a written report about the visit by himself and Messrs. Morrison, Morency and Cartwright (see attached copy) which he summarized by saying that the town,

and most of the township of Winchester, should be left out of a bilingual district, but a small segment in the northeast corner of the township containing a community of about 100 French-speaking families should be attached to the Eastern Ontario district.

Moved by Mr. Lamontagne, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the northern enumeration areas of Winchester township in Dundas county, that is E. A's 260, 261 and 262, where over 10% of French mother tongue population is concentrated be attached to the bilingual district of Eastern Ontario. Carried

After discussion about the problems of the boundaries between the National Capital Region and adjacent counties of Ontario Mr. Cartwright was asked to prepare for the next meeting a description of the boundaries of the south-eastern part of the strip outside the NCC which should be included in the proposed Eastern Ontario bilingual district.

6. Revue par monsieur Cartwright des diverses agglomérations suggérées par les Commissaires et vérification des données de certaines régions.

(1) Mr. Cartwright presented statistical data about the Montreal Metropolitan region requested by madame Raymond for the area shown on the map for "la région desservie par la campagne des fédérations de Montréal - langue maternelle 1971".

(2) Mr. Cartwright explained that the Bureau of Statistics since the last meeting had published figures from the 1971 census reporting the language most often spoken at home for Canada and the provinces. Detailed breakdown of figures which could be used in relation to potential or proposed districts, particularly in marginal cases, would not be available until about the middle of July. Meanwhile, however, he had prepared a table for the whole county by provinces which brought together for comparative purposes the population figures and percentages concerning ethnic origin, mother tongue and language most often spoken. Copies of this table which he felt would be of considerable interest to Board members and others were distributed.

(3) Mr. Cartwright presented copies of sample maps of bilingual districts for publication in the report which had been modified as a result of discussion at the previous meeting. The majority of the members were in favour of not printing the name of the district on the map. After discussion about names, legends and style of printing it was decided to leave the question of how names of provinces and districts should be printed for Mr. Cartwright to work out in consultation with the mapping people. Aside from these details members felt the proposed maps would be entirely satisfactory.

(4) Mr. Cartwright presented to the members statistical data sheets representing various possible combinations for the Gaspé area and the Ottawa Valley. At a previous meeting he had outlined on the maps exactly where the main concentrations of the English-speaking minority were located in the Gaspé Peninsula. He now pointed out that the whole of the county of Gaspé-est had an English mother tongue percentage of 14.7 and the whole of Bonaventure county had a similar percentage so that if the Board wished it could recommend the whole of these counties as bilingual districts rather than parts of the counties only. The English mother tongue percentage was quite adequate to justify recommending the whole area under the terms of the Act.

Mr. Cartwright presented on data sheets four different possible combinations for potential bilingual districts on the Quebec side of the Ottawa Valley including all or parts of the counties of Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes, Argenteuil, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac. There was an extended discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of these possible Ottawa valley combinations but no decision was arrived at. It was agreed that it would require further study and that tentative decisions about recommendations would probably have to await visits to these counties later in the summer. Madame Raymond expressed a wish to avoid recommending districts in Terrebonne county if possible, perhaps by combining the figures with adjacent counties. There was also discussion about a possible district embracing the English minority in the village and township of Rawdon. The English mother tongue population was reported respectively as 640 and 430 persons or 23.4% and 33.1% for a total English mother tongue population in the area of 1,070. There seemed to be a disposition to leave Rawdon aside although no definite decision was taken.

(5) Replying to the question raised at the previous meeting Mr. Cartwright reported that he had checked with the Bureau of Statistics that those living on armed forces bases were included in the population statistics published by the Bureau. This would be true for example in the cases of Bagotville and Valcartier. Thus any question about bases does not change the figures and does not invalidate percentages of mother tongue population for a particular area under consideration.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.

14:00 hrs., Friday, June 22

ITEM III - 7

Mr. Morrison reported on his contacts with Members of Parliament whose constituencies were likely to be affected by those areas considered as potential bilingual districts. He said that all those members from Alberta and Saskatchewan whom he had been able to reach on the telephone had expressed an interest in meeting with the Board. The Executive Assistant to the Hon. Otto Lang had said he was sure the Minister would want to meet with the Board, at a later date. In the case of the Rt. Hon. Diefenbaker, a letter had been prepared for the Chairman's signature, following the suggestion of Mr. Diefenbaker's secretary to Mr. Morrison, on the telephone.

Board members stated their wish to continue these meetings with Members of Parliament and ministers, in their capacity as Members of Parliament, on the Thursdays preceding general meetings.

The Chairman then proceeded to comment on the meetings of the previous day with Members of Parliament for the benefit of those who had not been able to attend. His written notes will be distributed later to Board members. The Chairman also invited the members to complement his own report with their written comments and observations.

ITEM III - 8

The Secretary General advised the members that it would not be possible to meet with the Hon. Benoit Comeau, between June 22 and August, when he shall return from abroad. Mr. Comeau has been named by the Nova Scotia Premier as the minister responsible to speak for the Nova Scotia Government.

In the case of Newfoundland, a meeting has been arranged with Premier Moores for 15:00 hrs. July 4, 1973, in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Morency advised on the arrangements made by Mrs. Carrothers and the Chairman for a visit to Westlock, Alberta, meetings with representatives of Bonnyville and St. Paul in Edmonton, and finally for consultations with the Hon. Horst Schmid in Edmonton, on June 29, 1973.



ITEM III - 9

Mr. Cartwright commented on the list he had prepared for the selection of suitable names for the Bilingual Districts under consideration. He felt the names selected should be brief and meaningful, avoiding such geographical terms as "Southern", "Northern", etc. Dr. Mackey pointed out that the bilinguality of the names selected was another important factor that could eliminate the need for translation. Madame Raymond opted for the names of counties and cities whenever this was feasible. For his part, M. Savoie wished the names selected be sufficiently descriptive.

Of the suggested names, the following were adopted:

NEWFOUNDLAND

Labrador West
Port au Port

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Egmont

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick

NOVA SCOTIA

Digby - Yarmouth
* (Antigonish - Inverness-Richmond) left in
abeyance for further consideration

ONTARIO

Windsor - Tilbury
Welland
Midland - Penetang
* (Glengarry - Prescott - Russell - Stormont)
Sudbury - Nipissing

MANITOBA

* (All Manitoba's areas)

SASKATCHEWAN

Redvers
Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch
* (The Battlefords)
Prince Albert
Prud'homme-Vonda
Zenon Park - Arborfield



ALBERTA

Falher - Peace River
 St. Albert
 St. Paul

ITEM IV

Notes prepared by Doctors Lamontagne and Hickman as an introduction to their respective province were then discussed as to approach, content and adaptation to the needs of each province.

Suite à la lecture des deux documents et référant tout particulièrement à l'approche historique choisie par M. Lamontagne, le Président demandait si les membres étaient maintenant d'accord pour reprendre ce thème de présentation qu'il avait cru avoir été rejeté lors de la réunion dans les Cantons de l'Est. "La Commission Laurendeau-Dunton a refait l'historique de l'éducation, peut-être faut-il que le Conseil s'achemine à son tour dans l'historique des juridictions fédérales. What we have here should be part of a total problem". He felt members should indicate their acceptance of this type of introduction. He believed the two documents presented for review and comments should assist Board members to decide if the approach taken is the right one and to formulate, in their own mind, the introduction they have undertaken to write for their own region. These drafts, incidentally, are required not later than the end of July.

Members should preferably prepare their comments before the next general meeting, July 20 and 21, and send them to the staff for reproduction and distribution to all.

Dr. Mackey endorsed the historical approach used by Dr. Lamontagne as very important if one considers the feelings of the other ethnic groups with regard to the two official languages. He felt all available and valid arguments should be used in the information process. We must think of the variety of readers and possible supporters or objectors: ministers, Members of Parliament, reporters and the public at large. It is up to the Board to be sufficiently prepared to face all eventualities. Dr. Mackey considered an introduction to British Columbia warranted even if no district can be recommended.

Le père Regimbal, tout en considérant l'historique scolaire utilisé par M. Lamontagne comme tout probablement hors mandat, aurait voulu trouver, dans un contexte plus à propos, des jalons aussi importants que ceux mentionnés et qu'il trouve très valables. Il se dit aussi d'accord pour utiliser une variété de pièces justificatives. En outre, il importe de bien mentionner que les districts bilingues ne sont pas une fin en soi, mais bien

un moyen. Le temps des pleurs est passé, il faut maintenant trouver ce moyen qui permettra de réaliser l'objet de la Loi. Selon lui, il faut aussi voir les provinces et les municipalités comme des interlocuteurs importants qu'il faut atteindre par ces recommandations.

Pour sa part, monsieur Savoie espérerait pouvoir aborder sa région d'une façon différente. Il aimerait être plus pragmatique et, pour ce faire, d'autres moyens se prêteraient peut-être davantage que l'approche historique utilisée par monsieur Lamontagne. Il désire aussi mettre en garde contre toute mention de l'attitude gouvernementale provinciale qui peut devenir une cause d'embarras pour les gouvernements consultés.

Dans ses commentaires, madame Raymond souligne qu'il faut expliquer le changement social et la raison d'être du français et de l'anglais au pays. "Contrairement au rapport Dunton, nous avons à réagir à une Loi et il faut le montrer dans l'application de la Loi". Madame Raymond croit aussi qu'il faut omettre toute ingérence des juridictions provinciales.

Mademoiselle Duckworth s'est déclarée d'accord avec l'ensemble des idées exprimées par ses collègues et souligne qu'il faut par tous les moyens accentuer le positif des choses.

Expliquant la teneur du préambule qu'il avait préparé sur l'Ontario, monsieur Lamontagne a expliqué son intention de prouver par là l'acceptance tacite ou autre du fait français dans cette province et tenter ainsi d'éviter des réactions défavorables à une situation pourtant déjà acquise.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Lamontagne and Dr. Hickman for the excellent texts they had submitted.

ITEM V

Updating of work schedule and members' participation.

The schedule of work for the next few weeks was reviewed. After general discussion, it was agreed the Secretary General should attempt to arrange further meetings with MP's, including meetings on Parliament Hill if necessary, for July 19. Further discussion on the advisability to have meetings in Montreal with Quebec Members of Parliament was postponed until the next day.

The meeting adjourned at 17:00hrs.

09:00hrs., Saturday, June 23

Continuing the discussion of the previous day on the work schedule, the Chairman invited the members to express their views as to the need and possibility of a general meeting in the month of August. He also mentioned the wish expressed by Mr. Rowat from Valcartier, that the Board return to Valcartier for further consultations. Mr. Morrison reminded the Chairman that there was another invitation outstanding, to return to the Eastern Townships to meet with anglophones of that region especially with people in the rural counties. Finally, Father Régimbal asked if he should communicate with Mr. Paquette to arrange a second meeting in Toronto.

On the face of the report made by members who had already visited the area, Mr. Lamontagne said he did not consider a return visit to Valcartier was warranted.

Mr. Mackey thought a visit to various towns of the Eastern Townships was necessary to establish clearly if services in English were in fact offered in that area and to determine if the opinions expressed were based on facts or fears.

Ms Duckworth expressed the view that the visit in Sherbrooke was perhaps not as valid as those held elsewhere. However, Mr. Savoie for his part felt that the consultations in Sherbrooke were indeed as valid in substance as those held elsewhere.

The Chairman asked Dr. Mackey if he would wish to undertake another visit to the Sherbrooke area later in the summer and the latter said he would consider this possibility. Mr. Fox asked the members who wanted to join Dr. Mackey to signify their intent before the next meeting.

Returning to the question of a general meeting in August, the Chairman suggested that perhaps the various outstanding visits should be completed instead and this was agreed. As to the meetings in Montreal on August 23 with local Members of Parliament, Mr. Savoie convinced the members, after a lengthy discussion, that perhaps this was not a realistic undertaking in the circumstances.

Ms Duckworth expressed the view, at this point, that at the time of consultations with the Hon. Benoit Comeau in Halifax, the Board should also consult with Mr. Gillis about the Antigonish part of the proposed district.

VI. Miscellaneous items

1. Points raised by Members in individual reports on visits

The Chairman had reviewed reports of visits and minutes of previous meetings and listed a number of questions which remained to be answered. He brought these to the attention of the Members for action or decision;

(1) The Honourable Mr. Hall of the B. C. Government had asked about the possibility of a bilingual district including the Peace River area in B. C. with the Peace River area in Alberta. The Board agreed that this was neither feasible nor possible and that the idea should be dropped.

(2) The Honourable Mr. Hall and others had suggested minimum figures for the bilingual districts; also the possibility of proposing an amendment to the Act. It was agreed that this question should be discussed when the Board was discussing Mr. Cartwright's memo proposing a hierarchy of regions, districts and communities.

(3) The suggestion made in a written submission by Gerard Lemieux of Windsor, Ontario concerning the employment of bilinguals in the Federal Public Service in areas in which the francophone population is less than 10%. Mr. Lemieux suggested a certain number of employees in federal offices related to the numbers and percentages of francophones in the population of the area. Mr. Lemieux's proposal had been distributed to the Board members. (see copy attached to minutes). Father Regimbal suggested that the Board should come back to a consideration of this suggestion under item VI - 3 of the agenda concerning "significant demand".

(4) Meeting with Mayor Juba of Greater Winnipeg. This question had been raised earlier and no action taken. In view of the fact that the Board had met with mayors of other towns and cities and that an area of Greater Winnipeg is being proposed as a bilingual district the Board should attempt to meet with Mayor Juba. It was decided that the possibility of having such a meeting in August should be explored and a report presented to the July meeting.

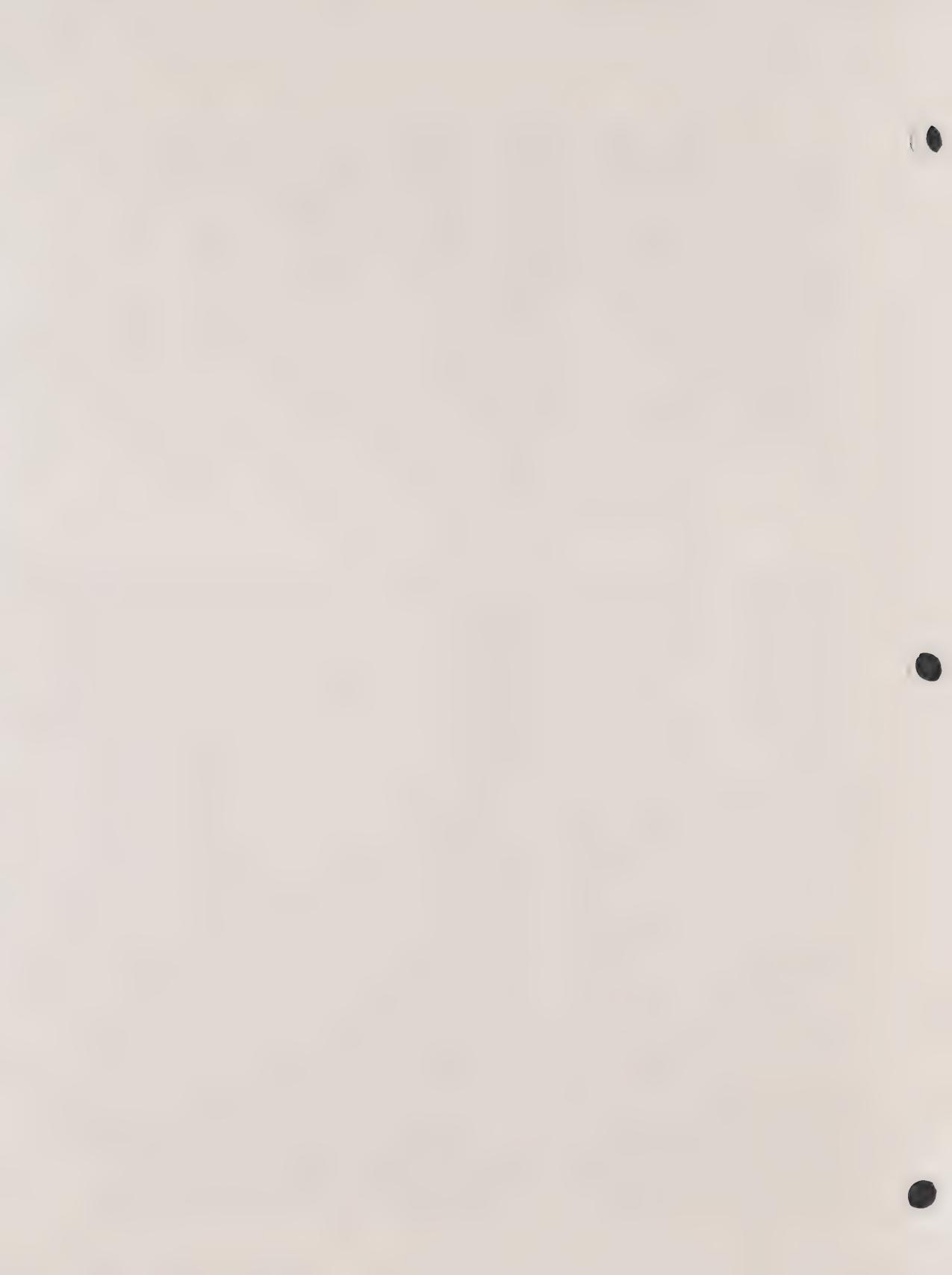
(5) Meeting with the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Committee. Mme Raymond is to follow-up this proposal.

(6) In one of the reports about the visit of Members of the Board to Winnipeg, the suggestion was made that Premier Schryer should be asked to consider proclaiming the whole of Greater Winnipeg as a provincial bilingual district. Following discussion it was decided not to proceed with this suggestion.

(7) The suggestion had been made that the Board consider proposing an amendment to the Act to change the 10% figure. Discussion revealed that there was no desire to do this. However, the question of suggesting criteria for other proposals for the provision of services might be discussed further. Mr. Mackey had prepared and distributed to Members of the Board a memorandum dated June 18, 1973 on "Non-numerical Language Criteria". This memo was prompted by consideration of the problems confronting the Board when it began to consider the extent and number of possible bilingual districts in the province of Quebec and the effects that such recommendations were likely to have. Mr. Mackey summed up his analysis of the situation by suggesting that before recommending a bilingual district in Quebec or anywhere else in Canada, Members should ask themselves the following questions: (1) Is the bilingual district necessary to achieve the aims of the Act? (2) To what extent does the minority population desire it? (3) Is it likely to create more harmony than disruption?

2. Bilingualism and Multiculturalism

There was an extended discussion about the relationship and effects of the policy of multiculturalism on bilingualism policy and whether this subject should be discussed in the report and if so in what terms. Some Members felt quite strongly that the multiculturalism policy made official French-English bilingualism more acceptable or palatable to other ethnic groups, particularly in the West, and that this should be stressed in the Board's report. Others had serious reservations and felt that it would be a mistake to include a discussion of this subject in the report particularly in view of the position adopted by the province of Quebec against the federal policy of multiculturalism. The difficulties and dangers of discussing the subject were pointed out in view of the fact that the term itself is very vague and has many different meanings for different groups of people. It was also suggested that the multicultural policy tends to undermine the exclusive language rights of the two official language communities - French and English. It was stated that the Act is designed to provide a network of services for these two languages and other ethnic or linguistic groups do not enjoy the same status or the same right under the Act. The Chairman said that the multiculturalism policy had been politically necessary and while it does have some dangers, he felt it did not destroy or undercut the policy of bilingualism with two official languages only. He felt that there might be a rather vague reference in the report with a mention of multiculturalism as something which has improved the climate for bilingualism. Mr. Regimbal said the question interested him enormously. He felt that language and culture are closely related and that language is the most important part of the culture. Mrs. Carrothers felt that the multicultural policy was important if it makes the idea of special status and rights for the two official languages more palatable or acceptable to other ethnic or language groups in the whole population.



Mr. Mackey said there was a conflict between the other ethnic group policy and the bilingualism policy of the Federal government. Many of the others regard Canada as being predominantly an English-speaking country and see no reason why there should be special rights for one language minority only. The Chairman pointed out that the Board does not have to solve the problem and its mandate simply obliges it to deal with the two official languages. But Mr. Regimbal felt that the Board had to situate bilingual districts in the context of Canadian development and should not be vague in doing so. However, Mr. Savoie said he would not go as far as Mr. Regimbal suggests. He agreed with the Chairman that there should only be a vague reference to the subject. The question of the support of some provincial governments and the opposition of others was also considered as was the question of the extent or absolute nature of individual human rights which should be protected or otherwise.

No concensus of opinion was reached among all the Members of the Board about multiculturalism in relation to bilingualism although nobody seemed to be against at least mentioning the question. It was decided that the subject should be given further consideration later.

3. "Principal Offices" and "Sufficient Demand"

Members were referred to two documents prepared and submitted to the Board earlier. One, the memorandum of February 5th, 1973 prepared by Mr. Morency and two, the memorandum of March 10, 1973, written by Miss Duckworth. In opening the discussion Miss Duckworth referred to Mr. Morency's proposal that the term "principal offices" should be interpreted as meaning all offices within a bilingual district. She said this still left you with the problem of defining where services should be provided. You need to determine where the offices serving a particular area are actually located. She said she was concerned with the people in a bilingual district and had two questions. One, if services in both languages have to be provided to all the people anywhere within a district, for example to take the case of New Brunswick, the Postmaster at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea would have to be bilingual because the office is located in a bilingual district (the whole of N. B.).

Could or should all services from federal agencies be available to the minority living within a bilingual district, for example, services to a person in the Cheticamp area which actually has very few federal offices within its boundaries and Mr. Mackey asked what the Act meant in referring to the term "principal offices" but it was pointed out that this had not been defined. Mr. Morency's argument for defining the term as "all offices" was based on section 2 of the Act which states that both languages have equal rights. Mr. Savoie felt that there must be rationality in the application of the Act. As an example, he cited an office of say, the Manpower Department in Woodstock where no Francophones live and said that there would be no sense in providing services in French there.



If the Government insisted you would have a revolt by the English-speaking people in the community of the area. Mr. Savoie felt that Departments would have to define what they consider to be their "principal offices" within the spirit of the law. Discretion would be left to the Departments concerned. But it was pointed out that you would then have the effect of defining "principal offices" in terms of "significant demand"; and what constituted a "significant demand". Someone pointed out that the English version of the Act used the term "significant demand" whereas in French it read "demande importante". To the best of anyone's knowledge neither term had yet been defined. Nor had the question of feasibility "to the extent that it is feasible to do so" (see section 9 (2)) section 10 (3) re the travelling public refers to "significant demand" in negative fashion and qualifies "demand" further with the term "so irregular".

Mr. Morrison referred to regulations in Finland which provided for different levels of service and linguistic competence required in different bilingual districts depending on the proportion of the minority language group in a particular district. It was suggested that he should attempt to secure copies of these regulations through the Finnish Embassy or other sources.

The Board recessed for lunch at 12 noon.

13:00hrs, Saturday, June 23

ITEM VI - 3

Winding up the discussion on "principal offices" and "significant demand", the Chairman suggested that each member prepare and forward to the staff for general distribution, his/her own definition or conception of "principal offices" - "significant demand".

ITEM VI - 4

"Federal Bilingual Services Districts"

L'appellation "districts bilingues" ayant été la cause de confusion, monsieur Morency avait suggéré de considérer un titre plus adéquat à la suite des représentations du gouvernement provincial de la Saskatchewan, et les membres ont été invités par le président à proposer lors de la prochaine réunion plénière le titre qu'ils jugent plus à propos. Il propose aussi que le nombre absolu minimum de la population minoritaire d'un district bilingue soit porté à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion. Mademoiselle Duckworth demande d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour la possibilité de considérer des régions unilingues au sein même des districts bilingues.

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Mr. Cartwright was invited to discuss the principles outlined in his paper on "bilingual districts, territories and communities" and this was followed by a general discussion of the ideas advanced.

Dr. Mackey declared "this is what we have been waiting for in that it covers numerous problems such as absolute numbers, measles, status and chances of survival".

Madame Raymond y voit plusieurs avantages et surtout la possibilité d'atteindre le but par des étapes judicieuses de mise en application.

Monsieur Savoie conçoit des possibilités de solutions à certains problèmes mais hésite devant une application immédiate à moins d'amender la loi. Peut-être faudrait-il consulter monsieur Smith du ministère de la Justice. Monsieur Mackey souligne ici qu'une telle recommandation n'engagerait peut-être pas le gouvernement mais qu'elle demeure une solution acceptable.

Monsieur Lamontagne trouve la proposition heureuse et une bonne application de l'article 9 (2), évitant les soi-disant ghettos envisagés par le Commissaire aux langues officielles, monsieur Spicer. Par ailleurs, il est d'accord avec monsieur Savoie qu'il faut y réfléchir davantage.



M. Savoie ne s'inquiète pas outre mesure de la nécessité d'appliquer exactement les mêmes critères dans toutes les régions du pays, tel que cité à l'alinéa 3 du schéma préparé par M. Fox. Le Président ajoute d'ailleurs que les critères de base ont toujours primé les autres considérations.

Le Dr. Mackey déclare que dans les rencontres au Québec, il s'est attardé à trouver les endroits où les services en anglais ne sont pas disponibles.

Following the idea of "deux poids, deux mesures", Mr. Morrison said that he feared further polarization might result and Dr. Mackey indicated that, for that very reason, he was very interested in the approach suggested by Mr. Cartwright. Madame Raymond est d'avis que les principes énoncés par le Président dans son schéma sont applicables, même en tant que critères. Mr. Morrison does not believe the "same equality everywhere" is possible, but the Chairman is confident the same principles have been applied in Quebec as elsewhere and the point would be further emphasized by the recommendation that French become the language of work in Quebec. Dr. Mackey added that, if the Quebec provincial language policy was found to be too hard on the minority, it would be up to the next Board to make the necessary adjustments.

Le Père Régimbal souligne que la proposition de M. Cartwright demande réflexion et que celle-ci pourrait fort bien apporter une solution au problème.

Referring to the queries made by the Chairman, in paragraphs 8 and 10 of the proposed schema, Dr. Hickman said he did not believe the Board needed to point out other potential districts for review by the next Board. This only adds another element of suspense. Mrs. Raymond expressed the same opinion. As concerns the inclusion of selected passages from the Official Languages Act, Dr. Hickman felt only the essential parts should be considered. Mr. Lamontagne, however, favoured the reproduction of the Federal Bilingual Districts portion of the Act as very useful. Dr. Hickman did not favour adding an appendix on the material generated by the Board, as suggested in the third query made by the Chairman.

Ms Duckworth felt that Statistics of the provinces as a whole should appear in the report and Dr. Hickman agreed that there should be some use made of these statistics in the General Introduction as well, when these can be useful.

Mrs. Raymond believed a "conclusion" was necessary to the report. (Note: Section 13(5) refers to....a report setting out its findings and conclusions including its recommendations....).

Dr. Lamontagne suggested that recommendations be included in the report to initiate a research program of a continuing nature.

Le Dr. Hickman s'interroge sur le danger d'embrouiller les recommandations du Conseil par des solutions peut-être trop complexes. Il faudrait que chacun considère les possibilités dans sa propre région. Le père Regimbal se dit favorable à l'idée "c'est dynamique et créateur pour faire face à la situation canadienne et offre beaucoup de souplesse. C'est très positif".

Mademoiselle Duckworth s'attarde à considérer la situation lorsque les services ne sont pas donnés au sein même du district bilingue proposé.

Retenant la suggestion du Dr. Hickman d'étudier l'application dans des régions particulières, le président demande à monsieur Cartwright de procéder avant la prochaine réunion à une étude de l'application de sa proposition à l'égard des décisions provisoires déjà prises et de considérer en plus deux niveaux plutôt que trois.

Le Dr. Mackey commente sur le fait qu'une telle proposition affecterait fortement les décisions déjà prises mais qu'elle pourrait définir la demande importante d'une façon satisfaisante.

Monsieur Lamontagne souligne que nombre de petits patelins qu'il a fallu abandonner pourraient ainsi être rescapés. Madame Carrothers ajoute qu'en autant que les membres du conseil n'ont jamais démontré une unanimité pleine et réelle à l'égard des décisions provisoires déjà prises, ceci présente une solution possible.

Le président conclut la discussion provisoirement, demandant au secrétaire général d'inviter monsieur Smith à une rencontre à 14:00h vendredi le 20 juillet pour discuter de l'aspect légal de la proposition faite par monsieur Cartwright.

ITEM VI -6

Outline of Final Report

The Chairman had prepared a proposed schéma for the general introduction of the report and invited comments from the members.

Dr. Mackey commented on the proposed schema by stating that he would also like to see a preamble to the Official Languages Act included in the report.

Dr. Savoie trouve le schéma excellent mais s'inquiète qu'on insiste à souligner que seul le français est en péril ou à protéger et donne ainsi l'impression que l'effort total est essentiellement à l'appui de la francophonie. Peut-être faut-il mettre une sourdine. Même si le Conseil désire démontrer la disparité régionale, tel le propose le Président, il croit plus prudent de faire ressortir cette disparité dans le contexte du préambule provincial. Il est d'avis que la subtilité de la présentation est de première importance.

Le danger souligné par M. Savoie sur l'apparence de deux poids, deux mesures, retient l'attention du Dr. Mackey qui affirme qu'il faut revoir les critères utilisés et les expliciter. Il faut ré-étudier les recommandations non désirables et reconstruire les besoins. Mme Raymond croit devoir tenir compte des tendances d'une région. Le père Régimbal demande ce qu'il faut entendre par "besoins". Est-ce une politique du plus grand bien pour le plus grand nombre? Le Dr. Mackey affirme que oui et ajoute "we have made valued judgements all along." M. Cartwright doute qu'il soit possible d'évaluer le "désir". Par contre, le Dr. Mackey est d'avis que cette question a été sans cesse dans l'esprit du Conseil dans ses consultations avec les groupes minoritaires et que des questions pertinentes sont toujours venues élucider ce point.

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Finally, Father Régimbal stated that any desire expressed by a province to create a provincial bilingual district not be overlooked and the fact be reported clearly.

VI - 7

Other business

Under other business, Ms Duckworth asked that the question of the language most often spoken be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. This was postponed as figures will not be available in time for the next meeting.

Members then discussed the critical letter received from Mr. Marcel Paré with regard to the "Information Sheet" used by the Board. It was pointed out by Mr. Morency that the Information sheet criticized by Mr. Paré was the first draft and not the official copy. However, Dr. Lamontagne had undertaken to revise the "Bulletin d'information" for consideration by the Board at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 16:00 hrs.

Ottawa

Neil M. Morrison,
Secretary General

July 16, 1973.

Roland Morency,
Associate Secretary General

Paul Fox, Chairman





Ottawa, K1A 0M5
le 13 juin 1973.

M. Neil Morrison
Secrétaire général
Conseil consultatif des
districts bilingues
110, avenue Argyle
Trafalgar House
Ottawa (Ontario)

Neil
Cher monsieur,

Après les nombreuses discussions, consultations et rencontres entre M. Roland Morency, les membres de l'administration du personnel et aviseurs légaux du Secrétariat d'Etat, la conclusion générale tirée sur le statut des employés du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues est la suivante: ces personnes sont des employés du Secrétariat d'Etat.

Comme vous le savez, il s'agit là d'une situation irrégulière que nous avons l'intention de corriger immédiatement. Pour ce faire, le ministère ne renouvellera aucun terme non plus qu'il ne fera les démarches pour conserver les gens prêtés par d'autres ministères.

A cette date, la situation des employés est donc telle que décrite plus bas.

Pauline Leblanc	ST-6	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Jean-Guy Proulx	GS-MES-2	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Gabrielle Mouaga	CR-2	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Maurice Simoneau	CR-5	terme finit 01/06/73	a terminé
Clairette Pilon	AS-4	terme finit 30/06/73	a été prêté par Information Canada - Conseil doit faire les démarches pour la garder
Laura Sciffo	ST-7	ne travaille plus pour la Fonction publique depuis un mois	

J'espère que ces renseignements vous seront utiles pour la poursuite des démarches à faire par le Conseil. Je tiens cependant à souligner que le directeur du personnel du ministère reste à votre entière disposition pour toute question ou aide de quelque nature que ce soit et qu'il se fera un plaisir de vous apporter sa collaboration.

Bien à vous,

Jean Boucher
Jean Boucher

c.c.: M. Roland Morency

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SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Ninth Meeting (Revised)

May 25 and 26, 1973

O T T A W A

The ninth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m. Friday, May 25, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario
William Mackey, Québec, Québec
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.-B.

Neil M. Morrison, Secrétaire général
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint

In attendance: Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Clairette Pilon, Agent d'administration

I. ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

M. Mackey propose, appuyé par M. Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé à l'unanimité.

II. PROCES-VERBAL DE LA 8e SEANCE, LES 27 et 28 AVRIL

Le procès-verbal de la huitième séance n'ayant été remis aux commissaires qu'au tout début de la réunion, le président suggère de reporter son approbation au lendemain.

M. Hickman, appuyé par le père Regimbal, propose alors l'adoption en principe, sujette à des modifications ultérieures.

Approuvé.

At the beginning of the meeting on Saturday morning a review of the minutes was begun but since most members had not had time to read them the evening before it was apparent that this process would take too much time in view of the other items to be covered on the agenda. It was suggested that the members read over the minutes following the meeting and send in any changes they wished to make the following week. Meanwhile the following specific amendments were suggested and accepted:

- (1) page 2 III. Business arising from the minutes 1. Correspondence 2nd paragraph, Mrs. Carrothers said that she had not written Mr. Boucher a personal note as reported. This paragraph should be changed to read: "The Chairman said that he had written the Minister a formal note of thanks on behalf of the Board for the social reception during the last meeting and a personal note on his own behalf to Mr. Boucher, the Under-secretary."
- (2) page 6 line 12, Mr. Lamontagne objected that he had not said that technical education is a federal matter. This sentence should be re-written to read: "Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which involves federal financing."
- (3) The last paragraph on page 21 and continued on the top of page 22 reporting the motion by Messrs. Monnin and Savoie. Mr. Monnin pointed out that his motion had been to include, not exclude, census tracts #13 and 14 in Winnipeg, further the word "carried" should be inserted following the end of the sentence. Thus the sentence should read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River School District, Seine River School District, the former City of St. Boniface and Municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), and including census tracts #13 and 14 in the city of Winnipeg. Carried."
- (4) The third paragraph on page 22 should be amended to read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipalities of Ste-Rose and Lawrence including Rorketon Village be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried."

Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the minutes be accepted subject to any changes to be mailed in to the secretary by members within the next week. Carried.



III. AFFAIRES DECOULANT DU PROCES-VERBAL

1. Correspondence

The Chairman referred to the letters of thanks over his signature written by the Secretary General to Mgr. Roger Maltais, Recteur de l'Université de Sherbrooke, to M. Marc Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke, and to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Mme Raymond rapporte qu'elle a aussi écrit des lettres de remerciements aux personnes qui lui ont aidé en faisant les arrangements pour les réunions à Sherbrooke et Lennoxville.

Mr. Fox reported that he had written again to the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation for Alberta, requesting a date for a meeting as soon as possible. He had given Mr. Schmid a number of addresses or telephone numbers to write or call but so far there had been no reply.

M. Savoie rapporte au Conseil que le maire de la ville de St. Jean prépare un mémoire et le fera parvenir au Conseil la semaine prochaine.

2. Rapport du Père Regimbal - Rentrontre des membres du Conseil avec des francophones des villes de l'Ontario sud à Toronto, dimanche après-midi le 29 avril 1973

M. Regimbal se dit très déçu de la représentation à Toronto - huit personnes dont une seule de la cité de Toronto. Il s'attendait à y voir une délégation plus nombreuse. Par ailleurs, ces personnes représentaient un élément très actif de la région, i.e. Hamilton, St-Catharines. Il déplore le manque de communications et de compréhension du concept des districts bilingues. Il conclut de cette rencontre que la minorité francophone doit demander et insister davantage pour des services en français. Il semble y avoir crainte ou réticence. M. Ryan Paquette, représentant d'Hamilton, a demandé à M. Fox de tenir une autre réunion dans un avenir rapproché. Le président ajoute que M. Paquette lui fera connaître la date pouvant convenir aux représentants de la région.



M. Regimbal mentionne surtout la non-participation des francophones aux réunions à Toronto et avec les représentants de l'ACFO à Ottawa. Il a assisté au congrès annuel de cette organisation, à Sudbury, et il n'y avait rien à l'ordre du jour au sujet des districts bilingues. Tout de même, à la suite de sa suggestion, on a formé sur place un atelier; 30 personnes y ont participé, et il a répondu aux questions de ces gens. Il y avait tout de même à cette réunion des gens sensibilisés à la question des districts bilingues. Ils ont demandé que les districts bilingues soient à l'ordre du jour afin qu'on puisse en discuter. D'autres se disent nettement en faveur des districts bilingues. Comme résultat du travail d'atelier le Congrès a adopté une résolution à ce sujet. Pour le texte de la résolution, voir l'annexe.

M. Savoie se dit aussi déçu de la réunion, à Toronto. S'il s'agit de demander des services en français, il faudrait organiser, orienter les francophones afin de mettre en marche les mécanismes de demande des services en français.

M. Regimbal ajoute qu'il y a trois groupes de gens parmi les franco-ontariens. Les premiers sont ceux qui ne s'intéressent nullement à la question. Les deuxièmes qui sont actifs et intéressés. Les troisièmes sont formés de Français français qui ne veulent pas avoir grand chose à faire avec les Canadiens-français du Canada.

3. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur la visite à Montréal, les 7 et 8 mai, 1973

Madame Raymond mentionne les associations qui ont participé aux réunions. Le groupe des membres a rendu visite à trois centres communautaires: St. Henri, reconnu comme un château fort du séparatisme et qui a fait une concession en recevant le Conseil; "la petite Bourgogne" et Pointe St-Charles, quartier défavorisé avec une population également francophone et anglophone. Pour le groupe de la "Federation of Catholic Community Services" il n'y a aucune difficulté à recevoir des services en anglais. Distinction très marquée existe entre l'est de l'île qui est presque entièrement français et l'ouest qui est prédominament anglais. La Ligue des Droits de l'homme se prononce contre les districts bilingues. Il y avait des représentants du YMCA et YWCA. C'est l'impression générale que le public ne connaît pas la loi donc nécessairement ne comprend pas les implications qui s'y rattachent. Plusieurs pensent que cette question relève du provincial et non du fédéral. Le Conseil doit retourner à Montréal pour rencontrer d'autres groupes, anglophones de préférence, afin de pouvoir connaître l'opinion des secteurs divers du public sur les districts bilingues.



(For details see notes prepared by Mr. Fox concerning the meetings in Montreal on May 7 attached as appendix.)

The question of Quebec was discussed further at some length and many people believe strongly that it is the French language and culture which are threatened in Quebec, not the English, and indeed Professor Caldwell at Bishop's expressed the tentative view as a result of his study that with present trends, Quebec might become anglicized in 75 years, others disagree. Est-ce que le Conseil doit traiter la minorité anglaise du Québec différemment que la minorité française des autres provinces? Faire une série de recommandations pour les 9 provinces et une pour le Québec?

Madame Raymond souligne que l'objectif de la création de districts bilingues, c'est de faire du Canada un pays bilingue. Le problème, c'est la non-reconnaissance des droits des francophones, à peu près partout au Canada. Pour améliorer la situation, il faut donc tenter de reconnaître les droits des minorités francophones et de renforcer la seule province française.

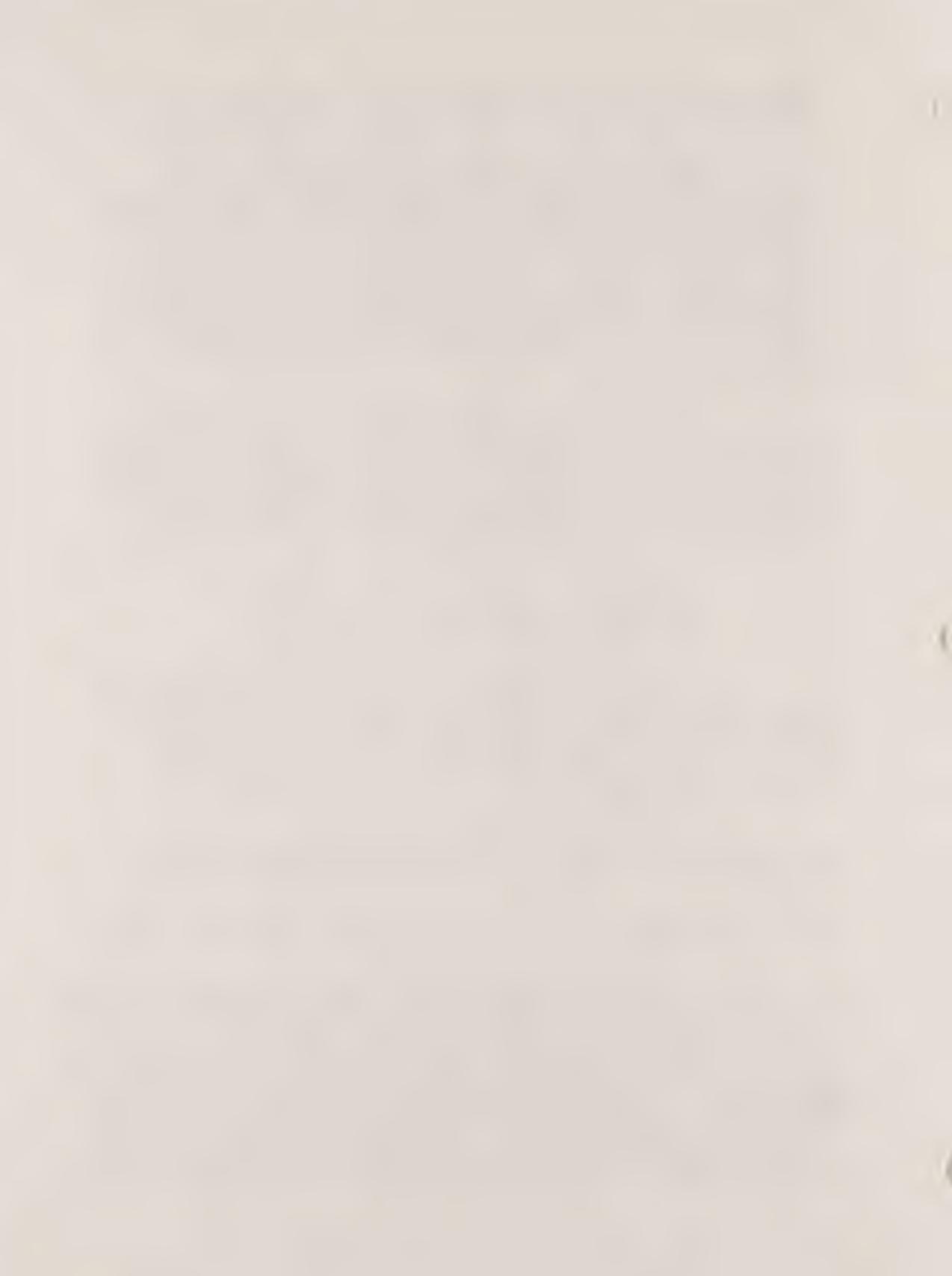
4. Rapport de M. Mackey sur la visite à Sherbrooke, Lennoxville & les cantons de l'est - les 14 et 15 mai, 1973

Le groupe anglophone de Lennoxville est préoccupé par la création de districts bilingues. They expressed their concern, although whatever action is taken, good relations exist between the English and French in that region. More and more the English want to integrate in the French community.

La réaction de la minorité anglaise du Québec est semblable à celle de la minorité francophone ailleurs au pays.

(See Mr. Mackey's written text attached as appendix, also notes by Mr. Fox)

Mr. Mackey commented on the meeting on Monday evening at the University of Sherbrooke with representatives of French-speaking groups in the area including officers of the local branch of the St-Jean-Baptiste society. The President of the society after clarification about implications of proclaiming federal bilingual districts declared himself in support of them but the meeting was divided and other members including some of the executive of the society were against bilingual districts and felt they were unnecessary in Quebec or in the Eastern Townships to protect the rights of the English minority.



Mr. Mackey had not been able to stay in Sherbrooke on Tuesday the 15th owing to prior academic commitments so Mr. Savoie and other members of the Board reported on the meetings with members of the Faculty of the University of Sherbrooke and with the Mayor of Sherbrooke as well as that in their own observations about the meeting in Lennoxville at Bishop's University. While practically all the members of the University of Sherbrooke who attended the meeting were opposed to the proclamation of bilingual districts for various reasons, the Mayor, M. Marc Bureau when interviewed by members of the Board at City Hall said he could not see anything against the idea and indeed was favourably disposed towards a district for the Eastern Townships including Sherbrooke. He did not feel this would arouse undue opposition or conflict. Mr. Savoie said he personally was in favour of recommending a bilingual district for the Townships. Mme Raymond, however said she was against including the City of Sherbrooke in such a bilingual district.

There was a fairly extensive discussion about the differences in perception of bilingualism in minority language rights revealed by the meetings in Montreal and the Townships, as well as elsewhere, and about the degree of ignorance or misunderstanding of the Official Languages Act as well as the major bilingual districts which in the view of some was the cause of a good deal of the opposition expressed. Mr. Savoie said that the first duty of the Board was to define and recommend bilingual districts and that it should get on with the business and leave discussion of other considerations including political repercussions aside. In his view the Board was not appointed to make political decisions, that was the responsibility which would have to be taken by the government following the submission of the Board's recommendations. Mr. Hickman felt he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the Townships. He asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to decide on its language policy. Other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration: these should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government.

5. Report by Miss Duckworth about the visit to
Antigonish, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, May 16, 17, 18

(For details see notes by Ms. Duckworth and others attached as appendices)

Miss Duckworth said that in her mind the principal question was whether the County of Antigonish should be included in a bilingual district with Cape Breton island in

Eastern Nova Scotia. She felt the group they had seen was not very representative and that only two of them had English as a mother tongue. However, judging from their observations of what they had heard on the whole there seemed to be goodwill on the part of the English-speaking majority in the three areas under consideration. While there was no opposition there also was apparently no great interest. One man who attended the meeting in Antigonish, Mr. Doucet who had been at the meeting with the previous Board said initially that the situation had changed and he wanted to re-think the support he had given to the idea of including Antigonish but finally he thought he would continue to support this position. The importance of Antigonish was not for the federal services. The fact is that Cape Bretoners go to Port Hawkesbury, Sydney or Halifax in connection with federal services. It did not seem likely that there would be opposition on the part of those of English or Scottish origin in the non-French-speaking parts of Inverness County. Mr. Savoie also expressed some doubts about the necessity or wisdom of including Antigonish. However, Mr. Monnin said he thought they should tentatively propose the three counties as a single bilingual district. Miss Duckworth originally was not willing to support any kind of recommendation whether tentative or otherwise at this stage. She wished to investigate the North Shore area (Pomquet, Tracadie etc.) in which the French mother tongue population had declined fairly seriously, before coming to any conclusion. She questioned whether it was sensible to recommend too extensive an area.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board decide tentatively to recommend these three counties of Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond as a single bilingual district.
Carried.

6. Design of maps for use in the final report.

Mr. Cartwright gave an explanation and demonstration of two new types of maps to depict recommended bilingual districts which he had worked out in consultation with the Cartographic Section of Energy, Mines and Resources following the discussion at the last Board meeting. After lengthy discussion there was agreement about boarding format and the size of screen (20%) to be used in the production of the maps. Wording will require further consideration and any decision was deferred until Messrs. Morrison and Morency and Cartwright can submit a list of suggested names for the districts tentatively recommended to date.

2:10 p.m. the meeting reconvened.

The discussion about the nature and format of maps as well as the selection of names for districts was continued. It is agreed that the general design of the maps as represented by Mr. Cartwright was satisfactory and acceptable taking into consideration some of the minor modifications suggested.

Members wished to include a map of the whole country and it was decided to use a foldout map on a scale of 1 to 5 million. It was also suggested that the possibility of using a modified or schematic abstract map of Canada as a design for the cover of the report should be investigated.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE BILINGUAL DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO

Following a discussion about the Windsor-Kent-Essex area it was Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the area outlined on the map prepared by Mr. Cartwright including the Townships of North Colchester and Anderton and the Town of Essex as well as the Townships of Dover and Tilbury but excluding the City of Chatham, be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Regimbal, that the cities of Welland and Port Colborne be recommended as a single bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the townships of Tiny and Tay in the County or Census Division of Simcoe (Midland-Penetang) be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Any decision about the Stormont-Dundas area was left in abeyance until members of the Board were able to visit Winchester Township in Dundas County. It was agreed that there was no necessity to make visits to Welland, Port Colborne or the Penetang-Midland area.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma as well as the four northern subdivisions of Renfrew County, be included in a single bilingual district to be recommended for northern Ontario. Carried.

It was decided that during the summer visits should be made by members of the Board to Sudbury, Sault-Ste. Marie, Hurst, ThunderBay and Kenora.

V. RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC (EXCLUDING MONTREAL AND THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS)

With the aid of maps and statistics, Mr. Cartwright reviewed with members of the Board all those places in the Province of Quebec which reported 10% or more of the minority language group beginning with the small locations. Following discussion it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that no consideration should be given to the recommendation of bilingual districts for the following list of locations as marked on the map with numbers in brackets following the name: Abitibi(1), Dorchester(2), Gaspé-ouest(3), Labelle(4), Matane(5), Mégantic(6), Saguenay(7), Soulages(8), Terrebonne(10). No decision was taken concerning Timiskaming(9), Arthabaska (11-Tingwick). Mr. Cartwright was asked to determine whether or not the census figures for Bagotville include the population of the military establishment there.

The Board then undertook an examination of larger areas including counties or parts of counties with important concentrations of the minority language group. Mr. Cartwright is to prepare further statistical information for the next meeting for the following counties: Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac plus part of Terrebonne.

Mr. Mackey mentioned that June 14 and 15 are the dates for the annual meeting for "le Conseil de la Vie française en Amérique" in Quebec City. He felt the Board should take advantage of this occasion to visit Quebec in order to meet some of the representatives of Le Conseil who come from all parts of Canada (as well as parts of the United States). It was pointed out that there had already been correspondence between Mgr. Gosselin, Executive Director of le Conseil, and Mr. Savoie early in the work of the Board. Further consideration of travel and work schedule was deferred until the next day.

5:45 p.m. meeting recessed.

Saturday, May 26, 9:10 a.m. meeting reconvened

Review on amendments of the minutes as reported above under item II.

VI. RAPPORT DU SOUS-COMITE POUR L'IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS MINORITAIRES DE MONTREAL

Ce comité est formé de Mme Raymond, Messieurs Mackey, Morrison, Morency et, ex-officio, le président.

Mme Raymond est d'avis qu'il devrait y avoir le moins de districts bilingues possible au Québec. During discussion the opinion was expressed that the Committee needed to visit other districts in the Montreal area, to meet representatives of more groups and to gather further information and opinions before it was in a position to make any definite proposals. Mr. Mackey stated that the Committee was not prepared to report until after all such business had been completed and there was time to give the matter further thought.

VII. REVUE DES EBAUCHES DE PREAMBULE REGIONAL PREPAREES PAR LES COMMISSAIRES SUR LEUR REGION RESPECTIVE

It had been agreed that each member would write an introduction for their section of the country but in view of travelling and meetings members had not been able to undertake this assignment. There was some discussion about the length and nature of such introductions. Mr. Monnin felt that they were quite unnecessary, however, others felt that there should be some introduction about each region. These introductory notes are to be discussed at the June and July meetings. It had previously been agreed that the Chairman would undertake to draft a general introduction to the report. Assignments for brief regional introductory notes were agreed as follows: M. Savoie doit préparer les notes pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard; Mlle Duckworth pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse et Terre-Neuve; Mme Raymond et M. Mackey pour le Québec; M. Lamontagne, the St. Lawrence and Eastern Townships region of Ontario; M. Regimbal, Northern Ontario; Mrs. Carrothers, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Mr. Hickman, British Columbia which he said was already prepared. No assignments were made for Manitoba or Southern Ontario.

VIII. PROVISION OF TRAVEL AND WORK SCHEDULE AND PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS

1. Further meetings in Montreal, Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, some arrangements already made by Madame Raymond others to be completed by Mr. Morrison.

2. Visit and meetings in Quebec City and region, programme to be arranged by Mr. Mackey who confirmed that a meeting had been arranged with Mgr. Gosselin et le Conseil de la Vie française for Thursday afternoon, June 14 between 2 and 4 p.m. The following members expressed the intention of visiting Quebec: Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Mackey, Lamontagne, Fox and Hickman. The hope was expressed that members of the Board would be able to meet with as many representatives of the Anglophone community as possible.

3. June 21st was proposed for a visit to Papineau County just prior to the next general meeting of the Board on the 22nd, 23rd of June. Those intending to participate include Mme Raymond, Miss Duckworth, Messrs. Hickman, Lamontagne, Fox, Mackey.

4. It was decided that members should meet with Members of Parliament representing the constituencies likely to be affected or to include bilingual district areas and that these meetings should begin with members from the West on Monday, June 25th. Agreed. The Secretary is to attempt to arrange meetings beginning with the Alberta members followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Judge Monnin excused himself from participating in these meetings with the politicians.

5. It was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to arrange meetings with the Premiers of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland if possible on the 3rd, 4th or 5th of July.

6. Les 9, 10, 11 et 12 juillet sont les jours fixés pour la visite de la Gaspésie. Les membres suivants ont exprimé le désir d'y aller: Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Monnin, Fox, Lamontagne, Regimbal, Mackey. In studying the map it became apparent that on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence six out of the eight census enumeration areas have a strong concentration of English mother tongue population with something over 3,000 persons. It was agreed that Mr. Morency would investigate the feasibility of visiting this area at the same time as the visit to Gaspé.

7. La visite au nord de l'Ontario, c'est-à-dire Sudbury, Hearst, Sault-Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, est fixée pour les 13, 14 et 15 août. Le Père Regimbal doit s'occuper du programme. Ceux qui doivent participer sont: Messrs. Monnin, Mackey, Regimbal, Lamontagne et Fox, Mme Raymond et Mlle Duckworth ne sont pas certaines. Il avait été aussi décidé de visiter Rouyn, Noranda et Timiskaming au Québec en même temps.



9. Discussions listed under Item 9. on the agenda including Bilingualism and Multiculturalism and the Definition of Principal Offices and Sufficient Demand were deferred for discussion at future meetings for lack of time.

12:30 p.m. moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by
Mrs. Carrothers that the meeting adjourn.
Carried.

Ottawa, June 14, 1973

N.M. Morrison
Secretary General

Revised July 18, 1973.

Dans les milieux où les francophones sont inférieurs à 10% pourcent de la population globale :

Je recommande que là où il y a une municipalité de 8,000 personnes représentant 8% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans chacun des services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 18,000 personnes représentant 6% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans les services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 28,000 personnes représentant 4% de la population, il y a 38,000 personnes représentant 3% de la population; il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes dans les services fédéraux.

Yves Léveillé
3841me District
Windsor Ontario

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Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

July 6, 1973.

The Honourable Horst A. Schmid,
Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation,
Government of Alberta,
324 Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Minister:

I would like to thank you on behalf of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board for receiving our delegation so hospitably on Friday, June 29, in your office. We appreciate very much your taking time to consult with us. We listened attentively to your remarks and we hope that you received our statements in the same cooperative spirit.

As I mentioned during our meeting, we will report to the next plenary meeting of our Board in Ottawa in July, the substance of our discussion with you. I believe the tenor of our exchange is contained in my resumé which follows.

We explained the nature of the mandate of the Board and noted that the Board had delineated tentatively for discussion with you the boundaries of three areas in Alberta which would be eligible under the provisions of the Official Languages Act to be recommended as bilingual districts for federal government services. We emphasized, however, that the Board had not arrived at any final decisions and that we were discussing these eligible districts in a preliminary way in order to obtain your views. We distributed to you copies of the official maternal language statistics derived from the 1971 census returns for the three areas. We also gave to you copies of maps of the possible boundaries of these three districts and we asked for your comments upon them.

In this connection we noted that the statistics were public information but that the maps were preliminary drafts and that therefore we would request you to treat them as confidential. You assured us that you would do so and we would be grateful if you would continue to regard them as confidential.

You noted that on behalf of your government you were prepared at this point to listen to our presentation and that you would convey the essence of it to your cabinet colleagues and that in due course the government of Alberta would give us its considered opinions. We appreciate your attention and thank you for it. We look forward to receiving the views of your government. May I request now that these views be communicated to the Board as soon as possible? Since we are trying to complete our report in time to submit it this autumn, it would be important for us to receive the views of the government of Alberta in the near future. May I suggest respectfully that we would appreciate receiving your reply by August 31 at the latest?

In our discussion you expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that the Board was working with maternal language statistics and said that you thought that the figures for "language most often spoken at home" were more important. We replied that the Board had no choice in this matter since the Official Languages Act specifically obliged us to use the maternal language figures. You said that you believed that in this case the relevant clauses in the Act should be amended. We noted that such amendments were beyond the competence of this Board since Parliament possessed the power to amend the Act.

You outlined at length and with many examples the multicultural policies pursued by your government and in particular by your department. We asked if the pursuit of this policy by your government and by the federal government had not reduced some of the opposition to bilingualism and you expressed the view that it had increased the respect for all cultural groups. You felt that an increase in respect for all groups was essential. You noted that there were two aspects to your government's multicultural policies, first, to help each ethnic group to share its culture with other Canadians, and second, to encourage children of each group to retain their group's language. We commented that in these respects the Official Languages Act was at one with the provincial policy in regard to the two official language groups.



You stated that what the provincial government does for groups is more important to their survival than what the federal government does and you said that the Francophone community in Alberta has received a great deal of help from the Alberta government. You added that more French has been spoken in the Legislature in the past ten years than in the previous sixty years.

You agreed with a point that we had discovered, namely that people in the Sturgeon area tend to look north towards Morinville rather than south towards Edmonton in their community relations. In regard to the preliminary map of the Donnelly - Falher - Girouxville - Peace River area, you offered a correction in the southern boundary that we accepted as our original intention. In regard to the preliminary map of the St. Paul - Bonnyville - Lac la Biche area, you said that the Smoky Lake area was heavily Ukrainian and we noted that it was not included within the boundaries we had delineated.

I think, Mr. Minister, that this is an accurate summary of the main points in our discussion. If I am in error, I would be pleased to have your comments.

May I thank you again for receiving us so cordially and for giving us the benefit of three-quarters of an hour of your time.

We shall look forward to receiving a formal statement of the views of the Alberta government soon.

Yours respectfully,



Paul Fox,
Chairman



Ottawa, July 12, 1973

The Honourable Frank Moores,
Premier,
Province of Newfoundland,
Confederation Building,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dear Mr. Premier:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board to thank you for receiving our delegation and consulting with us last week. We found our meeting with you and the Honourable Joseph Rousseau very profitable and enjoyable and I thank you for your cordiality and frankness.

I shall be pleased to report the substance of our discussion with you to the next plenary meeting of our Board which will be held in Ottawa later this month. You have given us several suggestions to consider very seriously and after we have done so, I shall write to Mr. Rousseau, as we agreed. I believe the tenor of our discussion is contained in my resumé which follows.

We reviewed briefly the nature of the mandate of the Board and noted that the Board was considering the recommendation of two areas, Labrador West and part of the Port-au-Port peninsula, as bilingual districts for federal purposes. We asked for your opinion and advice and we were pleased to note that you were enthusiastic in your support of the recommendation of both these districts. You stated that your only regret was that we were not able to recommend a greater number of districts since other areas did not possess the required percentage of at least ten per cent of the minority maternal language group.

You expressed warm support for the principle of bilingualism in Canada and said that you would like to see the principle implemented in more ways than merely in the creation of federal bilingual districts. You stated that you thought that there should be a common, unified approach to the promotion of a number of aspects of bilingualism. We pointed out that the Official Languages Act looked forward to the possibility of provinces entering into agreements with the federal government in regard to the creation of bilingual districts and that the Act also empowered the Board to act as a negotiator between the two.

You proposed to us a very interesting idea, namely that the Board might take the initiative in calling a conference of federal and provincial governmental leaders to decide upon a common set of policies re the promotion of bilingualism and Canadianism. You offered to make yourself available to further this idea with your fellow premiers, and you presented a number of fertile suggestions as to how such a conference might be convened and organized, including the proposal that you would be ready to raise such a suggestion at the Annual Conference of Premiers to be held in Charlottetown from August 8-12. You stated that you would like to receive a memo containing five or six specific proposals for this purpose.

We thanked you for this very innovative idea and said that we would discuss it at the next plenary meeting of our Board in July and then communicate with Mr. Rousseau. Accordingly, I am sure that you would want me to send to him for information a copy of this present letter to you.

I believe, Mr. Premier, that this is an accurate summary of the main points in our discussion. If I am in error, I would be pleased to be informed.

May I thank you again for receiving us so cordially and for giving us the benefit of an hour or more of your time. We appreciate very much receiving your opinions and suggestions.

I shall write to Mr. Rousseau after our next Board meeting.

Yours respectfully,

Paul Fox
Chairman

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

THE RT. HON. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER, P.C., Q.C., M.P.

Ottawa,
July 13,
1 9 7 3.

Dear Mr. Fox:

Mr. Diefenbaker has asked me to thank you for your letter of June 22nd. on his behalf, and to reply to it.

Mr. Diefenbaker is back and forth to and from his constituency these days, and when the House is recessed, he will remain in the west.

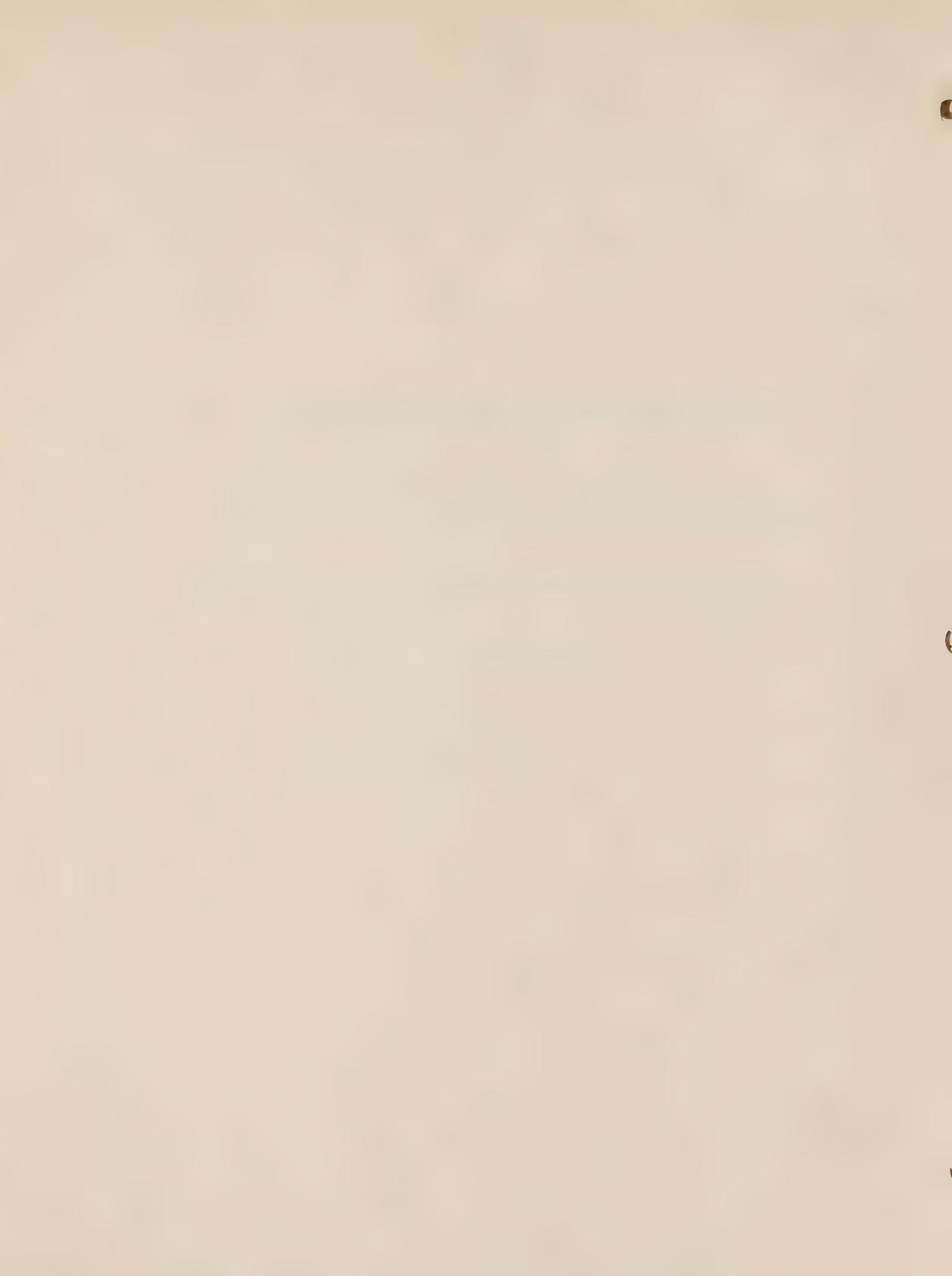
If you would care to 'phone early in September we should be glad to make an appointment for you with Mr. Diefenbaker.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) Beatrice Eligh,
Secretary.

Mr. Paul Fox,
Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa K1A 0M5





Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

Members of the Board

OUR FILE N. REFERENCE

Secretary General

YOUR FILE N. REFERENCE

DATE

July 16, 1973

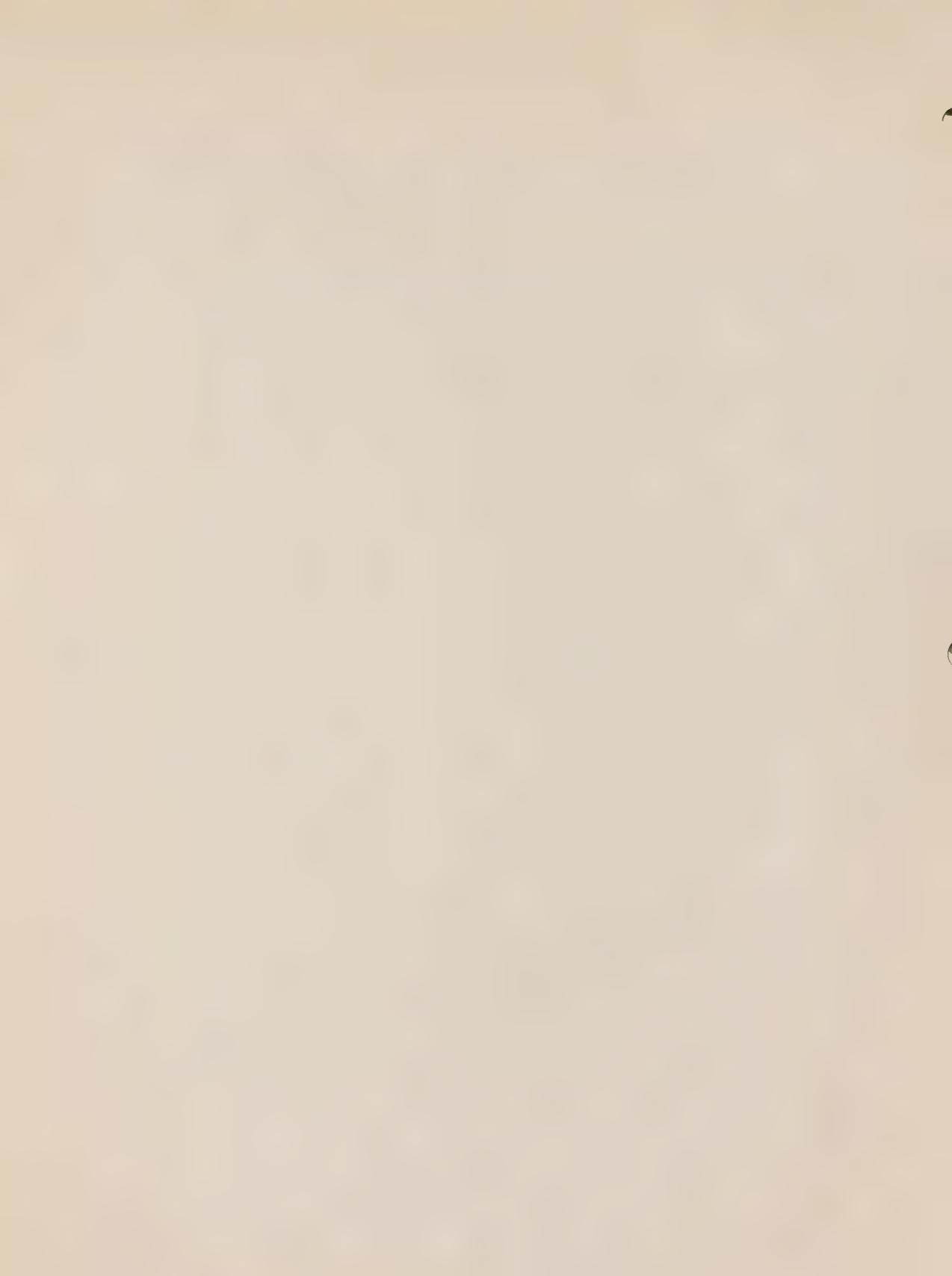
SUBJECT: Meetings with Members of Parliament,
OBJECT: Thursday, July 19th, 1973 in Ottawa.

After having been in touch through repeated telephone calls with 16 Members of Parliament or their Assistants or Secretaries, I have succeeded in arranging at least one meeting for next Thursday, July 19, as requested by the Board at its last meeting. This will be a meeting with three, four or five Progressive Conservative M.P.'s from Manitoba to be held at 10:30 a.m. in the office of Mr. Peter B. Masniuk, Room 614, Confederation Building. Attached you will find a copy of the letter to Mr. Masniuk, confirming the arrangements and also a copy of the list of Manitoba M.P.'s.

It is possible that there may be other meetings with individual Members on Thursday afternoon but I have not yet received definite replies. I started with the Honourable James Richardson one of whose Special Assistants told me he was sure the Minister would like to meet with the Board and would be very much interested in discussing the whole question. He said this was a very busy period for the Minister but that he would take it up with him, get back to me right away and let me know if there was any possibility of a meeting in the Minister's office some time next Thursday. So far I have had no further word. I also spoke to Mr. Joseph P. Guay, Liberal Member of Parliament for St. Boniface who agreed that he would like to meet with Members of the Board but did not fix any specific time. He asked me to get in touch with him early next week when he returned from the Liberal Party Conference in Vancouver. I have also been attempting to arrange meetings with some of the Saskatchewan Members who were missed last time around, but so far without success. The three NDP members from Saskatchewan who had already expressed some interest are all going to be in Vancouver next Thursday for the National Annual Meeting of the New Democratic Party.

Encl.

To be forwarded



Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

July 16, 1973.

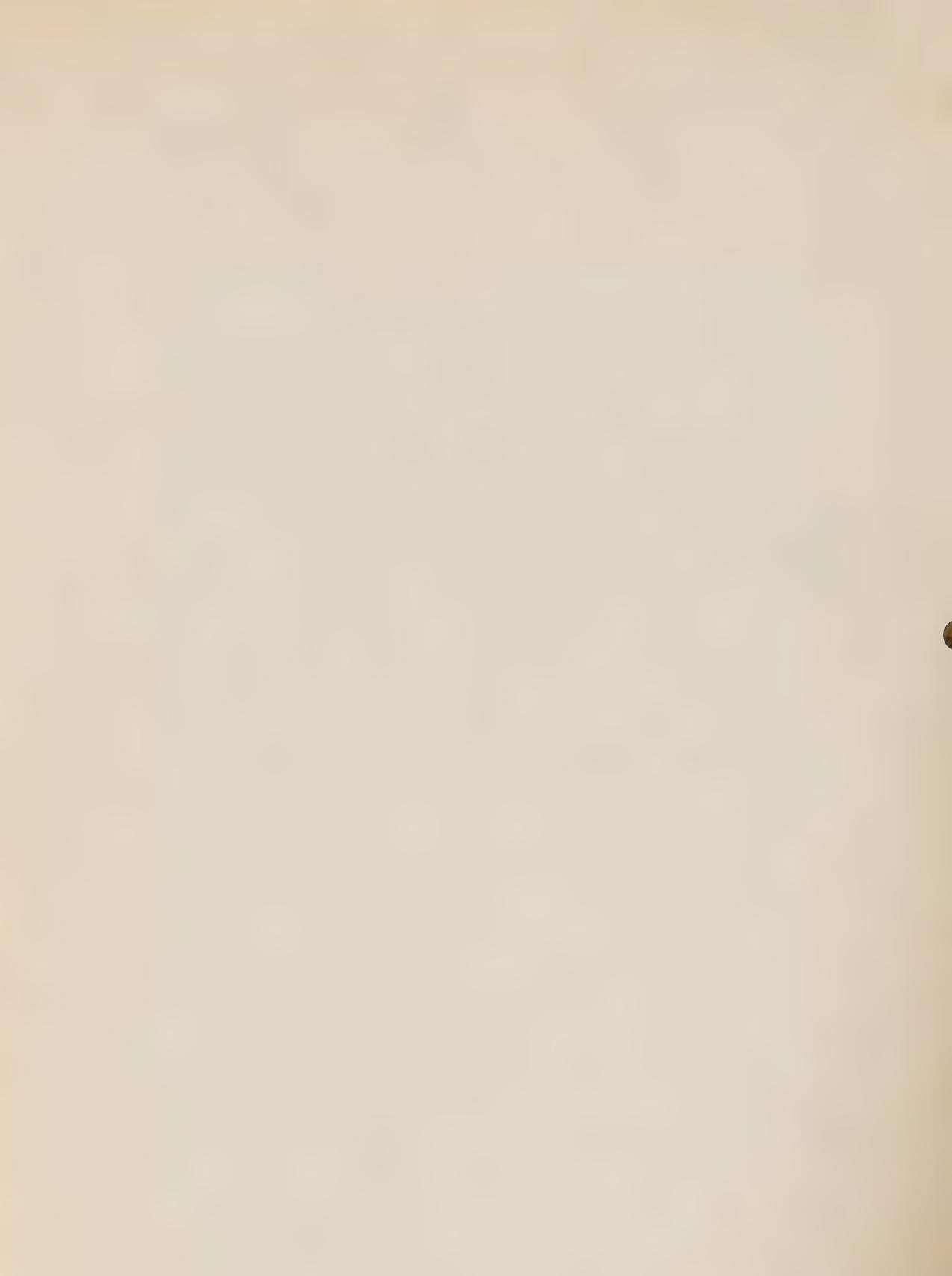
Peter B. Masniuk, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Masniuk,

I am writing to confirm the message I gave your secretary on Friday that arrangements had been made for a meeting between some of the members of the Bilingual District Advisory Board and some of the Members of Parliament from Manitoba, next Thursday morning, July 19, at 10:30 a.m. in your office. We are happy to take advantage of your offer to make use of your office for this meeting and I would like to thank you for your generosity in suggesting it.

The Members that I have talked to who said they would be available and interested to participate in such a meeting aside from yourself include, Mr. Craig Stewart, Dr. Gordon Ritchie, and Mr. Dan Mackenzie. I was not able to reach Mr. Murta or Mr. Epp personally, but I left messages with their secretaries and I will attempt to get in touch with them on the telephone early next week in the hope that they will also be able to participate. I am sending copies of this letter to those mentioned above for their information and as a notice of the meeting. I will also attach copies of an Information Sheet about the work of the Advisory Board which contains a list of the names of the Members of the Board as well as other background information.

Not all ten Members of the Board will be here for the meetings next week. At the moment it looks as if there will be six Members including the Chairman, Professor Paul Fox of Toronto, Mrs. Jane Carrothers of Calgary, Mr. Léopold Lamontagne from Ottawa, Rev. Father Albert Regimbal of Sudbury, Mme Yvonne Raymond from Montreal, and Professor William Mackey of Laval University Quebec. In addition to myself and the Associate Secretary, Mr. Roland Morency and Mr. Don Cartwright, a Geographer from the University of Western Ontario, who is responsible for the demographic and cartographic work for the Board.



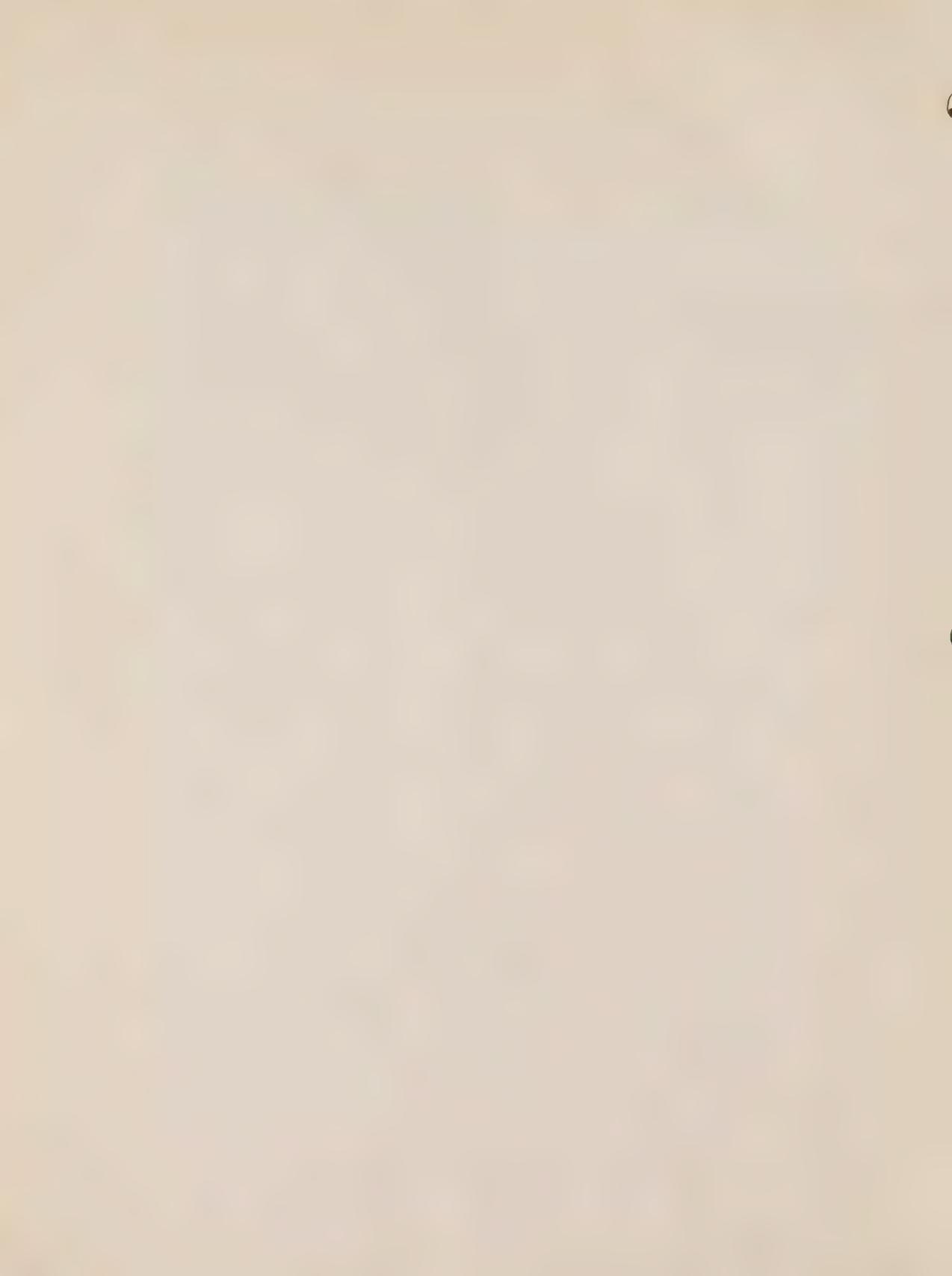
During recent months in addition to studying maps and statistical data from the 1971 Census, Members of the Board have visited many areas in the country in which there are official language minority communities - French-speaking outside Quebec and English-speaking in Quebec, which might be considered as potential bilingual districts. The Board has had meetings and discussions with local authorities such as mayors, reeves, school officials and with representatives of community associations and has also had consultations, as required by the Act, with Premiers or Ministers of provincial government. Before arriving at final decisions concerning the recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, the Board decided they would also like to consult with concerned Members of Parliament from the various provinces whose constituencies might be involved or implicated with potential bilingual districts. These will be private informal meetings for discussions about possible bilingual districts and their boundaries in a particular province. In addition to the meeting we have arranged with a group of Conservative members, we also hope to meet with the Honourable James Richardson and Mr. Joseph P. Guay from Manitoba if not next week then later in the summer. I already have been in touch with their offices.

Please accept my thanks on behalf of the Board for your interest and cooperation. I look forward to seeing you and other Members from Manitoba next Thursday morning.

Yours sincerely,



Neil M. Morrison,
Secretary General.



ManitobaM.P. and partyLiberal

Joseph P. Guay
(6-1550)

ConstituencyPossible district

St. Boniface
and Seine River
School District

Hon. James Richardson
(6-4450)

St. Boniface

Extension of
St. Boniface,
St. Vital etc. across
river to include
St. Norbert area

Winnipeg
South

Progressive-Conservative

Craig Stewart
Minnedosa, Man.
(2-5727)

Marquette

Ellice - St. Lazare

Gordon Ritchie
Dauphin
(2-2422)

Dauphin

Ste-Rose

Jack B. Murta
Graysville
(2-4040)

Lisgar

Mountain S.D.

Peter B. Masniuk
Inwood
(2-3235)

Portage

Mountain S.D.

Jake Epp
Steinbach
(2-4884)

Provencher

Red River S.D.

N.D.P.

Stanley Knowles
(2-4618)

Winnipeg
North Centre

Extension of
St. Boniface
St. Vital etc across
river to include
census tracts 13 & 14

copy to. R.F. w w

6

R.W.
J.C.

425 Reservoir Rd 3A1

Bethesda

Jul. 10, 1973.

Dear Mr. Morrison,

I apologize for any inconvenience I may have caused you by not communicating with you earlier about my decision concerning the position which you offered me. I had a very difficult decision to make in choosing between the two offers I received. After much thoughtful consideration I opted for the offer made by Danpower. The basic reason I accepted that offer rather than the one you made me is that I felt the experience I would acquire in that field of work would prove to be of greater value to me in my search for a permanent position later on.

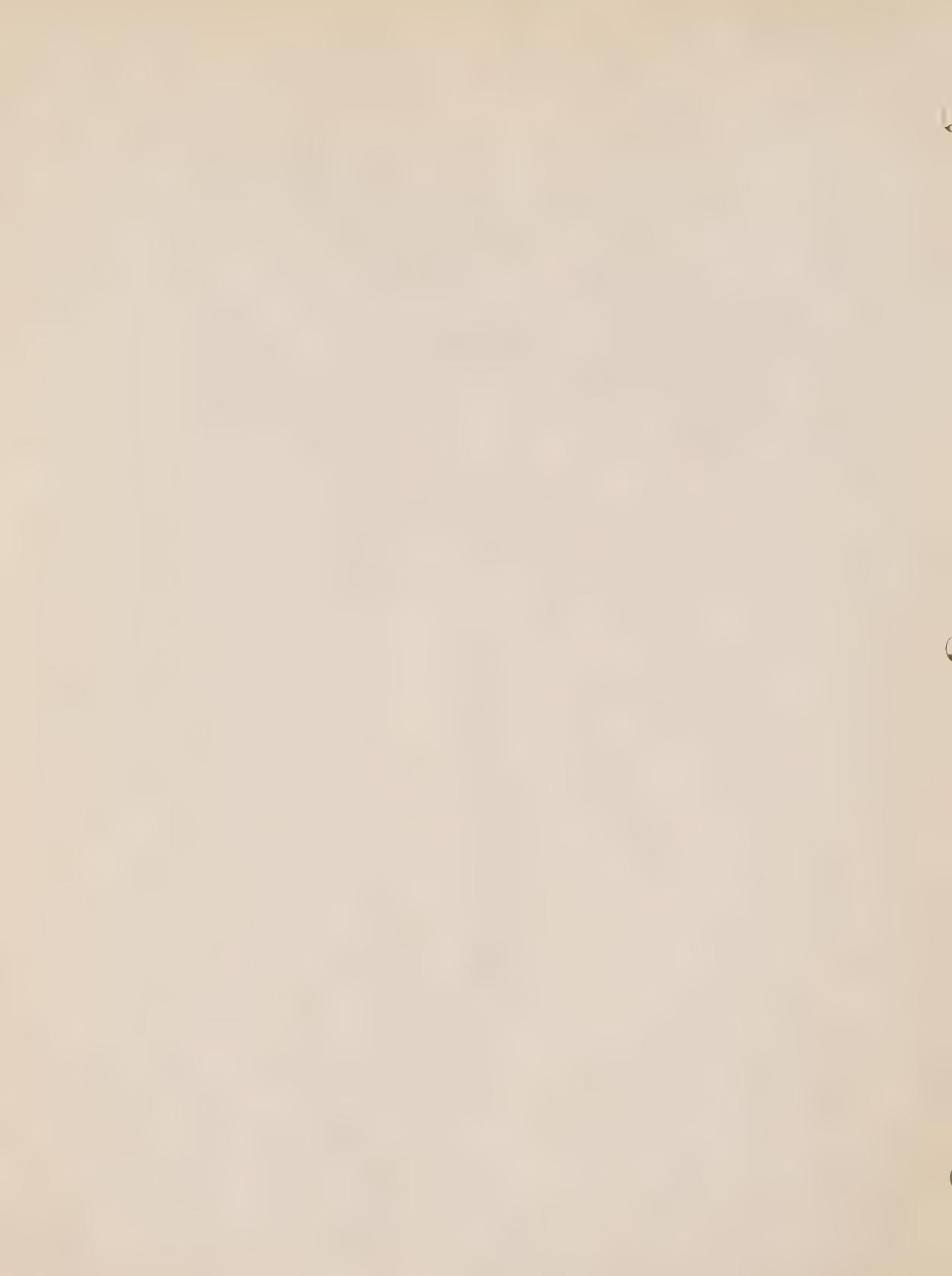
I am sure that working with you and your staff would have proven to be an enjoyable experience. I appreciate the interest you showed concerning my application, and for that I thank you.

Sincerely,

John C. MacCormack

P.S. Enclosed you will find the documents that you put to me in 1971 for my disposal.

see. J 3.30pm
July 12/73



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

MEETINGS WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

Toronto, July 19, 1971

10:30 a.m. - Room 614, Confederation Building (office of Mr. Peter Masniuk, M.P.)

Meeting with some or all of the following Progressive-Conservative members from Manitoba.

Mr. Craig Stewart, Marquette
Dr. Gordon Ritchie, Dauphin
Mr. Jack Murta, Lisgar
Mr. Jake Epp, Provencher
Mr. Peter Masniuk, Portage
Mr. Don MacKenzie, Winnipeg South Centre

Friday, July 20

1:30 p.m. - Room 421, Confederation Building
Meeting with Mr. Joseph Guay, M.P.
(Liberal), St. Boniface

4:30 p.m. - Room 643, Confederation Building
(office of Mr. Jack Marshall, M.P.)

Meeting with members from Newfoundland and Labrador

Mr. William Rompkey, (Liberal), Labrador
Mr. Jack Marshall, (P.C.) Humber-St. George-St. Barbe

NOTE: These arrangements are subject to change. Both Mr. Guay and Mr. Marshall warned that if an important vote came up in the House in the afternoon, it might be necessary to cancel or postpone the meetings.

P.S.: Since typing this schedule the meeting with Mr. Guay has had to be postponed to 1:30 p.m. on Friday, July 20th.

N.M. Morrison
Secretary-general
110 Argyll Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Ottawa, July 18, 1973

Mr. Joseph Guay, M.P.
House of Commons,
Room 421,
Confederation Building,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Guay,

This message is to confirm my understanding of arrangements made with your secretary on the telephone this afternoon, that you would be free to meet with the Chairman and some other members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board at 3:30 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, July 19, in your office, Room 421 of the Confederation Building.

I would like to thank you for your interest and cooperation and for your willingness to take the time to meet with Members of the Board at a time, when I know, you are busily occupied with a number of other important matters.

I am sure that Members of the Board will be happy to have a chance to discuss with you the question of possible bilingual districts in Manitoba.

I enclose a copy of an Information Sheet about the work of the Advisory Board which contains a list of the Members. Not all the Members will be here for the meetings with some Members of Parliament on Thursday, but I expect that there will be at least six including the Chairman Professor Paul Fox of the University of Toronto, Mrs. Jane Carrothers of Calgary, Reverend Father Albert Regimbal of Sudbury, Dr. Leopold Lamontagne of Ottawa, Mme Yvonne Raymond of Montreal, Professor William Mackey of Laval as well as myself and Mr. Donald Cartwright our Research Consultant.

...2/



During recent months in addition to studying maps and statistical data from the 1971 Census, Members of the Board have visited many areas in the country in which there are official language minority communities - French-speaking outside Quebec and English-speaking in Quebec, which might be considered as potential bilingual districts. The Board has had meetings and discussions with local authorities such as mayors, reeves, school officials and with representatives of community associations and has also had consultations, as required by the Act, with Premiers or Ministers of provincial governments. Before arriving at final decisions concerning the recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, the Board decided they would also like to consult with concerned Members of Parliament from the various provinces whose constituencies might be involved or implicated with potential bilingual districts. These will be private informal meetings for discussions about possible bilingual districts and their boundaries in a particular province.

Please accept my thanks on behalf of the Board for your interest and cooperation. I look forward to meeting you in your office on Thursday, July 19 at 3:30 p.m.

Yours sincerely,



Neil M. Morrison,
Secretary General.

Encls.

P.S.: I also enclose statistical data concerning mother tongue population distribution compiled from the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, and a copy of an outline map of the province showing potential bilingual areas. This will provide you with relevant background information for our discussion.

N. Morrison.

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Ottawa, July 18, 1973

Mr. Jack Marshall, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Room 643,
Confederation Building,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Marshall,

I am writing to confirm my understanding as a result of our telephone conversation yesterday, that you will meet the Chairman and some Members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board at 4:30 p.m., Thursday, of this week, July 19, in your office. I have also invited Mr. William Rompkey Member for Labrador to participate in the meeting and he said that he would be happy to meet with Members of the Board in your office on Thursday afternoon.

Enclosed you will find an Information Sheet about the work of the Board and some statistical data from the 1971 Census concerning the two areas of Newfoundland and Labrador which have concentrations of French mother tongue population somewhat over 10%.

At present, I expect there will be six Members of the Board in Ottawa on Thursday for meetings with some Members of Parliament, including the Chairman, Professor Paul Fox of Toronto, Mrs. Jane Carrothers of Calgary, Mr. Leopold Lamontagne of Ottawa, Reverend Father Albert Regimbal of Sudbury, Mme Yvonne Raymond of Montreal, Professor William Mackey of Laval University, Quebec, in addition to myself and Mr. Don Cartwright a geographer from the University of Western Ontario who is responsible for the demographic and cartographic work for the Board.

During recent months in addition to studying maps and statistical data from the 1971 Census, Members of the Board have visited many areas in the country in which there are official language minority communities - French-speaking outside Quebec and English-speaking in Quebec, which might be considered as potential bilingual districts. The Board has had meetings and discussions with local authorities such as mayors, reeves, school officials and with representatives of community associations and has also had consultations, as required by the Act, with Premiers or Ministers of provincial governments. Before arriving at final decisions concerning the recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, the Board decided they would also like to consult with concerned Members of Parliament from the various provinces whose constituencies might be involved or implicated with potential bilingual districts. These will be private informal meetings for discussions about possible bilingual districts and their boundaries in a particular province.

Please accept my thanks on behalf of the Board for your interest and cooperation. I look forward to meeting you and Mr. Rompkey in your office in the Confederation Building on Thursday afternoon.

Yours sincerely,



Neil M. Morrison,
Secretary General.

Encls.

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Ottawa, July 18, 1973

Mr. W. Rompkey, M.P.
House of Commons,
Room 234,
Confederation Building,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Rompkey,

This is to confirm our telephone conversation concerning the meeting with some Members of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board at 4:30 on Thursday afternoon of this week, July 19, in the office of Mr. Jack Marshall, Member for Humber-St-George-St. Barbe in Room 643 of the Confederation Building. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss possible bilingual districts in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Official Languages Act as well as an Information Sheet about the work of the Board and some statistical data concerning the Labrador and Port au Port areas of Newfoundland from the 1971 Census which might provide you with some relevant background information for the discussion.

At present, I expect there will be six Members of the Board in Ottawa on Thursday for meetings with some Members of Parliament, including the Chairman, Professor Paul Fox of Toronto, Mrs. Jane Carrothers of Calgary, Mr. Leopold Lamontagne of Ottawa, Reverend Father Albert Regimbal of Sudbury, Mme Yvonne Raymond of Montreal, Professor William Mackey of Laval University, Quebec, in addition to myself, and Mr. Don Cartwright a geographer from the University of Western Ontario who is responsible for the demographic and cartographic work for the Board.

During recent months in addition to studying maps and statistical data from the 1971 Census, Members of the Board have visited many areas in the country in which there are official language minority communities - French-speaking outside Quebec and English-speaking in Quebec, which might be considered as potential bilingual districts. The Board has had meetings and discussions with local authorities such as mayors, reeves, school officials and with representatives of community associations and has also had consultations, as required by the Act, with Premiers or Ministers of provincial governments. Before arriving at final decisions concerning the recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, the Board decided they would also like to consult with concerned Members of Parliament from the various provinces whose constituencies might be involved or implicated with potential bilingual districts. These will be private informal meetings for discussions about possible bilingual districts and their boundaries in a particular province.

Please accept my thanks on behalf of the Board for your interest and cooperation. I look forward to meeting you in Mr. Marshall's office in the Confederation Building on Thursday afternoon.

Yours sincerely,


Neil M. Morrison,
Secretary General.

Encls.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

Members of the Board

OUR FILE N. REFERENCE

OUR FILE N. REFERENCE

Secretary General

July 19/73

SUBJECT View of Stanley Korchinsky, M.P.
OBJET for Mackenzie concerning the visit
of Board Members to the proposed
bilingual district of Zenon Park-
Arborfield, Sask.

In attempting to make arrangements for further meetings with Members of Parliament for Thursday, July 19 as requested by the Board at its last meeting on June 22-23, I experienced the first refusal I have had on the part of a Member to meet with the Board himself, out of about 25 Members, principally from the Prairie provinces but not exclusively, with whom I have been in touch personally or through their Secretaries or Assistants. This was the case with Mr. Stanley J. Korchinsky, Progressive-Conservative Member of Parliament representing the Mackenzie constituency in Saskatchewan which is part of the proposed Zenon Park -Arborfield district. The Western part of this district is located in the Prince Albert federal constituency. The Mackenzie constituency also contains further South the village of Perigord and the town of Kelvington in the rural municipality of Kelvington Census subdivision 366 which was being considered by the Board earlier as a possible district. (Both rural municipalities referred to are within Census division no. 14). Mr. Korchinsky's refusal, or lack of willingness, to meet with Members of the Board in Ottawa to discuss the question of possible bilingual district in an area forming part of his constituency, was not because of lack of interest or concern or because he thought the subject was not important. On the contrary, he felt that it was sufficiently serious to justify the time and expense involved in Members of the Board making a trip to visit the area themselves and talking to the people on the spot. Mr. Korchinsky was sufficiently clear and definite in his expression of views on this matter, that I felt I should report them in some detail to Members of the Board for your consideration and information and any action that you may wish to take.

In reply to my request that he and other Members from Saskatchewan meet with Members of the Board and my explanation of the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Korchinsky said immediately that it was not enough to get his opinion, that this would not be valid. He felt strongly that the Board should visit the area itself and talk to the people on the spot. While he did not say so directly, I got the impression that Mr. Korchinsky was aware that no Member of

the Board had visited this particular location at least in their capacity as Board Members and indeed the area was not visited by the first Board which recommended it as a bilingual district.

I explained that the Board had been doing a great deal of travelling and that they had visited many of the potential bilingual areas but that they had not been able to visit them all up to the present time, and unfortunately this was one district which had had to be put aside at least for the time being. Mr. Korchinsky said this was "not a matter to be taken lightly" and that "he would want you to do a good job and not louse things up.". He said that "if we i.e. the Government or the country, are going to go through with this policy, it is important to do it thoroughly". This visit would not cost overly much in view of what is already being spent on the whole bilingual program.

During our telephone conversation, Mr. Korchinsky discussed some aspects of the situation with which he was obviously quite familiar. He said that there was a cleavage between Zenon Park and Arborfield which are only about six or seven miles apart. This reflects the difference between English and French. He said that the village of Zenon Park was strictly French and the people were very much inclined to live within themselves. He said that they were quite self-sufficient and that they had done everything in their power to survive and were conscious that they had to survive as a group. He felt that they had done quite well and mentioned setting up co-ops and a pelletizing plant which ships pellets to Japan via the West Coast. Also a small sewing factory tries to employ from 10 to 15 people. The farming land is good. (fyi. The village of Zenon Park has a total population of 384 according to the 1971 Census of which 345 persons or 89.8% are French-mother-tongue. The total population and the French-mother-tongue population of the village has declined over the ten year period but the French-mother-tongue population still represents 72.5% or 250 people out of a total of 345. The town of Arborfield on the other hand is overwhelmingly English-speaking with 84.5% EMT out of a total of 420. 4.8% claim French as a mother-tongue that is 20 persons and 10.7 have mother tongues other than French or English).

According to the 1971 Census the rural municipality of Arborfield Census subdivision 456 had 22.7% French-mother-tongue and subdivision no. 457 had 16.5% for a total between the two subdivisions of 425 persons."

Mr. Korchinsky said that he appreciates the fact that the French-speaking people in Zenon Park want to retain their identity and said that some of them write him in French. He didn't know how helpful he could be but he certainly did not want to stand in the way of anything which could be done to correct injustices of the past or to help the people to survive. On describing the differences between the two towns, he said "I insist that you go there and see for yourselves." Later in the conversation, he reiterated "my recommendation to you is to go out there. I will give you every help I can to organize a meeting. But to try to explain some policy to me alone would be a wasted effort."

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Mr. Korchinsky said that he thought Zenon Park would be ideal as a bilingual locality and he also said plus Perigord. He mentioned the larger towns of Tysdale and Kelvington as being associated with these two. He said that he did not think that there would be any objection among other people in the area if the district was confined to the community of Zenon Park. People would go along with that and accept the fact that it was French-speaking as long as it was not labelled as an expansion beyond that. It should be a local effort. He stressed the limited nature of a possible district, although I was not clear exactly what he meant by that beyond the village or community, if anything. As long as you did not go beyond the locality there should be no problem, but otherwise, if you tried to stretch or extend it further you would run into trouble.

I thanked Mr. Korchinsky for his understand frankness and told him that I would pass on his views to Members of the Board. While he was firm and insistent & I do not want to give the impression that he was either angry or antagonistic.

In the light of Mr. Korchinsky's concern the Board may want to review its previous decision not to make any further visits in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. There are four other areas proposed as districts in Saskatchewan which have not been visited by Members of the present Board although conversations were held with some French-speaking representatives I believe who came to either Saskatoon or Regina for that purpose. These areas are Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch, Redvers-Antler, Prince Albert region, and Prud-homme-Vonda. There are also five areas of Manitoba, one of which was not visited either by the first Board or by Members of the present Board, that is Ste Rose. Dr. Ritchie is the Member of Parliament from Dauphin constituency which includes Ste Rose and in the telephone conversation with him, he discussed the language situation and ethnic group relations in that area including a conflict between French and English about schools in the village of Laurier about which I had not previously heard. I expect Dr. Ritchie will be at the meeting tomorrow with some other Members from Manitoba to discuss districts in that province. The other proposed areas which I understand have not been visited this time are: Ellis-St Lazare, Mountain school division, White Horse school division, and St Georges-Powerview. There are also some areas in Ontario as well as Quebec which have not been visited and I believe the only visits the Board made in New Brunswick were to the cities of Fredericton and Saint John. No further visits may be necessary in New Brunswick and so far we have not had any queries of the kind we had following the visit of the first Board. We have not yet been in touch with any of the Members of Parliament from that province. Mr. Morency is compiling a complete list of the areas which have not been visited in case the Board wishes to review their previous decisions

to the government



Bulletin d'information

LE MANDAT DU CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

La Commission Laurendeau-Dunton avait proposé dans son rapport que des "districts bilingues soient créés au Canada et que, par voie de négociation, le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial concerné fixent les limites exactes de chacun". La Commission ajoutait: "Notre objectif sera, en conséquence, d'obtenir de tous les pouvoirs publics intéressés une action convergente afin que la minorité d'une région donnée reçoive des services dans sa langue."

C'est dans cet esprit que le Gouvernement canadien, le 9 juillet 1969, votait la "Loi concernant le statut des langues officielles du Canada" ou, en abrégé, la "Loi sur les langues officielles". Cette loi renferme plusieurs sections portant notamment sur la reconnaissance du caractère bilingue de la capitale nationale, la création du poste de Commissaire aux langues officielles et l'établissement de régions où le gouvernement fédéral s'engage à fournir des services bilingues.

Pour aider le gouvernement à délimiter ces régions, la loi comporte l'institution d'un Conseil consultatif composé de cinq à dix membres représentant autant que possible chacune des provinces ou des grandes régions du pays.

Les limites des districts bilingues restent très souples. Ce peut être une subdivision administrative correspondant à un secteur de recensement, à un district municipal ou scolaire, à une circonscription électorale fédérale ou provinciale ou à toute combinaison de ces unités complètes ou partielles, mais il faut que la minorité de langue anglaise ou de langue française y atteigne 10 p. cent de la population.

Une fois que la région proposée par le Conseil aura été déclarée district bilingue par le Gouvernement, l'Etat fédéral sera obligé d'y fournir ses services dans ses bureaux principaux dans les deux langues officielles. Il en sera de même dans les endroits où ces services étaient déjà assurés. Dans les régions où la minorité n'atteint pas 10 p. cent de la population totale, l'Etat fédéral pourra assurer des services bilingues s'ils font l'objet d'une demande importante et s'il est possible de les donner. Le public voyageur pourra également bénéficier de ces services aux endroits assez achalandés.

Cette loi n'enlève rien à qui que ce soit. Elle n'oblige personne à être bilingue. Toutefois à l'intérieur d'un district où les services fédéraux seront bilingues, tout citoyen canadien ou étranger pourra se faire servir en français ou en anglais dans les bureaux ou aux comptoirs des ministères fédéraux ou des sociétés de la Couronne. L'Etat fédéral n'a aucunement l'intention d'empêter sur les domaines de juridiction provinciale ou municipale, notamment l'éducation.

Après chaque recensement, on nomme un nouveau Conseil lequel, en utilisant les données sur la langue maternelle préparées par Statistique Canada, propose la création ou le maintien des districts bilingues. Le premier Conseil, formé en 1970, a présenté son rapport en 1971. Le gouvernement n'y a pas donné suite, préférant attendre les nouvelles données du recensement de 1971. Le deuxième Conseil a été nommé en 1972. En voici la composition:

Paul Fox, président
Toronto, Ontario

Jane Carrothers
Calgary, Alberta

Eleanor Duckworth
Halifax, Nouvelle-Ecosse

W. Harry Hickman
Victoria, Colombie-Britannique

Léopold Lamontagne
Ottawa, Ontario

William F. Mackey
Québec, Québec

Alfred M. Monnin
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Yvonne R. Raymond
Montréal, Québec

Albert Regimbal
Sudbury, Ontario

Adélard Savoie
Moncton, Nouveau-Brunswick

Les personnes suivantes ont été nommées pour assister le Conseil dans son travail:

Neil M. Morrison
Secrétaire général

Roland Morency
Secrétaire général
associé

Donald Cartwright
Géographe et agent
de la recherche

Le Conseil consultatif est tenu par la loi de consulter les autorités provinciales. Il s'efforce en outre de rencontrer les autorités municipales ainsi que des représentants d'associations reconnues. Il compte remettre son rapport au Gouverneur en conseil à l'automne de 1973. La tâche du Conseil sera alors terminée à moins que le gouvernement le charge de poursuivre des négociations avec certaines provinces. Ce rapport sera communiqué au Parlement dans les quinze jours qui suivront sa réception. Le Gouvernement attendra 90 jours avant d'y donner suite. L'existence d'un district bilingue deviendra officielle dans un délai de douze mois après sa proclamation.

Le gouvernement peut accepter en tout ou en partie les recommandations du Conseil. Une fois les districts créés, le Conseil du Trésor et chacun des ministères et organismes de l'Etat fédéral verront à fournir au public canadien des services dans les deux langues officielles du pays. Toute plainte relative à l'application de cette loi devra être addressée au Commissaire aux langues officielles.

Pour plus amples renseignements, prière de communiquer avec le secrétaire général ou le secrétaire général associé au

Conseil consultatif des Districts
bilingues
110, rue Argyle
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Tél: 995-7326

M. Robert Bourgault,
116, rue Queen,
Gatineau,
Québec, Ontario

le 12 juillet 1973

Conseil des districts bilingues,
à: M. Roland Morency,
110, rue Argyle,
Ottawa, Ontario

Monsieur:

Je me fais porte parole au nom de la communauté de Longlac (comté de Thunder Bay) pour vous informer que Longlac est de 60% francophone. Il est plus qu'évident que la majorité des citoyens de notre communauté désirent voir le Nord ontarien en entier proclamé district bilingue.

Soyez assuré que nous appuyons fortement votre conseil consultatif et ainsi, nous nous faisons entendre.

Dans la situation présente, notre communauté s'anglicise rapidement. Nous avons la certitude que l'obtention d'un bon service de radio et télévision française (et autres) remédieront de beaucoup à cette situation.

Vous trouverez ci-incluses les signatures de différents présidents ou représentants de différentes organisations.

Je vous prie de nous informer des procédures prises par l'ACFO. Nous sommes solidaires les uns les autres.

Bien vôtre,

Robert Bourgault
Robert Bourgault

Professeur de l'école séparée
Notre Dame de Fatima de Longlac

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Longlac, Ontario
(comté de Thunder Bay)

SIGNATURES des présidents ou représentants:

Mr. Raymond Lacombe Président de la Chambre de Commerce
René Bérubé Secrétaire-trésorier des Chevaliers de Colomb
Mme Rejeanne Dadeau Présidente des Filles d'Isabelle
Étienne L'Amour Président du Comité Paroissial
Rev. Réal Lébel Prêtre, curé de la paroisse Saint-Jean Baptiste de Longlac
Mme Françoise Cormier Présidente des Femmes Chrétiennes
Paul Rocheleau Directeur de l'école Notre Dame de Fatima, Longlac
W. Gauthier Vice-président de la Geraldton District R.C.S.S. Board
J. B. Pétis Trésorier de l'association des Lions
Mme Alain Cormier Présidente de l'association catholique CWL
Mr. Raymond Lacombe Agent d'assurance
Charles L'Amour Agent d'assurance
M. René Bérubé Président de la Légion de Marie

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

le 17 juillet 1973

M. Robert Bourgault,
116, rue Queen,
C.P. 344,
Longlac, Ontario.

Monsieur,

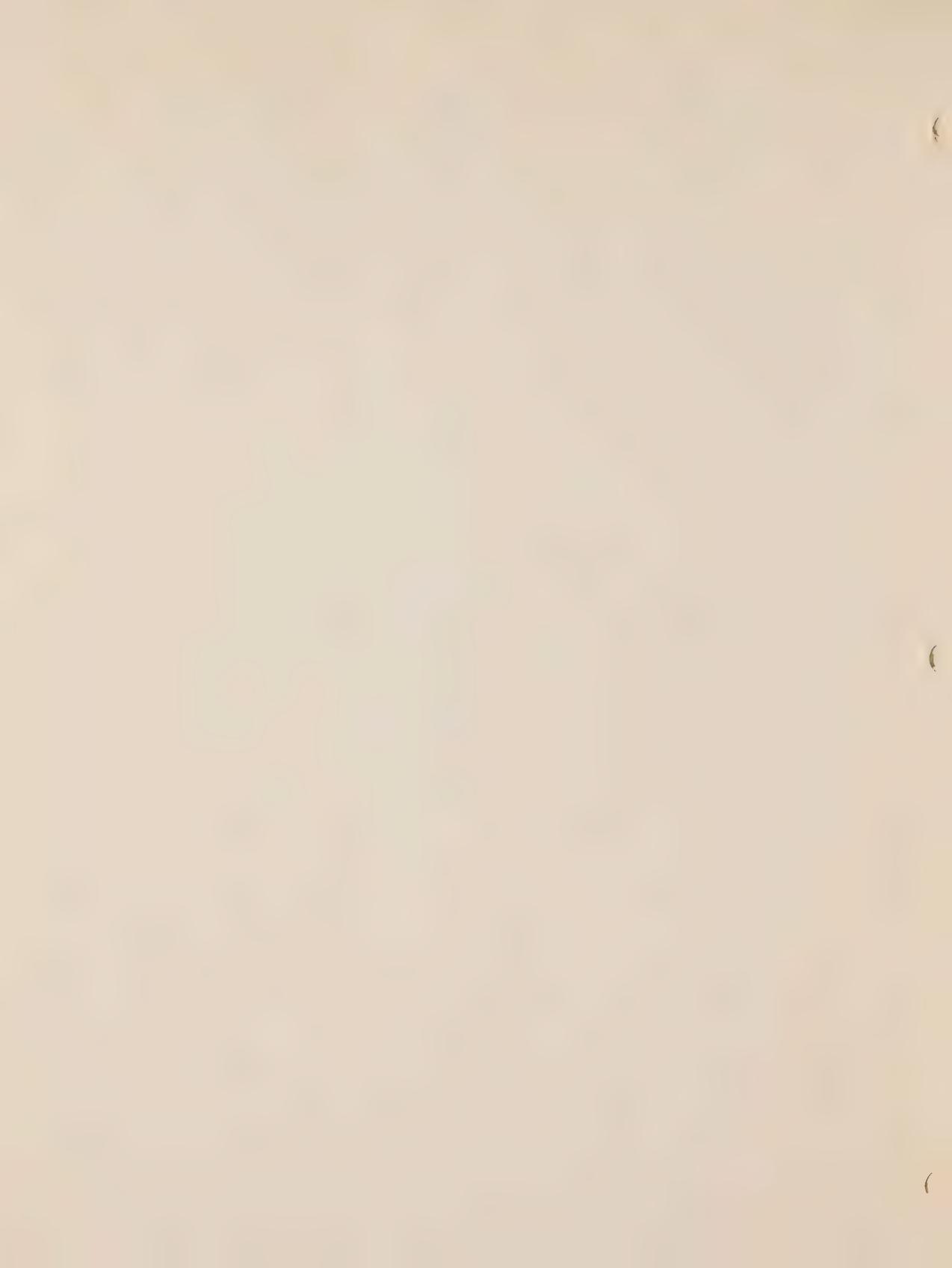
J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 12 juillet
que vous m'adressiez à l'intention du Conseil et vous
remercie de l'intérêt que vous prenez à l'enquête qui
retient l'attention du Conseil consultatif des
Districts bilingues.

Votre lettre sera portée à l'attention des
membres du Conseil lors de sa réunion plénière du
22 juillet.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, l'expression de
mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le Secrétaire général associé

Roland Morency



60, rue Boteler, Ottawa 2, Ontario

Tél. : (613) 237-6050

237-6050



Maison Franco-Ontarienne

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE-FRANÇAISE DE L'ONTARIO

Le 18 juillet, 1973.

Monsieur Paul Fox, président,
Conseil consultatif des districts
bilingues,
110, rue Argyle,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Cher monsieur,

Veuillez trouver ci-dessous le mémoire de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario relativement à la création de districts bilingues en Ontario.

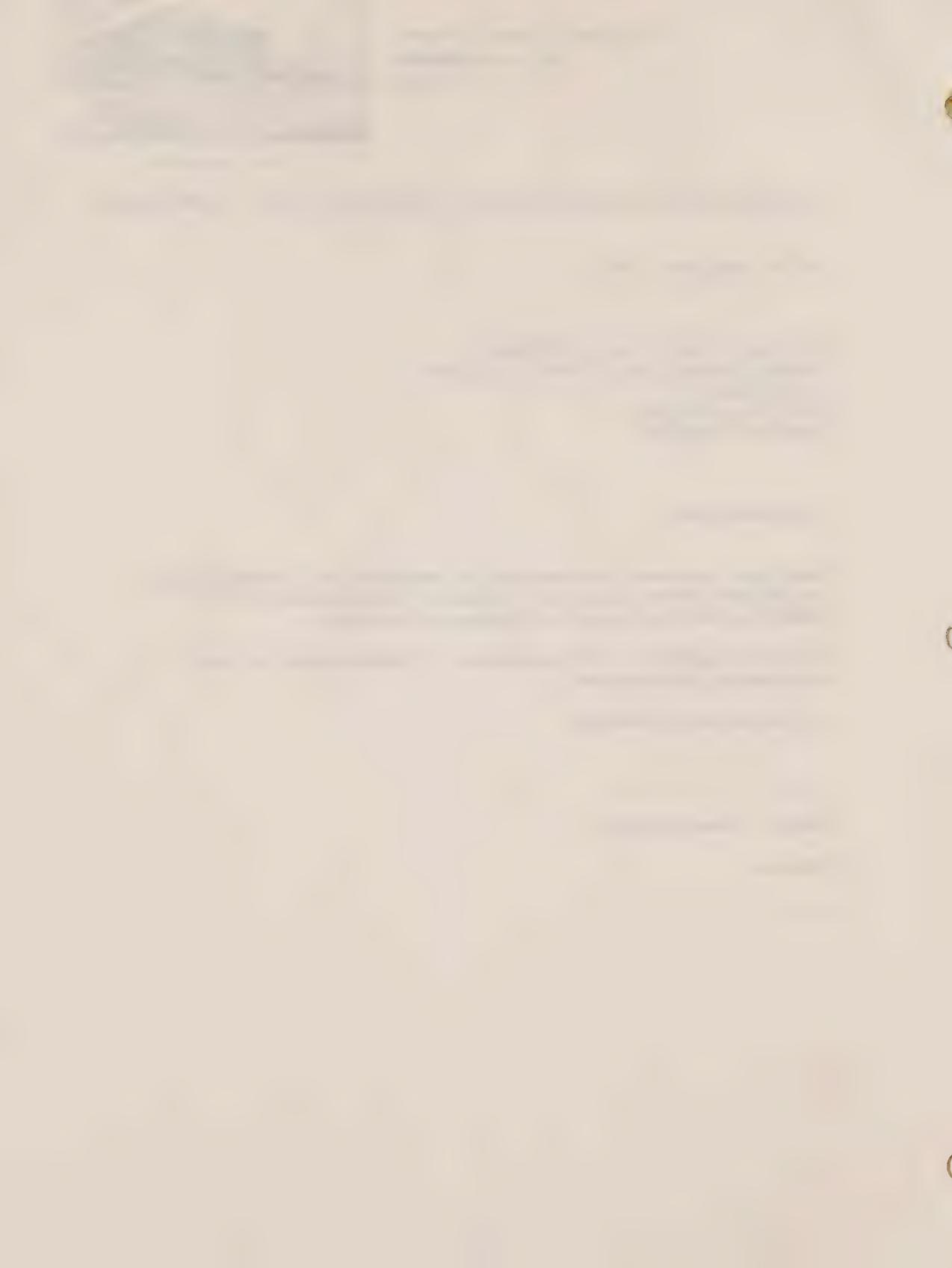
Veuillez agréer, cher monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Le secrétaire général,

Rémy M. Beauregard.

RMB/ap

p.j.



60, rue Boteler, Ottawa 2, Ontario

Tél. : (613) 237-6050



Maison Franco-Ontarienne

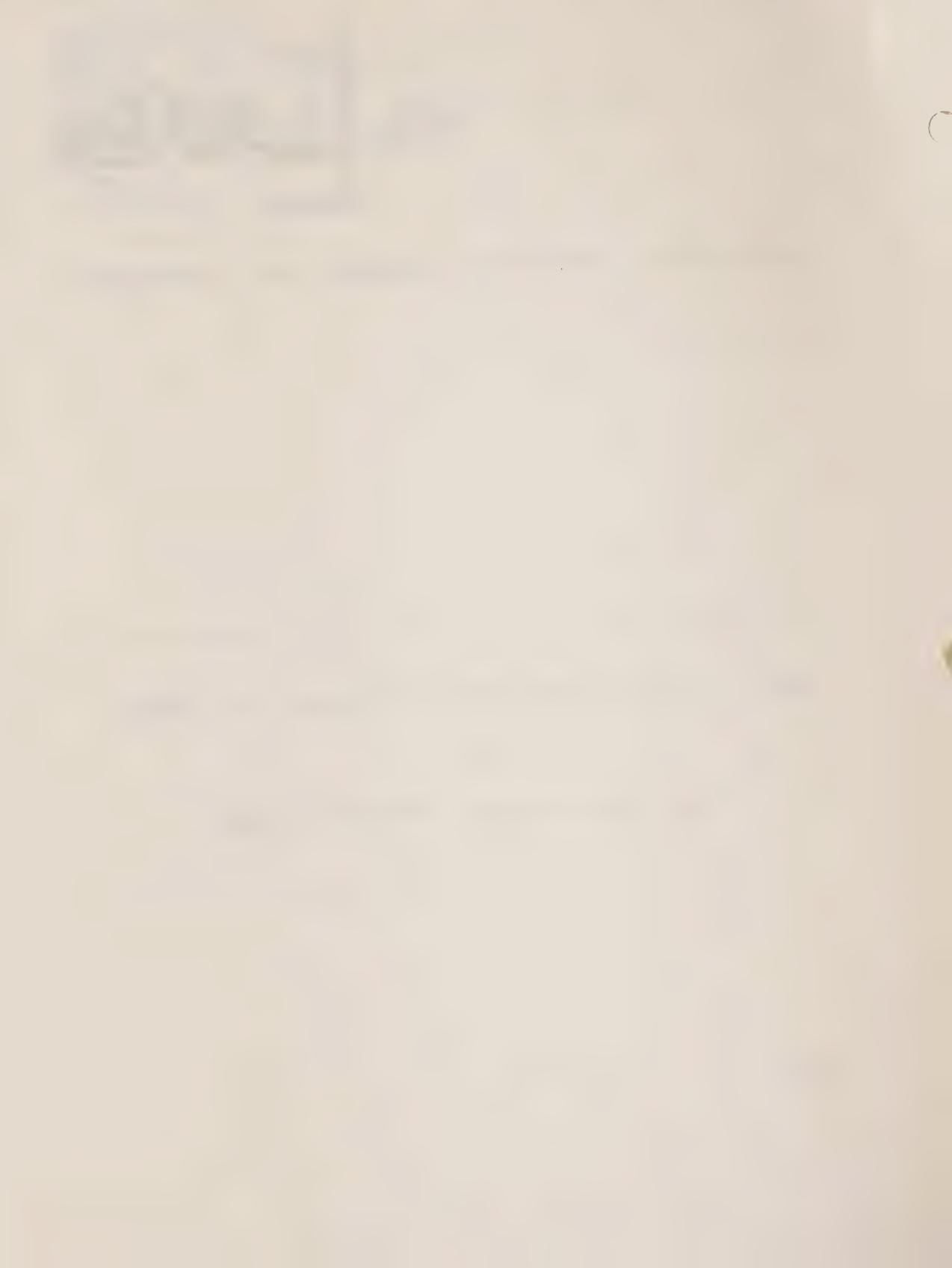
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE-FRANÇAISE DE L'ONTARIO

MEMOIRE DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE-FRANÇAISE DE L'ONTARIO

AII

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

JUILLET 1973



La "Loi concernant le statut des langues officielles du Canada", sanctionnée le 9 juillet 1969, prévoit l'établissement de districts bilingues fédéraux. En conformité avec cette loi, un premier Conseil consultatif fut institué en 1970 pour conduire une enquête dont les chiffres de base étaient ceux du recensement de 1961. Compte tenu du recensement imminent de 1971 et des changements importants qui pourraient en résulter, le gouvernement décida d'attendre la revue des recommandations faites à la lumière des nouvelles statistiques avant de procéder à la création des districts bilingues fédéraux prévus par la loi. L'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario tient à faire connaître aux membres de ce nouveau Conseil consultatif sa position sur les districts bilingues.

LE RAPPORT DUHAMEL

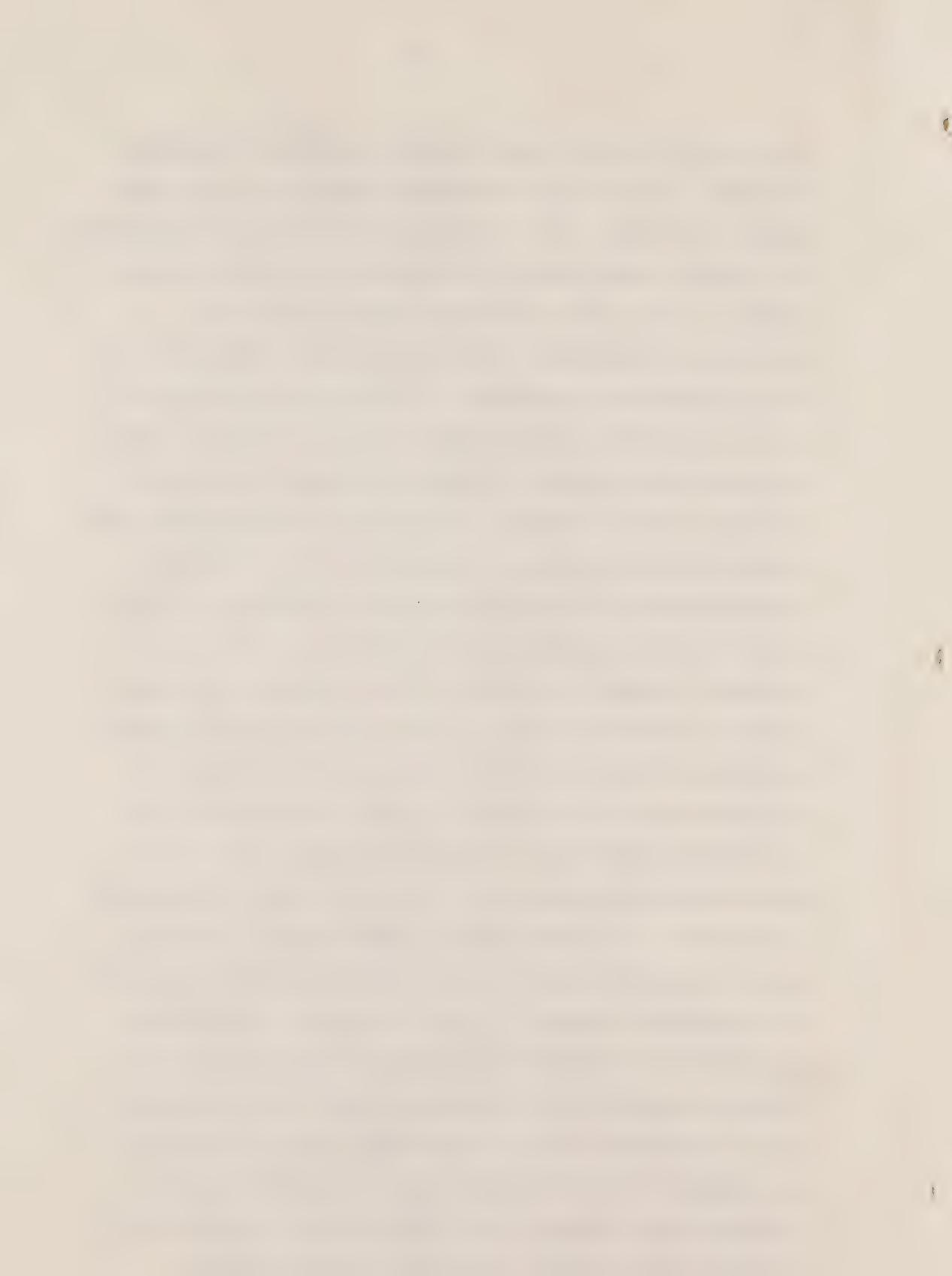
Nous aimerions tout d'abord commenter en quelques lignes le rapport publié en mars 1971 par le premier conseil consultatif, lequel était présidé par M. Roger Duhamel. En ce qui concerne l'Ontario, le Conseil n'a pas hésité à recommander la formation d'un certain nombre de districts bilingues même si, à l'intérieur de ces territoires, il y avait des villes ou villages dont la situation ne correspondait pas exactement au critère de 10%. Ainsi, les francophones de Midland par exemple pourraient bénéficier de services bilingues pourvu qu'ils soient considérés sur une base régionale ou territoriale.

Nous sommes toutefois perplexes devant le fait qu'on ait, dans un même rapport, face à une même loi, interprété d'une façon différente les données géographiques et démographiques selon le territoire étudié. C'est ainsi qu'une recommandation vise à créer un district bilingue dans une ville où la population minoritaire n'atteint que 3% de la population totale (Québec). Par contre, une ville comme Toronto ne pourrait pas profiter de services bilingues, malgré le fait que sa population francophone soit parmi les six premières plus importantes au pays. Cette situation est inacceptable pour la population francophone de l'Ontario et en particulier pour celle de Toronto. Les francophones de Toronto et ceux de Sudbury, égaux devant la loi et donc ayant les mêmes droits, devraient en conséquence être traités avec le même égard. Les remarques générales faites au paragraphe 16 (page 19) du rapport donnent une bonne idée de l'acuité du problème.

Permettez-nous de déborder quelque peu des limites territoriales de l'Ontario. Si les recommandations du rapport Duhamel avaient été acceptées, nous serions devant une situation qui ne peut pas être acceptable pour les Canadiens français. Pourquoi? Tout simplement parce que vous auriez au Canada deux genres de districts: les districts bilingues tels que recommandés, et tout le reste du pays qui deviendrait un immense district unilingue anglophone. Le problème est que l'on s'arrête



là et qu'il n'y ait aucun district unilingue francophone de prévu. Ceci ne peut pas être accepté par les franco-phones du Canada. Si le bilinguisme, du moins administratif, est accepté comme principe de départ par le gouvernement fédéral, il ne doit pas l'être uniquement pour la population francophone où se trouve plus de dix pour cent de la population francophone. C'est une façon d'approcher le problème puisqu'à partir de ce principe-là, nous devrions donc accorder au Canada un statut de district bilingue dans son entier. Par contre, consciente des problèmes que cela pourrait apporter tant dans sa phase d'élaboration politique que dans son application, l'ACFO croit que ce ne serait pas là la meilleure solution. Il convient d'établir tel que prévu les districts bilingues dans les territoires où il y aura une application du bilinguisme obligatoire et non pas dans d'autres parties du Canada où le bilinguisme ne sera pas nécessaire tant du côté anglophone que francophone; ainsi, vous n'avez pas de discrimination face à l'une ou l'autre des langues officielles. Les deux auront le même statut, les deux seront respectées tant par les Canadiens anglais que par les Canadiens français. À ceci, plusieurs soulèveront peut-être le problème de la tradition comme l'a fait le rapport Duhamel, mais laissez-nous vous faire remarquer que si justement tout ce remue-ménage dans la question des langues et du bilinguisme se fait actuellement au Canada, c'est justement pour éliminer des traditions qui n'ont pas été toujours favorables aux francophones.



LE DROIT AUX SERVICES BILINGUES

Le Canada étant un pays bilingue, son unité sera préservée pourvu qu'il soit possible pour les deux peuples fondateurs d'accéder à la réalité existentielle d'un réseau complet d'institutions et d'expression communautaire, nécessaire à leur épanouissement total. Les statistiques du recensement fédéral de 1971 démontrent encore qu'une des deux langues officielles au pays - la langue française - est menacée d'assimilation. Priorité doit donc être accordée à préserver la langue française.

"Nous admettons, au départ, que les membres des deux groupes linguistiques ne peuvent se traiter en égal et aboutir à des relations créatrices que dans la mesure où ni les uns ni les autres ne se sentent menacés dans leur identité culturelle."¹

LE "DECOUPAGE" DE L'ONTARIO

Les membres du Conseil consultatif jugeront sans doute à propos de "découper" l'Ontario en futurs districts bilingues. Ce faisant, ils devraient procéder par grands territoires plutôt que par région.

Ainsi, traçant une ligne imaginaire de North Bay à Sault Ste Marie et jusqu'au Manitoba, tout le

1. La société s'épanouit, Rapport de la Commission sur l'éducation post-secondaire, Toronto 1972, p. 96.

Nord-Ontario serait un district bilingue. L'Est de l'Ontario serait le deuxième grand territoire à être considéré district bilingue. Quant au Sud de l'Ontario, au moins les régions de Windsor-Essex, Toronto, Penetanguishene ainsi que la péninsule du Niagara, devraient être des districts bilingues.

L'ACFO suggère donc qu'un des districts bilingues soit établi dans le Nord de l'Ontario, comprenant tout le territoire allant du comté de Nipissing jusqu'à Kenora, à l'exception des îles Manitoulin. Ce district serait formé de huit comtés: Nipissing, Témiskamingue, Sudbury, Algoma, Cochrane, Thunder Bay, Rainy River et Kenora. Ce vaste territoire, allant de North Bay à la frontière du Manitoba, compte plus de 170,000 Franco-Ontariens qui représentent 20% de la population totale. Voici le détail de chacun des comtés et la compilation pour tout le territoire.

DISTRICT BILINGUE DU NORD

	Population totale	Nbre de francophones	%
Nipissing	78,865	25,885	32.8
Témiskamingue	46,485	12,975	27.9
Sudbury	198,080	63,895	32.3
Algoma	121,940	12,500	10.2
Cochrane	95,840	47,100	49.1
Kenora	53,230	2,130	4.0
Rainy River	25,750	920	3.6
Thunder Bay	145,390	6,290	4.3
TOTAL	765,580	171,695	20.5

Un deuxième district bilingue s'avère nécessaire dans l'Est de l'Ontario où vivent plus de 168,000 francophones pour une proportion de 39% de la population totale. Ce district bilingue compterait sept comtés: Prescott, Russell, Dundas, Glengarry, Stormont, Ottawa-Carleton et Renfrew. Les chiffres suivants font foi de la concentration de Canadiens-français dans ce territoire.

DISTRICT BILINGUE DE L'EST

	Population totale	Nbre de francophones	%
Prescott	27,830	22,595	81.2
Russell	16,285	13,645	83.8
Dundas	17,455	655	3.8
Glengarry	18,480	8,165	44.2
Stormont	61,300	20,605	33.6
Ottawa-Carleton	471,930	97,975	20.8
Renfrew	90,875	4,775	5.3
TOTAL	704,155	168,415	39.0

L'URBANISATION DES FRANCO-ONTARIENS

L'urbanisation des Franco-Ontariens s'accentue.

Les données disponibles du recensement fédéral de 1971 démontrent que les francophones de l'Ontario, c'est-à-dire ceux qui ont encore le français comme langue maternelle, se concentrent de plus en plus dans les grands centres urbains de la province et plus particulièrement dans le Sud de l'Ontario. C'est là un phénomène d'envergure, si l'on tient compte du fait que ces centres urbains, et surtout ceux du Sud, agissent comme des fourneaux assimilateurs pour les Ontariens d'origine française.

Les premières données du recensement sont révélatrices quant à l'attrait que constituent les centres urbains surtout ceux de Toronto, Ottawa et Sud-bury. C'est le Sud de l'Ontario et plus précisément les régions de Toronto et Niagara, qui accuse l'augmentation la plus considérable de la population francophone en Ontario passant de 99,000 à 132,000 en dix ans.

Le Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues devra tenir compte de ce facteur d'urbanisation.

LE BESOIN D'UNE SAINTE INFORMATION

Dans son rapport de l'année dernière au Parlement canadien, le Commissaire aux langues officielles faisait remarquer que, par une triste ironie du sort, deux années à peine après son adoption, une loi destinée à promouvoir la justice linguistique risquait de constituer, aux yeux de tant de gens, un instrument de discrimination linguistique. Aujourd'hui, plus de trois ans après l'entrée en vigueur de cette importante loi du Parlement, le Commissaire aux langues officielles estime qu'il subsiste dans l'opinion publique, surtout de certaines régions anglophones du Canada, au moins autant de confusion, et parfois davantage, que l'an dernier.

Les districts bilingues recevront-il le même sort? S'il devait en être ainsi, l'ACFO croit que le projet de districts bilingues en dehors de la région de la capitale nationale en souffrirait.

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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings held in Westlock, Alberta,
and in Edmonton with representatives of Bonnyville
and St. Paul as well as the consultations held with
the Alberta Provincial Government.

June 27, 28 and 29, 1973

These introductory notes indicate the dates, places and persons met during this visit. Detailed and comprehensive personal comments by the participating members may be found in annex.

The Board's delegation comprised:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Jane Carrothers, Comm.
Léopold Lamontagne, Comm.	N.M. Morrison, Sec.Gen.
	R. Morency, Assoc.Sec.Gen.

Thursday, June 28, 1973

Westlock, Alberta

A first meeting was held at the Hotel Westlock in Westlock, Alberta, at 10:30 hrs.

Attending from the area:

T. Hagen,	President, Chamber of Commerce, Westlock, Alberta
H.J. Doherty,	Mayor of Westlock, Westlock, Alberta
John Macdonald,	Editor, Westlock News, Westlock, Alberta
R.W. McLaughlin,	Reeve, Municipal District of Westlock, Westlock, Alberta
S.C. Wishloff,	Town Councillor, Westlock, Westlock, Alberta
Dane W. Jensen,	Chartered Accountant, Westlock, Alberta



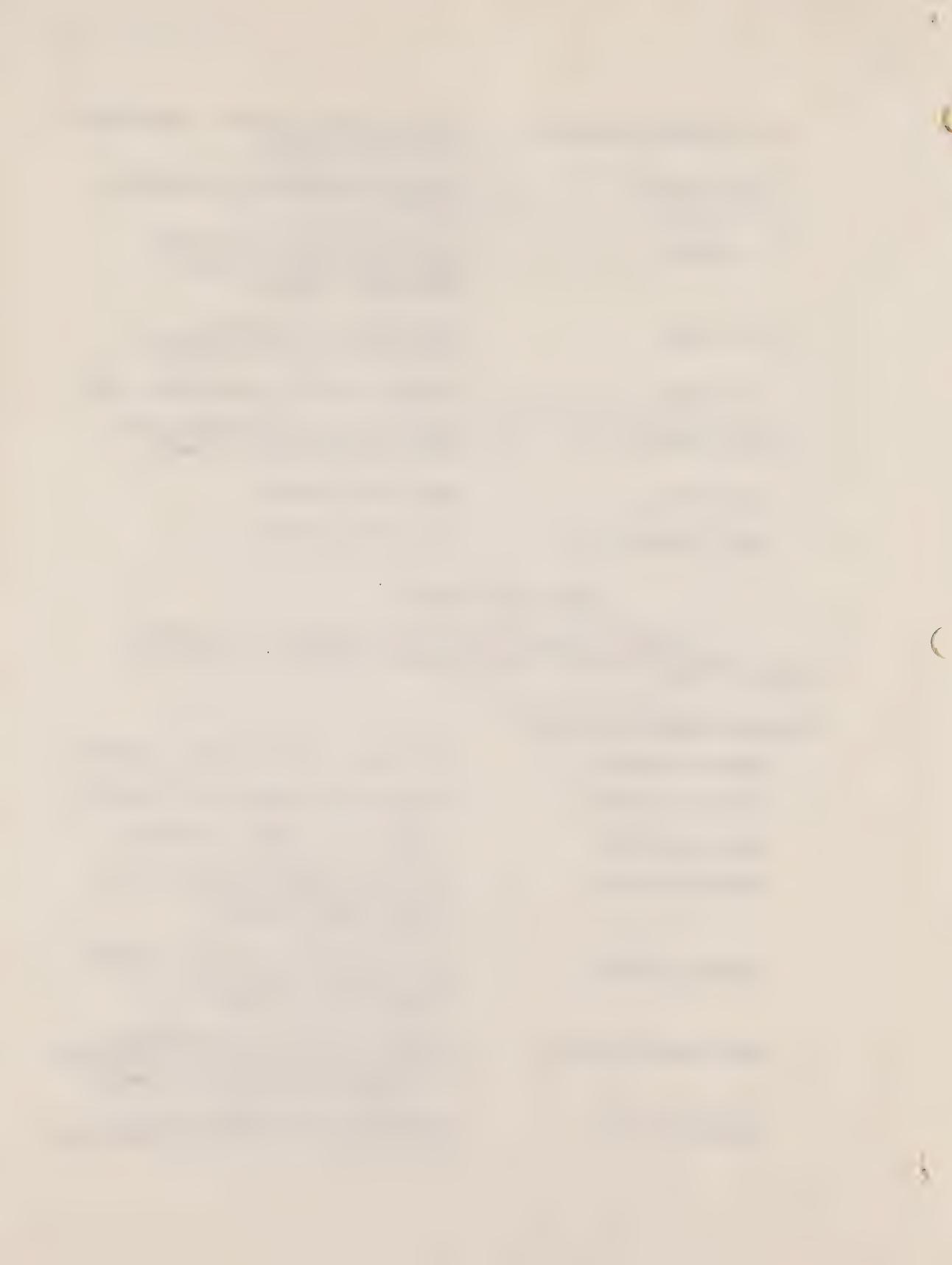
Dr. Jacques Dumouchel,	Veterinarian and Town Councillor, Westlock, Alberta
S.H. Hewson,	Secretary-Treasurer, Westlock, Alberta
J. Cameron,	Secretary-Treasurer of the Westlock School Division, Westlock, Alberta
Kay Sulek,	Editor, Hub Publishers, Box 1290, Westlock, Alberta
R.T. Luth,	Farmer, Box 514, Westlock, Alta.
R.A. Nelson,	Manager, Lase Transport Ltd., Box 732, Westlock, Alberta
Mrs. Weis,	Westlock, Alberta
Msgr. Rooney,	Westlock, Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta

A second meeting was held in Edmonton, Alberta
in a conference room of the Château Lacombe at 17:00 hrs.
June 28, 1973.

Attending from the area:

Laurier Hamel,	Professeur, Bonnyville, Alberta
Fleurette Hamel,	Professeur, Bonnyville , Alberta
René Dallaire,	Fermier, La Corey, Alberta
Yollandé Moquin,	ACFA et Comité culturel de la région de Bonnyville, Bonnyville, Alberta
Jacques Moquin,	Comité culturel et Surintendant des écoles, C.P. 1110, Bonnyville, Alberta
Jean-Claude Lajoie,	Comité culturel et animateur social de la région de Bonnyville C.P. 414, Bonnyville, Alberta
Donald R. Cyr,	Président, ACFA régionale de Bonnyville, C.P. 986, Bonnyville



Jacinthe Perreault,

Rédactrice: Franco-albertain
10010, 109e rue,
Edmonton, Alberta

Friday, June 29, 1973

The Board met with the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation, representing the government of Alberta at 10:00 hrs. in the Legislative Building in Edmonton, Alberta.

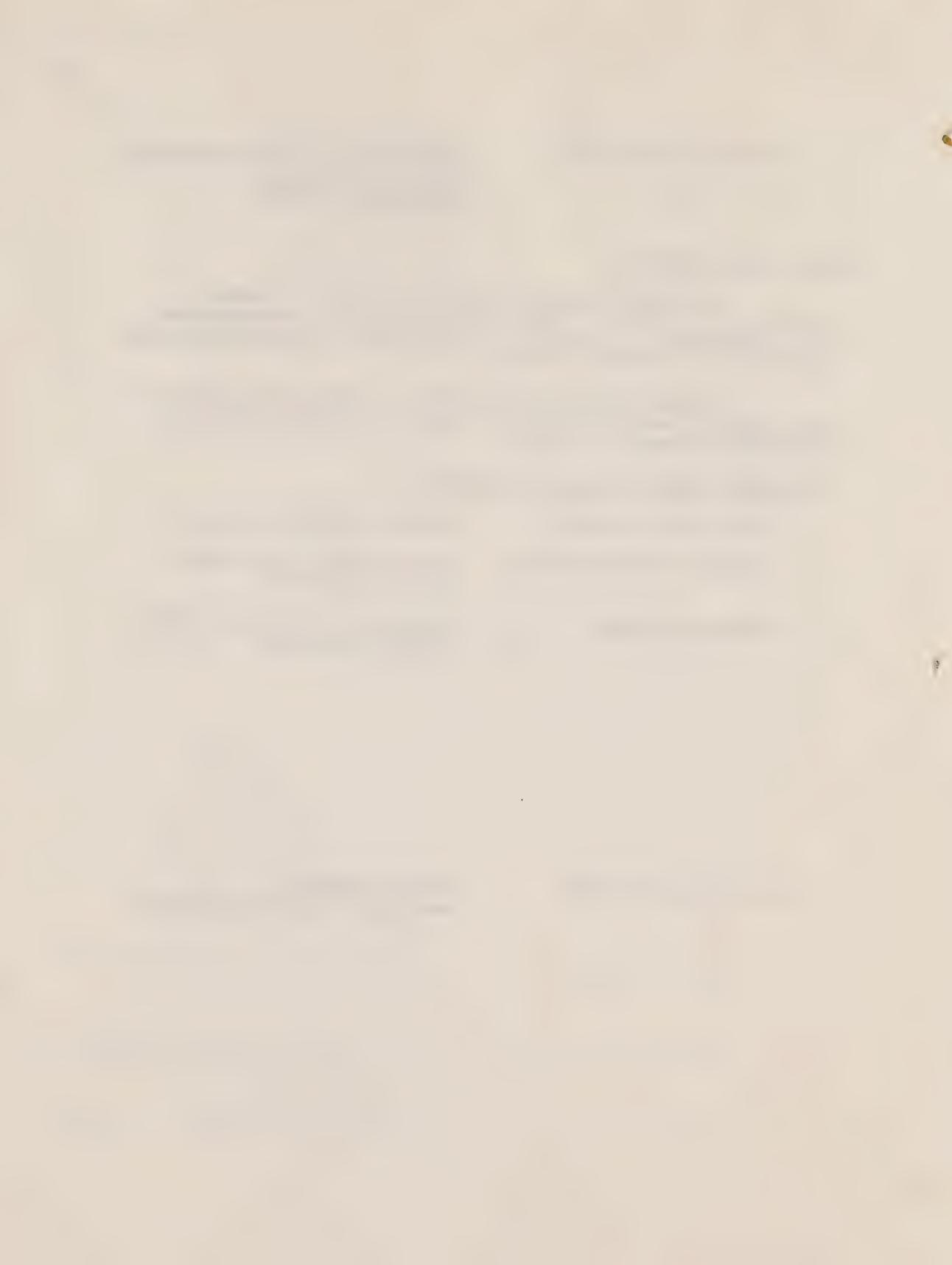
A last meeting was held in a conference room of the Château Lacombe at 12:00 hrs. on June 29, 1973 with representatives of St.Paul.

Attending from the area of St.Paul:

Jean-Louis Lagassé,	Avocat, St.Paul, Alberta
François-Xavier Boulet,	Surintendant des écoles, St.Paul, Alberta
Roland Généreux,	Animateur social de l'ACFA, St.Paul, Alberta

Ottawa, July 16, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General



CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

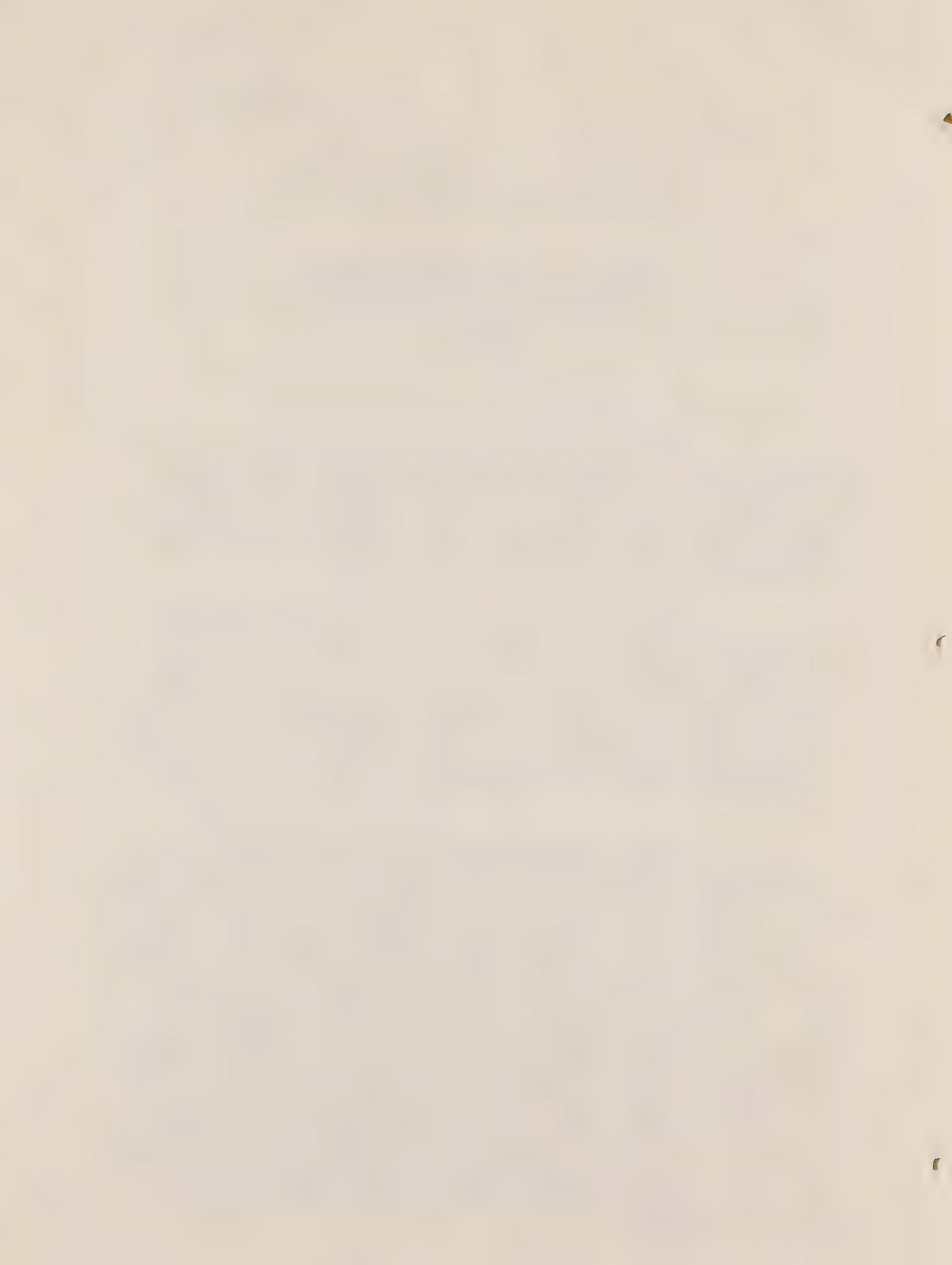
Report on visit to Edmonton and
Westlock, June 28, 29, 1973

by
Paul Fox

The Board members who made this trip were Mrs. Carrothers, Dr. Lamontagne and the Chairman accompanied by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Morency. I am sure that Mr. Morency will prepare an accompanying statement which will give the names of the individuals whom we met at the various points. I have not got their names with me and therefore will not be able to refer to them individually.

We travelled to Westlock on Thursday morning and met with a group convened by Mr. T. Hagen, President of the local Chamber of Commerce. There were about twelve or thirteen people present, including two representatives of the media. The media in this area include the Westlock News, a weekly paper, The Hub, an off-set publication which contains a great many advertisements, Station CFCW from Camrose, and the Stations in Edmonton, CBC, CFM plus the French radio station in Edmonton. There is no reception of French television broadcasts.

The Chairman introduced the discussion by explaining the work of the Board. There was the usual amount of confusion, perhaps compounded this time by a certain degree of antipathy to the work of the Board. We were asked first of all, whether we were engaged in the plot with the Redistribution Commission to gerrymander the constituencies in Alberta so they would vote Liberal. We hastily assured the gentleman who asked this question that we were not part of any plot and were rather surprised if the Representation Commission for Alberta was part of a plot. We were told that there were a number of federal offices in Westlock which rendered services to French-speaking residents in the locality around Westlock. These offices include apparently the following: PFRA, the Post Office, Farm Credit, the RCMP, Manpower (every second Wednesday from Edmonton), Canada Pensions (once a month). We said that we had been told by people from Légal and Morinville that they came to Westlock to get their federal services. One person present asked if we had heard that there was a demand for French services in Westlock. Mrs. Carrothers answered in the affirmative.



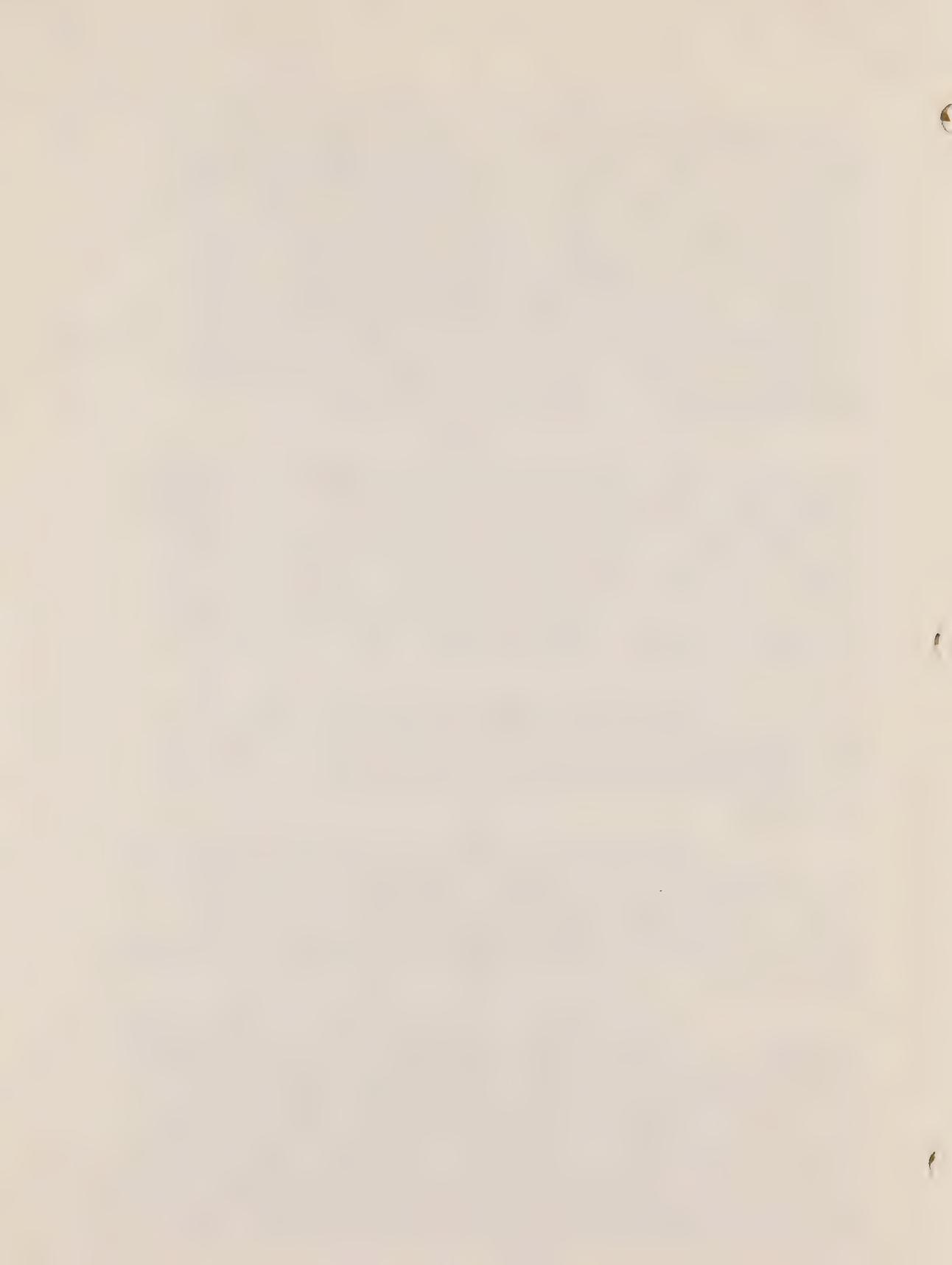
I think it was Mr. Cameron who said that he was from the bilingual School Board at Vimy. He said that this school was a public school but it was bilingual and Roman Catholic. It gave the first four grades in both languages. Mr. Cameron said that despite the provision of this school the young people were not very interested in maintaining the French language. The older people were more interested. He added that there were numerous other ethnic groups in the region of Westlock, notably Ukrainian and German. It was evident to us that his remarks were well taken because amongst the group which had gathered to meet with us there were representatives of people of Danish extraction, Swedish extraction, and Russian, Scotch, Irish, French origins. Mr. Cameron said that there has been a demand for Federal Services in the Ukrainian language. Others present added that there was also a demand for services in German.

A gentleman who was referred to as Doc and who appeared to be the representative of the French Canadian group in the Westlock area said "We feel that if the services are available in French we should take them". He said that in his business he deals with farmers and in the Vimy area in particular the older farmers liked to deal with him in French. He added that he believed that the RCMP was doing a good job in that it had personnel who could speak French, Cree, and Ukrainian. Apparently this favourable opinion of the RCMP was shared by others present who underlined what had been said on this score.

Another guest present explained that the Pembina River runs North and South through the area near Westlock and divides the area into two sectors. The people on the East side of the river come to Westlock for their services while the people on the West side of the river go to Barrhead.

Another person said that if Federal Services were provided in French in Westlock there might be a spin-off from it so that there would be a demand for French services in the municipal and provincial functions of government. Apparently this caused some apprehension in at least this speaker's mind. Mr. Cameron asked if there would be federal money available to provide municipal and provincial bilingual services.

Mrs. Carrothers asked the Mayor of Westlock who was present if he expected that there would be an increase in the population of the town in the near future. He replied in the affirmative because, he said, all roads lead to Westlock and Westlock is a service center. The mayor then went on to give his own views on whether or not a bilingual district should include Westlock. Mr. Doherty said that "We have a very happy town. There has been no discrimination here. All the different groups have got on very well. There have been no problems and it hasn't cost anything. My only fear is that if you include Westlock in a bilingual district it may

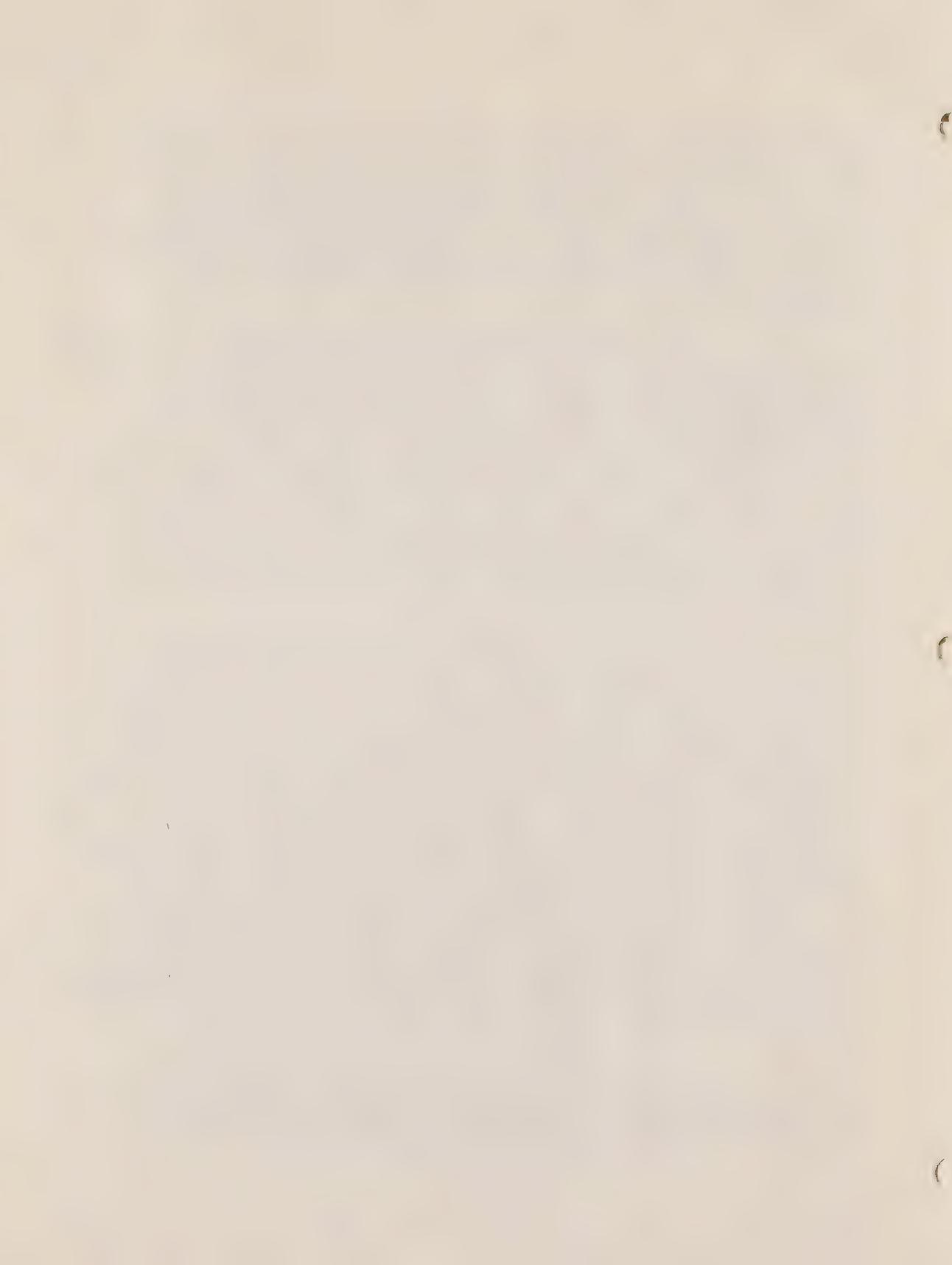


create a backlash amongst the Germans, Ukrainians, and Poles." The French Canadian spokesman said that he did not share the view that the inclusion of Westlock would create a backlash. One of the women present then disagreed with the latter speaker and said that there would be a backlash. A second woman present said that there would be discrimination in jobs and that would create a backlash. She felt that this was proven by the results in the recent federal election in Alberta.

Mr. Wishloff said that Westlock had had a frustrating experience last summer. The regular PFRA man had gone away for the summer and he had been replaced by a civil servant from Quebec who was a francophone and who did not speak enough English to be able to render services in that language. The civil servant had had an unhappy summer and so had the persons who had dealt with him. He hoped that such an experience would not be repeated. I must say in passing that this example caused the hair on my head, what little there is of it, to stand on end. I can scarcely imagine a poorer introduction to the notion of a bilingual district than having a government agency arrange this kind of replacement for a regular employee. In the light of this experience it was no wonder that the people in Westlock were apprehensive.

Mr. Hagen, who acted as chairman of the meeting, then invited the Catholic priest who had recently arrived at our meeting to give his views. Mgr. Rooney has been the local parish priest for nearly fifty years. He is of Irish and French descent. He began by questionning the figures for the French minority group in the area. He wanted to know where we got the figures. We explained that they were provided by Statistics Canada from the official census returns. He then offered a novel explanation which I don't think we have ever heard before as to the source of the statistics. He said that the French maternal tongue group was exaggerated in number because people who were of other ethnic origins which were difficult to spell, like Scandinavian, put down as their origin a word they could spell like French. Mgr. Rooney had a number of novel statements. He said that some of his best sermons were in French but that he had difficulty in carrying on a conversation in French because French did not have words for things like "light switch". He replied to a question about whether people wanted services in French by saying that the people in the Vimy area say, "we have too damn much French and too damn much religion."

Mr. Wishloff then remarked that it appeared to him that the meeting was of the opinion that if Westlock was to be a bilingual district the people would be on edge because bilingual outsiders would come in to take a local person's job.



He said that he thought that if people were sure that this would not occur then people would be more ready to accept a bilingual district.

Mr. McDonald then volunteered the view that since the people from Légal and Morinville come to Westlock to spend their money that some of their children should be given jobs in Westlock. He said he believed it would be easy for the community to accept bilingual services. It would not cost them anything and it would create a lot a good will.

One of the ~~women~~ present then asked how many people in Légal had said they wanted their services in French in Westlock. Mrs. Carrothers said that she could give the names of the people who had asked.

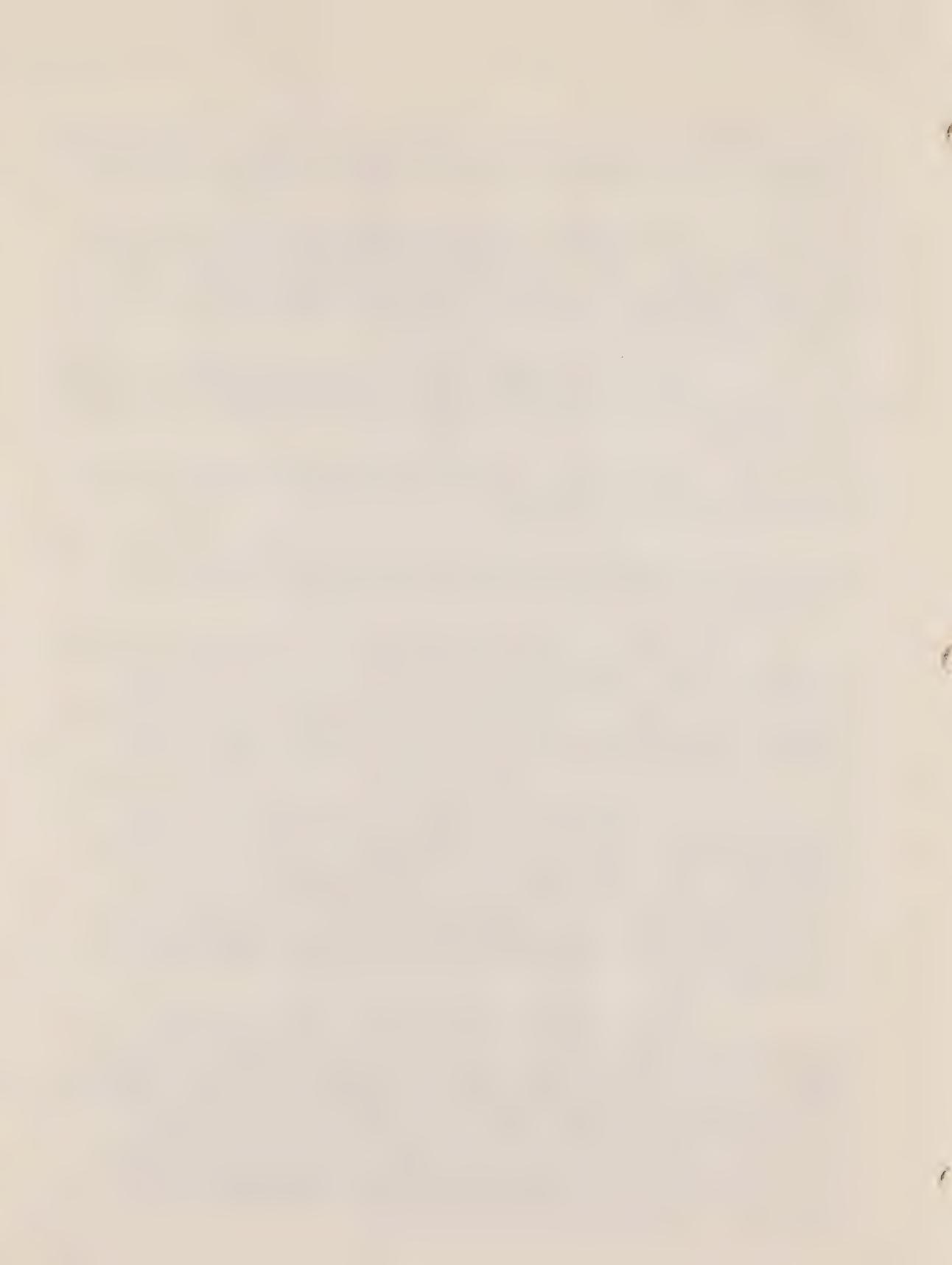
A gentleman of Swedish origin said that not many people from Légal and Morinville come to Westlock although people from Vimy do come to ~~the~~ town.

Dr. Lamontagne asked if the people present had found that multiculturalism had taken the edge off the opposition to bilingualism. Mr. Hagen replied that it had.

The Mayor then summed up the results of the meeting by saying he was pleased with the discussions. He did not want us to think that anybody in Westlock was anti-French or anti-anybody. He would like himself to see how bilingual districts work out in practice. He thought that the idea was a little too new for the people present to give any opinion upon. He would prefer to go slow and to watch to see what the results were.

At 5 o'clock, that afternoon, we met in Edmonton with Mr. Cyr and a group of visitors from Bonnyville. Dr. Lamontagne kindly consented to preside at this meeting. Again I believe that Mr. Morency will list separately the names of our guests. We Board members were very impressed with this particular delegation of six or seven people. They seemed to be very intelligent and sharp and perceptive. They also were very lively and we had the feeling that if any community was to be kept alive by its local leaders, Bonnyville might be the community.

We began by looking at the maps and statistics for the Bonnyville, St. Paul, and Lac la Biche area. The people from Bonnyville told us that they had radio reception in their community but no television. They also found it difficult to get French films from the National Film Board. There were certain services available apparently in French - the Post Office, Manpower (one day a week), and the RCMP which had one French speaking constable out of a force of six locally. There are apparently more bilingual services available at St. Paul than at Bonnyville. There are no services in French available in Farm Credit in



Bonnyville. Mr. Morency explained how the individual Federal Departments and Agencies arrange the distribution of their French services.

Mr. Cyr said that education is the essential service if the French group is to survive. The group then discussed the experience of the former mayor of Bonnyville, Mr. Collins, in which there had been a contretemps, on the subject of bilingualism in 1971 in the town, the effects of which are still evident in the area. Apparently the present Department of Education's rules in Alberta permit teaching for 50% of the time in languages other than English.

Dr. Lamontagne explained that in Saskatchewan the Provincial and Federal governments' policy of multiculturalism had taken the edge off opposition to bilingualism and he asked if the same were true in Alberta. Mr. Cyr agreed that the same was true.

The group then presented a mémoire that they had prepared and which probably will be distributed by Mr. Morency. The mémoire lists a number of advantages and few disadvantages to having a bilingual district in the Bonnyville area and comes out in favour of a bilingual district. In reference to point 5 under the advantages listed in the mémoire we were told that the Bonnyville area receives a number of French-speaking tourists going to the Moose Lake Provincial Park which is nearby.

Mr. Morency asked what the reaction of the rest of the population in the area would be to the creation of a bilingual district. Mr. Cyr said that he was an optimist and that he believed that the rest of the community would accept it. Glendon is heavily populated by Ukrainians but he believed that Glendon has need of Bonnyville and therefore would accept a bilingual district. Mr. Moquin said that it would be difficult to exclude Glendon but on the other hand if we were to include it in a bilingual district it would be necessary to have a good deal of explanation given to convince the people of the area. He added that the same was true for Elk Point.

Mr. Dallaire said that bilingual districts are a necessity for the Francophones. Section 9(2) is not sufficient. Mrs. Carrothers asked if the Provincial Government were in favour of 9(2), and not in favour of bilingual districts, would it not be better to use section 9(2)? The Chairman mentioned the Saskatchewan delegate to the meeting of the Conseil de la Vie Française en Amérique in Quebec City who had preferred to have bilingual services provided rather than to have a bilingual district. Several of our guests volunteered answers to these questions and the substance of their reply was that they were doubtful that section 9(2) gave adequate protection.

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The group would like to have a gesture from the Federal Government. Mr. Cyr said that he felt that section 9(1) was much better protection than section 9(2). It was pointed out that some Francophones in Quebec were not in favour of having bilingual districts in Quebec to benefit the English. Mr. Cyr said that the French in the West were faced by economic strangulation while the English in Quebec were not faced by the same prospect.

On Friday morning the Board's representatives met with the Hon. Horst Schmid, the Alberta Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation. Since my return to Toronto I have drafted a long letter of two pages to Mr. Schmid outlining the substance of our discussions with him. I will ask Col. Morency to send copies of this letter to each of the Board members. Therefore, I can abbreviate this report of our meeting with Mr. Schmid if you will be kind enough to read my letter to him.

I can make some general comments here that are not contained in the letter. Mr. Schmid received us hospitably but stated at the outset that he could not give us any reply. The response would have to come later after the Cabinet has considered what we had to say. Apparently there is a Cabinet committee composed of three ministers including Mr. Schmid and Mr. Getty which will deal with this matter.

Mr. Schmid gave us an outline in great detail of the work of his department in providing grants to many different cultural groups. Grants have been made to all sorts of groups, including Francophones, Germans, Ukrainians, Russians, and even to a young girl who wanted to go to Ireland for the summer to study Gaelic, and to three Philippinos, who live in Edmonton and want to keep their language alive.

Mr. Schmid reiterated a number of times the point of view of his department and probably of his government, namely that it was necessary to increase the respect each group had of itself in order to make the policy of multiculturalism work. Therefore the Alberta Government aims at giving grants liberally to all groups to maintain their cultures. He did not answer a number of our questions directly but instead continued to give us examples of the grants that had been given by his government. He stressed over and over again that the government of Alberta desired to make each group proud of its inheritance and to encourage each group to share its inheritance with other Canadians. The second major policy the Government pursues is to encourage the children of each ethnic group to retain their language. We quickly pointed out that this was the object of the Official Languages Act in regard to the two official languages.

It is worth noting that Mr. Schmid took very strong exception to the fact that our Board had to work with the maternal language statistics and not with the statistics that

dealt with the language most often spoken at home. When asked if the Provincial and Federal Governments' pursuit of multiculturalism had taken the edge off opposition to bilingualism, Mr. Schmid was not as clear-cut and affirmative in his answer as some other people had been.

Mr. Morrison asked if the people of Alberta would react adversely if the language of work in Quebec were French. Mr. Schmid said that he did not think so. Mr. Morrison also asked what the reservations of the Alberta government were in regard to bilingual districts. Mr. Schmid did not give a specific answer but said in part that "You don't tell people what they should be. You should encourage them to be what they want to be."

Mr. Morency explained that the purpose of bilingual districts was to give services to Francophones in their own language. Mr. Schmid replied that there was considerable emotional feeling in Alberta against bilingual districts. Mr. Morency assured the minister that there was no attempt to force people to learn French. Mr. Schmid replied the essential thing was to encourage people, not to put pressure upon them.

Mrs. Carrothers asked if it would be fair to say that the Francophones were treated as one among several ethnic groups in Alberta and were not particularly favoured over other groups. Mr. Schmid said that that was true, that once you single out a particular group you create a problem. He added that the object of the Government was to try to get all groups to work together for the good of Canada.

Despite the digressions we managed to get the maps presented to Mr. Schmid and to get him to give some comments on each of the three districts that the Board had delineated for discussion with the government of Alberta. We got some useful comments from Mr. Schmid about the boundaries of these three districts but we did not get of course any specific commitment from him. He did say in regard to the St. Paul-Bonnyville area that Smoky Lake ought to be left out. We agreed that that was our intention. Mr. Schmid also volunteered that he was glad that Edmonton was not included as a bilingual district. We told him it would be impossible to make such an arrangement because of the inadequate figures for the minority in Edmonton. He obviously was thinking of the experience that recently occurred in the Federal office in Edmonton and he seemed quite apprehensive about stirring up that particular controversy again.

At the end of our interview, Mr. Schmid came back to the Official Languages Act again and said that he thought that our Board ought to recommend the amendment of the Act so that future Boards would use the statistics for language most often spoken in the home rather than the maternal language statistics.



Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

May 28, 1974

The Hon. Don R. Getty,
Minister of Federal and
Intergovernmental Affairs,
318 Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Getty:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 21, 1974, presenting the views of the Government of Alberta on the subject of bilingual districts in your province. Our Secretary General, Mr. Morrison, has forwarded a copy of your letter and statements to me here in Toronto. I am pleased to receive it and I will present it to the Board at its next meeting which will be held in Ottawa on June 14 and 15.

Thank you again for writing to me and submitting the views of your government.

Yours faithfully,

Paul Fox
Chairman

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

May 23, 1974

The Hon. Don R. Getty,
Minister of Federal and
Intergovernmental Affairs,
318 Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Getty:

I am writing to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of May 21 addressed to Prof. Paul Fox, Chairman of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, which arrived in our office here in Ottawa this morning.

As you probably know, the members of the Advisory Board are all serving on a part-time basis and with one exception, are normally not in Ottawa. Prof. Fox lives and works in Toronto and comes to Ottawa for meetings and consultations from time to time. However, we are in touch by telephone almost daily and I will report the receipt of your letter to him today and forward a copy to him as well as to other members of the Board for their information.

I am sure the Board will be happy to have the statement of views of the Government of Alberta and that they will appreciate the time and thought you and your colleagues have devoted to this matter. The next meeting of the Board will be held on June 14 and 15 and I expect that your letter will be discussed at that time. For your information, the draft report of the Board is in process of preparation at the present time.

Once again, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Board for your concern and cooperation in the matter of possible federal bilingual districts in the province of Alberta.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Hon. H. Schmid
Hon. L.D. Hyndman
Prof. P. Fox
Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers

J. Morrison
N.M. Morrison
Secretary General

7 replied
May 28/74



FEDERAL AND
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

403/229-3967

Office of
the Minister

318 Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6

May 21, 1974

Professor Paul Fox, Chairman,
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board,
Ottawa, Ontario,
K1A 0M5.

Dear Professor Fox:

In your meeting with the Honourable Horst Schmid on June 29th, in Edmonton, you requested the views of the Government of Alberta on the preliminary draft maps of the three federal bilingual districts in Alberta which the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board had tentatively delineated for discussion purposes.

As you maybe aware, the Government of Alberta believes that the federal government should provide necessary bilingual services under section 9(2) of the Official Languages Act, in those areas where there is significant demand for such services, without proclaiming bilingual districts in the province.

We believe that, if this approach were adopted, effective federal services could be provided for the people of Alberta consistent with provincial programs and services which are delivered within a general framework of enhancing the cultural and linguistic diversity of the province.

We appreciate receiving these preliminary and tentative drafts of the maps delineating the proposed bilingual districts, and the time that you and members of your Board have taken to consult with us prior to making your final report to the federal government.

Sincerely,

Don R. Getty
MINISTER

W. Getty

cc: Hon. H. Schmid
Hon. L.D. Hyndman

*cc: to our respect of a gap in our grants
and guaranteed mult.*

May 23/74

His final advice was that one should not push too hard too fast. He said "If you want to make love to a woman you begin by kissing her first." We asked if we might have his permission to use that in the preface to our final report. He graciously agreed.

After our meeting with Mr. Schmid we hurried back to the hotel to have a meeting with the group from St. Paul which included M. Lagassé, M. Boulet, and M. Généreux, who is the young social animator in St. Paul. The Board members at this meeting were Mrs. Carrothers and Mr. Fox, joined by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Morency. Dr. Lamontagne gave a television interview in French on the work of the Board at about the same time.

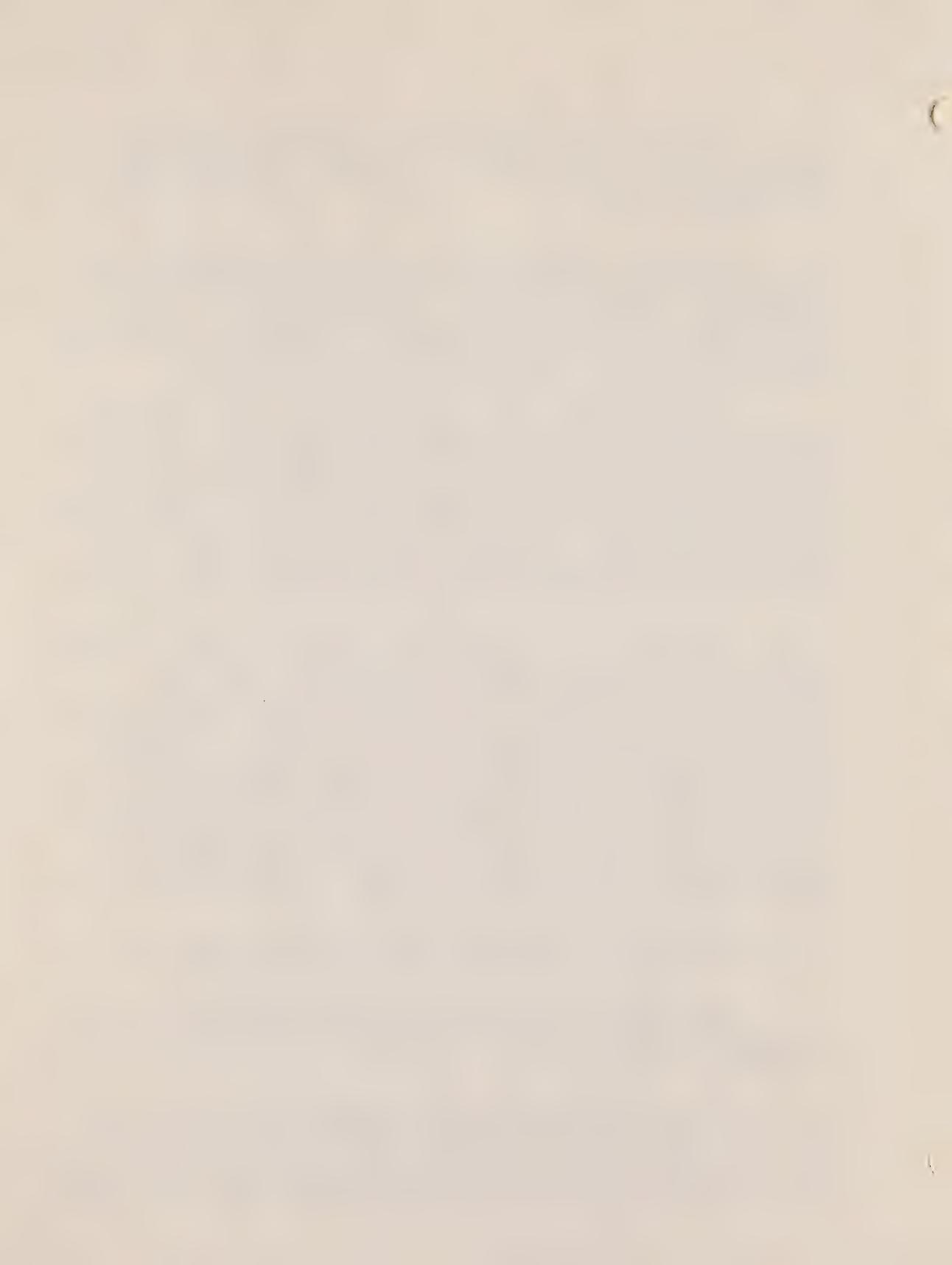
M. Lagassé began with a long statement about the need for the support of French in the schools not just in the St. Paul area but in the whole northeastern region of Alberta. He said he recognized that education was not the responsibility of our Board but this did not prevent him from going on at great length about the inequities in the present distribution of Federal funds to the local schools. M. Lagassé seems to be preoccupied with the educational problem since he did not display a great deal of interest in other aspects of the bilingual problem, although he is, I believe, the Crown Prosecutor in the area of St. Paul.

In response to a question from Mrs. Carrothers as to what is more important, the creation of a bilingual district or the provision of bilingual services, M. Lagassé said that his personal opinion was that drawing boundaries is a mistake. We were going to have trouble if we drew boundaries. We would have problems with Glendon and Elk Lake, for instance. M. Lagassé went on to say that in St. Paul there is no problem in obtaining bilingual services in the Post Office, Farm Credit Office, although there is a slight problem with the R.C.M.P. Apparently the French-speaking constables who arrive in St. Paul don't last too long because they are soon transferred to other places. He added that there were also French services available in the Manpower office. He said that in short a bilingual district would not change anything in St. Paul.

Mr. Morency then asked that in that case what did he suggest?. There was no clear-cut reply from M. Lagassé

The Chairman asked if the group were satisfied with the bilingual federal services they were now getting in St. Paul. Mr. Lagassé said that they were satisfied with some departments and not with others.

Mrs. Carrothers said, "M. Boulet, when I spoke to you previously, you said that a bilingual district might not be the answer to your problems in St. Paul. Do you still feel the same way?" M. Boulet replied that he thought that section 9(2) would provide the services which are necessary in St. Paul. Mr. Morency



pointed out the weaknesses in section 9(2), notably that the provision of services rests on the discretion of the federal department or agency.

M.Lagassé said that if a bilingual district made St.Paul the centre of vitality of Francophony, that would be good. But if a bilingual district does not do that what good is it? M. Morency said that a bilingual district might make St.Paul the vital centre of Francophony. M.Lagassé replied that the only advantage he could see would be that the R.C.M.P. might bring in an additional bilingual constable. M. Lagassé remarked further that if a bilingual district were created there probably would be great opposition from members of other ethnic groups. He thought that there was no reason why, for instance, there should be a requirement for a bilingual Post Master in MacRae. He felt that the bilingual Post Offices they had had, had been there for 30 years and that they would continue. He said that there have been local problems with manpower but these problems can be rectified. He added that he thought that the anti-French opinion was greater in the district during the last election than previously. He attributed this sentiment to the local M.P., Dr. Yewchuk. He said that Mr. Mazanskowski a nearby M.P., doesn't care that much about the whole problem.

Mr. Morrison asked if multiculturalism had made things easier. M. Lagassé replied that they had had multiculturalism for years and that there was nothing to do about it.

Mrs. Carrothers said that the people we had met from Bonnyville were very much in favour of having a bilingual district and that they were impressed with the symbolism of a bilingual district. M.Lagassé replied that he did not see the need for such a guarantee of status. He said the status either exists or it does not exist. He said that the question of status was not a concern in St.Paul. M.Lagassé added that he had lived in Bonnyville for three years and that he was glad to move out of that town. He remarked that some of the French-speaking families there are moving out now. He noted that Mayor Collins had moved out because he was trying to do something for bilingualism and he failed. He did not think that the experience that Mr. Collins had had in Bonnyville was apt to happen in St.Paul, although he conceded it was possible. He was convinced that a bilingual district would add nothing to the town of St.Paul. It would merely create a great backlash from the Ukrainians. He added that maybe the timing should be different. Perhaps a bilingual district could be proclaimed but then phased in very slowly. He added what we had heard from other sources about Saskatchewan, namely that the worst blow to French in Alberta was when the universities eliminated French as a requirement for a university degree.

The Chairman asked if Bonnyville and St. Paul are related in any way. Do they have good intercommunication and exchanges of people and ideas? The answer to these questions was in the affirmative.

M. Généreux then said that the ACFA executive had had a meeting recently and had developed eight points in favour of bilingual districts and that he now wanted to present us with the view that a bilingual district was a good idea. He was in favour of it himself and so now was the ACFA executive. One reason they wanted a bilingual district was that although they received French radio from Edmonton now they do not get any French TV in St. Paul.

The Chairman asked if many people in St. Paul go to Edmonton for their federal services. M. Lagassé replied "No, not very many. They tend to write rather than to go to Edmonton."

Mrs. Carrothers asked Mr. Boulet a direct question, "Are the young Francophones maintaining their language?" M. Boulet replied that there was no question but the young people had been assimilated. However he believed that French could be revived in the area. Previously the young felt that there was nothing very attractive about the French language or French culture. Now they were changing their mind, largely because of the Boîte à Chanson. He had found when he returned to St. Boniface that the same phenomena had occurred. Where previously he had been addressed by the young people of French extraction in English now he was spoken to in French. M. Boulet believed that the young people were identifying with the modern French culture and that the same thing might happen in St. Paul.

At this point we were having dinner and the conversation at the table divided. At our end we talked to M. Boulet and at the other end M. Lagassé and M. Généreux were engaged in conversation with our members. Perhaps our members at the other end of the table will give an account of the substance of that discussion. At our end of the table we talked to M. Boulet about the work of the Language Commissioner and we suggested to him that if he had specific complaints he should write to Mr. Spicer. We gave him one of Mr. Spicer's pamphlets.

The meeting concluded with M. Lagassé disagreeing with M. Généreux's opinion about the need to create a bilingual district. M. Lagassé questioned the meeting of the ACFA executive which had come out in favour of a bilingual district.

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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings with Members of Parliament, in Ottawa

- June 21, 1973 -

Board members present:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Mrs. Y. Raymond, Comm.
Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers, Comm.	Neil Morrison, Sec.
Harry Hickman, Comm.	Roland Morency, Assoc. Sec.
Léopold Lamontagne, Comm.	Don Cartwright, Geo.
William Mackey, Comm.	

MPs met:

Mr. Gerald W. Baldwin, Peace River, Alta.)
Mr. Dan Hollands, (Pembina, Alta.)
— Hon. Marcel Lambert, (Edmonton-West, Alta.)
Mr. Stan Schellenberger, (Wetaskiwin, Alta.)
— Mr. Paul Yewchuk, (Athabasca, Alta.)
Mr. Norval Horner, (Battleford-Kindersley, Sask.)

Ottawa
September 6, 1973

R. Morency
Associate Secretary General

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

REPORT on meetings with M.P.'s
in Ottawa, June 21, 1973, by

Paul Fox

On Thursday morning at 10.30 a.m. some members of the Board met with a group of Conservative M.P.'s from Alberta whose constituencies might be affected by the Bilingual Districts which we are considering for Alberta. The M.P.'s included Mr. Gerald W. Baldwin, Peace River, Dr. Paul Yewchuck, Athabaska, Mr. Dan Hollands, Pembina, the Hon. Marcel Lambert, Edmonton West, and Mr. Stan Schellenberger, Wetaskiwin.

The Board members present were Madame Raymond, Mrs. Carrothers, Dr. Lamontagne, Professor Hickman, Dr. Mackey and Mr. Fox. In addition we had from the staff Mr. Morrison, Colonel Morency and Mr. Cartwright.

After a brief introduction to the work of the Board by the Chairman, the M.P.'s were invited to consider some of our problems. Mr. Lambert said that the real trouble in regard to service by the federal government is the provision of services in languages other than English and French, for example, Ukrainian. He believed that the major factor in any linguistic program was the educational system. Without a satisfactory educational system for language teaching, bilingual districts were mainly fluff. Mr. Hollands said that the Board should consider taking as large an area as possible when contemplating the creation of a bilingual district. He took as an example the area around Edmonton and suggested that Edmonton should be taken into a bilingual district along with St. Paul, Bonnyville, Beaumont and Clyde. He said that people in local areas tend to think too much in terms of their local community and that it would be unwise to split off small areas to make them into bilingual districts. We pointed out that it was impossible for the Board to recommend the creation of a bilingual district where there was not at least 10% of the minority language group.

Dr. Yewchuck said he would like to discuss the general principle whether or not there should be any bilingual districts at all before we began to discuss the details of any district. He invited Mr. Lambert to make some comment. Mr. Lambert said that he had grave reservations about creating bilingual districts because they might become ghettos. He would prefer to have services provided to all who need them in any language whether it was French or Ukrainian. He also stated that he thought bilingual districts based on a certain percentage was a wrong procedure. He preferred using section 9 (2) which is a pragmatic approach. He said finally that there was a greater problem at the provincial level than at the federal level.

Dr. Yewchuck said that since he felt this was a confidential meeting he could express his views without reservation. He said "I am expressing the views of people in local areas such as my own." He added that he supported the Official Languages Act and had voted for it in 1969 and would have voted again recently if he had been present in the House. He then said that it was easy to divide a community on the basis of language. It was the language issue which had recently divided people in Bonnyville. It is a very serious matter there. People take umbrage at bilingual districts when they think they will be extended to their area because then people's status and jobs come into question. Jobs are especially important. Mr. Lambert said that he would underline what Dr. Yewchuck had just said.

Dr. Mackey asked if the francophones in Alberta were indifferent to bilingual districts. Dr. Yewchuk replied that in his constituency the majority of people preferred slow and steady progress such as could be obtained under section 9 (2) rather than the creation of bilingual districts. Some francophones are not very enthusiastic about bilingual districts but others are keen to have them.

Mr. Hollands said that the best advice our Board could get would be that of Mr. Stapleton, the Mayor of Morinville who had advised us not to go ahead with the proclamation of bilingual districts. Mr. Morency noted that at the end of the meeting between the Board's representatives and Mr. Stapleton, the Mayor was not opposed to bilingual districts so long as the people in the area understood what they were all about. Mr. Hollands said: "Don't drive the wedge any deeper."

Mr. Baldwin then gave a brief resume of the situation in his own constituency of Peace River. He said that the French settlers had come there in successive waves but as the farmers grew older they moved away and the francophone group had declined. He thinks however that there will be for some time a substantial number of people in the Peace River who require services in French because they are unilingual or they prefer to use French. However, according to him Peace River is changing rapidly since it is in the path of Northern development and the people who will be coming in will be English-speaking. He then summed up his own view which was that he is not opposed to the creation of a bilingual district in the Peace River constituency. He said that he did not know how the Board could overcome all the ignorance and misconceptions and confusion that existed in the public's mind about bilingual districts. Finally, he thought that Dr. Yewchuck's view that we might use section 9 (2) is a possibility. He thought that it might be used in the district of Falher, Girouxville and Donnelly.

Dr. Lamontagne said that the Board might be able to recommend the provision of services in Alberta without recommending the creation of bilingual districts, but we still had to consult with the provincial government. Dr. Yewchuck noted that the intensity of the conflict over language had been reduced by the government's announcement of a policy of multiculturalism.

Dr. Hickman asked how the Board could avoid creating a bilingual district in an area which has 10% if other areas with 10% received bilingual districts. Mr. Baldwin replied that the Board would have to use discretion. He thought that there was nothing wrong with applying different criteria in different places. He said that the Board such as ours must consider whether it is creating more problems than it is solving when it is proposing a certain solution. Mrs. Carrothers asked what the reaction of the House of Commons would be to the creation of one bilingual district where there is 10% and the non-creation of a bilingual district in another area with 10%. Mr. Baldwin said that he could not speak for the House. Mrs. Carrothers asked if there was any precedent in politics for the suggestion Mr. Baldwin had made that the Board ought to use its discretion. Mr. Baldwin said in reply that the electoral boundaries commission which distribute the boundaries of constituencies are a good example. He thought also that in many provinces a provincial municipal act allows local municipalities to make different decisions according to their own circumstances. Mr. Morrison suggested that D R E E is a good example of the discretionary power.

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report of meeting with Members
of Parliament for Alberta on
June 21st, 1973 at the Offices
of the Board, in Ottawa

by
Jane Carrothers

We had all but one of the six members of Parliament whose constituencies would be affected if Bilingual Districts were to be created in Alberta. The one who did not appear was Mr. Mazankowski who represents the riding of Vegreville. Marcel Lambert who is the member for Edmonton West and a franco-Albertan feels that the language most often spoken is what is important. He did agree that if services in French are available, the language will be used more and more. He feels that bilingual districts or their equivalent should have an educational base and he points out that in Alberta the French language and culture have been maintained in areas where there is a French parish and French schools. He feels that Beaumont which is south of Edmonton and St. Albert which is north of Edmonton should be part of the greater Edmonton area. I think he realized that it was not possible for the Board to create a bilingual district in Edmonton and I mention here that when we visited St. Albert some months ago, the Mayor was most insistent about St. Albert, which was originally a town quite separate from Edmonton and which was the seat of Alberta's first Roman Catholic Bishop, should the part of a bilingual district of the county of Sturgeon which would include Légal and Morinville rather than being of a bilingual district including Edmonton. Mr. Hollands who is the member for Pembina which is the area directly north of Edmonton and includes the county of Sturgeon, St. Albert, Morinville, Légal and up to West Lake feels that the Board divides people in its chopping up when it creates bilingual district. He would intend to take in a larger area, if he were in favour of bilingual districts, but I think his overall view is that he is not in favour. He asked if we had talked to Mayor Stapleton

of Morinville at some length and we felt when we left Mayor Stapleton that he had at least a greater understanding of what the Board was attempting to do and was less apprehensive about the possibility of being a part of a bilingual district than he had been when we arrived in his town. But Mr. Hollands was of the opinion that Mayor Stapleton was definitely not in favour of a bilingual district for his area.

Mr. Lambert agrees with the Commissioner of Official Languages that a bilingual district might produce the language ghetto and he would prefer the concentration on urban areas and feels that these should be approached through section 9 (2) and significant demand. He thinks that a percentage basis is wrong and feels that other minority groups should have a certain amount of recognition.

I am not sure from my notes whether Mr. Lambert would have Ukrainian an official language as well as French although I suspect not. Dr. Yewchuk who is the member for an enormous, sparsely populated constituency of Athabaska, not to be confused with Arthabaska which is in Quebec, feels that there is much misunderstanding concerning the Official Languages Act. He personally supports the Act but in his constituency there are other groups which are larger than the francophone group and who resent the privileges granted to the francophones under the Act. I found that what Dr. Yewchuk told the meeting follows very closely the lines of the report I made after my visit to Bonnyville and St. Paul, Alberta, early in January of this year.

Mr. Schellenberger who is the member for Wetaskiwin which is a constituency south of Edmonton and which includes Beaumont, feels that dormitory developments out of Edmonton will drown the basic percentage in areas like Morinville which has already drowned the francophone population of Beaumont. He went on to agree with Dr. Yewchuk that we need a great deal more in the way of explanation of the Official Languages Act in Alberta. He thinks that if we are to create bilingual districts they should be implemented gradually but he tends to feel that it is dangerous to make boundaries. Mr. Morrison pointed out that the percentage basis is used in Finland and were the percentage is high, the services are high and when the percentage is not very high, neither are the services.

Madame Raymond suggested that bilingual districts might encourage a movement of francophones throughout the country. I think she did not mean settlement outside the province of Quebec at this time, but simply a movement of francophone tourists.

Mr. Baldwin who is the member of Parliament for Peace River and the Conservative House Leader pointed out that assimilation was increasing but that there was still a fair number who would require services in French in his constituency.

I think to summarize the attitude of the Alberta M.P.'s we could say that they do not favour the drawing of boundaries to create bilingual districts. They are not antagonistic to the French fact. They conceive the political realities of the situation for this province. They would welcome the provision of services under 9 (2) or in any way which would not create a problem with other ethnic groups in the province.

In the afternoon, we met Mr. Norval Horner who is the member for Battleford-Kindersley in Saskatchewan. He is the brother of Jack Horner the member for Crowfoot in Alberta and the brother of Hugh Horner who is a minister in the provincial cabinet in Alberta. Mr. Horner went into considerable details about small communities in and near his constituency and did not feel that the other ethnic groups in his area would be worried by the creation of a bilingual district. He personally, although his wife is a franco-Saskatchewanian, was not much in favour of drawing lines. He would prefer the provision of services under 9 (2). Unfortunately, his conservative colleagues were not able to come and the NDP members from Saskatchewan whose constituencies may be affected were not able to come to an evening meeting which we had arranged. Perhaps, the moral of the story is that the mornings are the best time to snag M.P.'s.

Visite en Alberta

Rencontre avec des représentants de Westlock, de Bonnyville et du Gouvernement de la province

Le jeudi 28 juin

1. Rencontre avec les gens à Westlock

Un groupe représentatif de l'endroit s'était rendu à la salle municipale. La séance a surtout consisté à expliquer la loi, ce qu'elle est et surtout ce qu'elle n'est pas. Je n'ai jamais rencontré un groupe où le manque de connaissance de la loi sur les deux langues officielles était aussi évident.

Nous y avons entendu les arguments ordinaires contre le bilinguisme. Il ne faudrait pas venir troubler la paix qui existe entre les groupes ethniques; on ne veut pas de discrimination entre les groupes. Le coût de ce programme est trop élevé. On ne veut pas se faire enfonce dans la gorge un programme essentiellement conçu dans l'Est, et surtout pas se faire imposer l'obligation de devenir bilingue à coup de massue. Au reste, la langue française est en voie de disparition; les plus anciens la parlent encore chez eux, mais les plus jeunes l'abandonnent ou parlent un mélange d'anglais et de français. Enfin, qui demande des services en français.

Par contre, les services du fédéral pour la région de Vimy, Légal, Picardville, St-Albert, etc. sont groupés à Westlock. "Tous les chemins mènent à Westlock" nous dit-on. La population francophone n'y atteint que 5.5 p. cent; à Sturgeon 13 p. cent; elle est plus élevée dans les autres localités précitées.

On discute longuement l'argument économique.

Si les bureaux fédéraux de Westlock (agriculture, postes, gendarmerie, etc.) pouvaient assurer des services en français, ce serait sans doute une façon d'attirer la population francophone qui tout en venant y faire des emplettes pourrait se faire servir dans sa langue.

Le maire résume la situation en disant: "Il n'y a pas de réaction anti-bilinguisme, il n'y a qu'un manque d'information. Personnellement, je suis en faveur d'inclure Westlock dans ce district.

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2. Rencontre avec les représentants de Bonnyville

Groupe composé surtout d'éducateurs: Bonnyville trouve ses services fédéraux principaux à St-Paul. Ils ont la radio, mais pas la télévision, les postes, la gendarmerie royale, la main-d'oeuvre, le crédit agricole, les services de l'ONF.

Ils font mention de "l'incident Bonnyville" (le maire Collin, mars-mai 1971) attribuable à une incompréhension de la Loi sur les langues officielles; ce fut une tempête dans un verre d'eau. Le calme s'est vite rétabli. Aujourd'hui la ville et ses camions ont des affiches bilingues et personne ne proteste.

Ils nous distribuent un document préparé par le juge Dechêne d'Edmonton: "Considérations au sujet des districts bilingues". Il serait très utile de lancer une campagne d'information, surtout orientée en vue de renseigner la majorité sur le sens de la Loi. C'est ainsi qu'on réussira à réduire les réactions défavorables. Tous les gens présents sont en faveur d'un district bilingue St-Paul - Bonnyville; ce sera un atout, une influence morale en leur faveur. Quant à la portée des articles 9 (1) et 9 (2), ils préfèrent 9 (1) qui leur apporte une assurance plutôt qu'une promesse comme dans le cas de l'article 9 (2). Ils sont aussi d'avis que le multiculturalisme a des avantages en ce qu'il permet un rapprochement avec les autres ethnies.

Ces gens donnent l'impression de former une minorité heureuse, qui a sa vie propre, ses écoles, et où les enfants continuent de parler français.

Je suis en faveur de créer un district bilingue St-Paul - Bonnyville, qui pourrait inclure Glendon et Ellis.

Le vendredi 29 juin

3. Rencontre avec le ministre de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et de la Récréation de l'Alberta, M. Smidt.

Visite des plus cordiale. Le ministre s'empresse de dire qu'il est là pour nous écouter; il transmettra nos propositions à un sous-comité du Cabinet qui, à son tour, en saisira le Cabinet. Ce n'est qu'à la suite de ces démarches qu'il pourra faire connaître la position du Gouvernement de l'Alberta.

Il est d'avis que nous devrions abandonner le concept de la "langue maternelle" en faveur de celui de la "langue parlée". Son rôle consiste à tenter de convaincre les groupes ethniques de partager leur culture; il y en a 52 en Alberta. Il les encourage à organiser des festivals de caractère international et, au moins, pour une certaine proportion de chaque groupe, à conserver leur langue. Il subventionne des camps d'apprentissage des langues par immersion.

Son programme d'apprentissage des langues s'appuie sur des arguments d'incitation plutôt que de coercition. Il faut que les gens comprennent que deux langues valent mieux qu'une, que 3 valent mieux que 2, etc.

Il a encouragé un groupe de jeunes Franco-Albertains en leur fournissant un secrétaire; il tient qu'ils aient la fierté de leur langue et de leur culture, seule condition de survie. Bref, il veut non pas forcer les gens, mais plutôt chercher à les inciter, à les encourager et à les aider.

Nous saurons plus tard ce qu'en pense son gouvernement.

4. Il m'a été impossible de déjeuner en compagnie du groupe de M. Lagassé, puisque je rencontrais les gens de la télévision française d'Edmonton qui ont filmé une entrevue d'une dizaine de minutes sur les travaux du Conseil.

Rejean D'Amour

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report of a visit to Westlock,
Alberta, on the 28th of June
1973

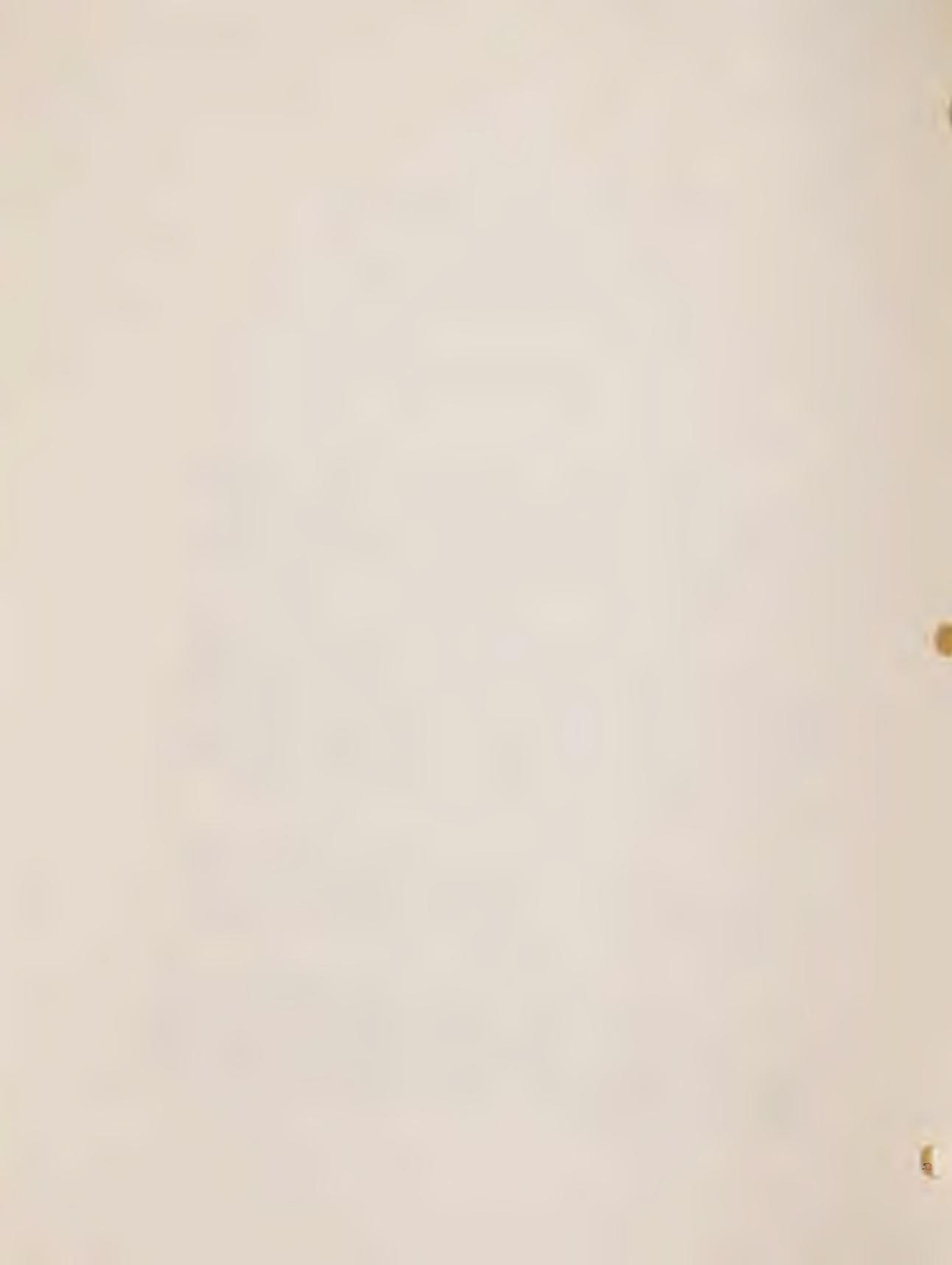
by
Jane Carrothers

We have just returned to Edmonton having driven from Westlock to Clyde, to Vimy and Picardville, back across country to Morinville and then straight down the highway to Edmonton. On the way up we drove into Légal and had a look around. The party this time is composed of the Chairman, M. Lamontagne, Colonel Morency, Mr. Morrison and myself.

We arrived at the Westlock Hotel and found Mr. Terry Hagen, the President of the Westlock Board of Trade who had called the meeting on behalf of the Board and who had gathered together a large number of people. Pat Léger put an advertisement in the local newspaper, in the end, because he was worried that not enough people could be contacted on an individual basis. He was very busy and did not have as much time to devote to organizing the meeting as he would have liked.

The Mayor and one councillor were present at this meeting due to some misunderstanding that the Mayor had expected us at 10.30, and of course we could not be at two places at once. So he came to us which is very good.

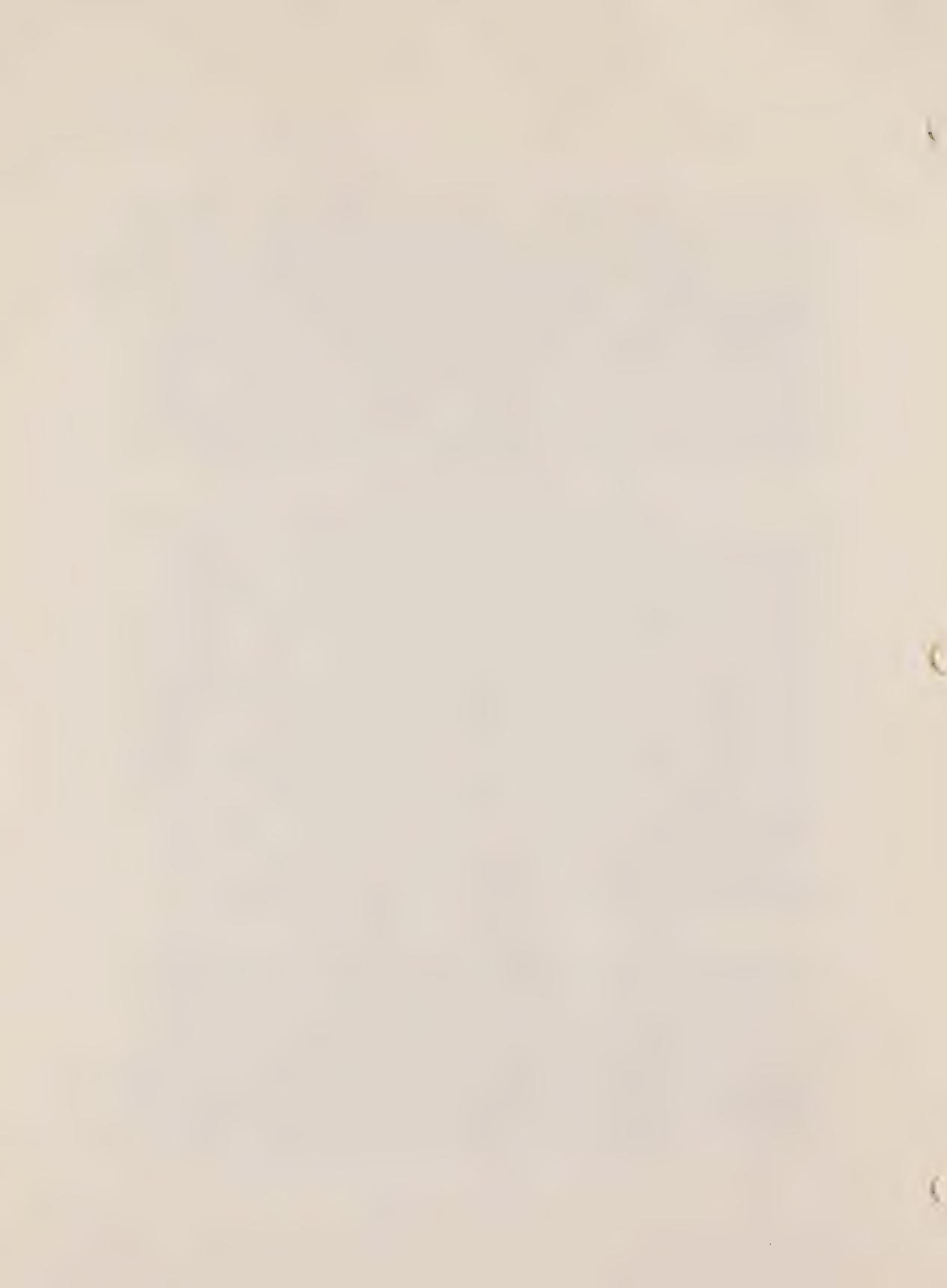
The federal offices consist of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation, one representative, Post Office where there are five or six people employed, Farm Credit where there is one person, twelve men of the RCMP detachment. There is a Manpower representative that comes once every two weeks from Edmonton and a Canada Pension Plan representative comes once each month.



The Chairman gave an introduction to the work of the Board and said we had come to Westlock, although the town itself did not meet the 10 percent criterion which we use as a base under the Official Languages Act, as people of the minority language in the area served by Westlock had requested that a team from the Board visit the town to determine how its inhabitants would feel about a potential bilingual district. Mr. Jensen suggested that we should establish demand for federal government services in two languages by asking the federal departments concerned what kind of demand they could ascertain. The Chairman replied that lack of opportunity to use the second language would lead to its not being used and that, therefore, it would be difficult to establish demand in this way.

I should make a comment here that when I made the initial contact with Mr. Hagen and asked him to call the meeting, I asked him to call it on behalf of the Bilingual Districts Board, but when we got there it appeared that Mr. Hagen thought that he was expected to chair the meeting and this fact plus the rather strange seating arrangement which we adopted, more or less because we did not think Mr. Hagen wanted us to sit at the head of the table which is our usual place at such meetings and because quite a few people came in after the meeting had started. No introductions were made as we usually have them, that is to say people give their name and their occupation, although we have a list of who attended and what they do. For our records, it was difficult for me during the meeting to know who was saying what. The group consisted of people of many ethnic origins and there was one francophone, a veterinarian Dr. Dumouchel who maintained that if service was available in two languages and Westlock qualified for such services, that he did not see why the town should not take them.

Another gentleman thought that if bilingual services were given by the federal departments, soon the townspeople or the interested townspeople would expect provincial and municipal services to be given in French and in English. This was an interesting part to me, I can imagine it coming up in a place like Bonnyville where there is a high percentage, 40%, of French mother tongue and where this has been an issue in the past. But in a place like Westlock which has 5.5% of French mother tongue, I would not expect it to rise for a very long time.



We asked the Mayor what he foresees for the town of Westlock and he expected it to grow because it is the centre of a growing district, a district which is expanding in all directions. He is concerned that a bilingual district might work against the harmonious situation in the town where all ethnic groups get along well together and no one group receives considerations or has rights which are denied to the other groups. He points out that people at Vimy who are francophones are good customers but that the people of Thorhild and another small village nearby are also good customers and they are almost 100% Ukrainian.

I think that Mayor Doherty is a little like Mayor Stapleton of Morinville in that he is cautious, elderly, can see a good thing in his point of view in his relationship in his town as they now exist. He does not want to rock the boat. I would like to make a comment at this point, I asked a woman, Mrs. Sulla who publishes one of the weekly papers, I think its called the Hub in Westlock, who is of German extraction, I asked her whether in that region the French minority was regarded as having a different origin from the other ethnic groups who have come and settled here that is to say do people distinguish between the fact that the French came from Eastern Canada that their forbears for the most part have been in this country for a couple of hundred years before they came out to the West as distinct from the Ukrainian and the Germans and the Polish and the Scandinavians who came directly from Europe around the turn of the century and in the early years of this century. She replied that as far as she was concerned no distinction was made. I think this is the basis for the fact that in this part of Alberta and in other parts of the West people simply do not accept the base of the official languages Act. They don't accept the two founding peoples and the two official languages and it doesn't matter what you say to them they cannot see the situation any differently. We heard lots of old arguments, lots of stories which we were familiar with. Many points of view were reiterated feelings that we have heard in other parts of the country and we felt that there was a certain amount of goodwill on the part of these towns' people, that there was reluctance to see any change in every one ethnic group which is how they consider the Francophone minority. There seems to be a split between those of the people who were more interested in promoting trade and in giving the town a "progressive" outlook by accepting the facilities which would be offered if Westlock became part of a bilingual district and a negative reaction of those people who can't see the early end of their ethnic noses. At this point I would like to report on the meeting with the minister of Cultural Youth and Recreation, Mr. Horst Schmid, that would be the Hon. Horst Schmid I guess, which took place this morning at ten o'clock in the Legislative building in Edmonton. The minister received us most cordially



and made it clear that he was speaking and that he was there to receive information from us, to give us his personal impressions, maybe, but he was not speaking and would not speak on behalf of the government because he would take our proposition to his committee which consists of himself, Mr. Getty the minister of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs and Mr. Hyndman the minister of Education, discuss it with them and then it would go to the whole Cabinet. We would hear from them in due course when they had an opinion to communicate to us.

To make a brief summary of the hour we spent with Mr. Schmid I would like to say that his attitude is one of being very positive to all the ethno cultural groups in Alberta. and it was made clear that he and his government do not consider the Francophone group in Alberta to be in a more privileged position than any of the other ethno cultural groups of which there are, he says, about fifty. His department supports the cultural activities of all the ethno cultural groups in the province and he encourages the children or some of the children of these groups to learn their parents' mother tongue because he feels it's very important that each group ~~has~~ pride in its background and that with this pride it can make a much more positive contribution to the life of the province. He sees the Francophone group as part of this entity and not as having a special privileged position because it is one of the two founding people of the country as a whole. He accepts the principle of two founding peoples. It's up there in disguise somewhere I think, it is not a reality in Alberta. There is then this third reality which the Board must face that which is found very explicitly in this province and which I'm sure is found to the same degree in Saskatchewan if we were to look for it there. We have already had a strong indication of this from our meeting in Regina, in April.

I will go back very briefly to the dinner meeting which we had last night with a small group of francophones from Bonnyville, Alberta, consisting of Mr. Moquin, whom I had seen before and six others, whom I had not met on previous occasions, headed by Mr. Donald Cyr, the President of the Richelieu Association of Franco-Albertans. We had a most successful meeting with this group. One of the things that struck me about them, apart from their sincerity and their obvious ability to live in their own language and culture, was their age and I would put the age of all those present except for one young reporter between 30 and 40 years. This is pretty young. These people are bringing up their children in French, they are teaching and directing in bilingual schools, they are very vital and very positive and they would like to see a bilingual district in the Bonnyville area because basically, I think, of the status it would give the franco-phone community. They do recognize the antagonism towards this point of view on the part of Ukrainians and other ethno-cultural groups in the area. They still think that because this is their right under the federal law they would like to see it proclaimed. We discussed with them the possibility

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of services being given under Section 9 (2) of the Official Languages Act but they felt this would not do very much for their image, so to speak, because they already have bilingual services in the Post Office in Bonnyville and one of six RCMP officers in their detachment speaks French. They also, have one who speaks Cree and one who speaks Ukrainian. So that the RCMP is taking a very practical approach in this part of Alberta.

As I have given a long report on my findings in Bonnyville, in January of this year, I don't think that I need to say further on the subject. It will be interesting to read the reports of the other members of the Board who were present at the meeting, last night.





Association Canadienne-française de l'Alberta,

REGIONALE ST. PAUL

Saint-Paul Alberta.
Ce 2 juillet, 1973.

Conseil Consultatif des Districts Bilingues,
110 avenue Argyle,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0J5

A/S de Monsieur Roland Morency.

Cher Monsieur Morency:

Après avoir longuement étudié la question des "DISTRICTS BILINGUES", L'A.C.F.A. Régionale St. Paul a décidée comme groupe de supporter unanimement l'établissement d'un District Bilingue dans la région de St. Paul en Alberta.

Les raisons majeures apportées par nos membres à l'appui de cette décision, sont les suivantes:

1. Nos droits comme Canadiens Français seront beaucoup plus faciles à sauvegarder.
2. Avec une législation fédérale, nous serons garantis, dans les Services Fédéraux de la fonction publique, un service bilingue adéquat en tout temps.
3. Nous pourrons faire pression auprès du Gouvernement Provincial pour faire accepter ces Districts Bilingues établis, afin que dans un avenir assez rapproché, les services provinciaux dans la fonction publique soient aussi juridiquement établis comme bilingues, dans ces mêmes districts.
4. Etant un groupe reconnu dans un territoire délimité, nous aurons beaucoup plus de poids lorsque nous ferons des représentations, ou que nous aurons des demandes à faire auprès du Gouvernement Fédéral et des Sociétés de la Couronne, e.g. Radio Canada - Air Canada - C.N. (Canadian National) - Société du Crédit Agricole - etc. etc.; et aussi auprès des départements du Gouvernement Provincial, e.g. les départements d'Education - d'Agriculture - de Santé et de Bien Etre - de Culture et de Jeunesse - des transports - etc.etc.. Les mêmes avantages s'appliqueront lorsqu'il s'agira d'obtenir des octrois ou de l'assistance des gouvernements en cause pour promouvoir le Français dans notre district.

5. L'enseignement du Français et des autres matières académiques en français serait beaucoup plus promu, favorisé et accepté dans nos écoles, par l'administration, le corps professoral et la gente écolière.

6. La télévision française, dont le manque se fait terriblement sentir, deviendrait une condition sine qua non de notre épanouissement, et Radio Canada devra agir sans plus de délai, pour voir à ce que la T.V. française soit accessible à toute la population. (Dans ce domaine nous croyons que Radio Canada devrait immédiatement faire les démarches nécessaires, même avant d'avoir des Districts Bilingues juridiquement établis, afin d'assurer à tous nos téléspectateurs la possibilité ou même le privilégié d'écouter et de voir des programmes entièrement en français sur le réseau du télévision français. L'U.M. aura d.)

Ce moyen de communication est l'outil le plus terrible à notre disposition qui nous permet de faire entrer, à jamais dans le domaine français, dans les foyers. Ce même manque de contacts unifiants, en français avec notre population, nous cause de lourdes pertes, surtout parmi nos francophones, qui malheureusement se laissent emporter par le courant et se disent noyer dans une ambiance quasi complètement anglophone, et qui est parfois anti-francophone.)

Il nous faut donc réagir dans le plus bref délai possible afin d'enrayer ces pertes lamentables et douloureuses, et nous croyons sincèrement que l'établissement d'un District Bilingue dans la région de Saint-Paul aura un salutaire effet, et contribuera à sauvegarder et à promouvoir nos droits de francophones dans notre pays bilingue.

Nous espérons donc que vous ferez tout en votre pouvoir, avec les moyens mis à votre disposition, pour mettre dans l'air l'épaule à la roue afin d'assurer l'établissement légal et juridique des Districts Bilingues. Nous comptons énormément sur votre entière collaboration. Veuillez nous croire,

P.S. Une copie de ce document est envoyée à M. Guy Lacombe, Secrétaire de l'ACTA provincial, Edmonton, Alberta.

Sincerely yours,
A.C.U.M. Saint-Paul
For:  President



Etude sur le document préparé par Monsieur le Juge Dechène:

Considerations au sujet des Districts bilingues

Que sera un district bilingue?

Region où tous les services publics seraient bilingues et où tous les droits des francophones seraient reconnus par les lois locales.

Notre population en voudra-t'elle?

Si la nature du district bilingue était connue de tous, il est assez certain que la majorité en voudrait.

Quels moyens pouvons-nous prendre pour enrayer les réticences du gouvernement provincial?

En faisant des demandes qui seraient raisonnables et réalistes et qui ne porteraient pas atteintes aux droits des non-francophones.

Pouvons-nous obtenir de nos administrations locales la collaboration nécessaire?

Ville de Bonnyville oui
 Bonnyville School Division #48 non
 District Scolaire de Bonnyville #2665 oui
 Municipalité Rurale de Bonnyville non

) Commentaires de l'assemblée:

1. Il ne serait pas sage d'accepter un district bilingue si le gouvernement provincial ne l'accepte pas.
2. Un district bilingue devrait être établi dans les campagnes où il y a 10% de francophones et dans les grands centres selon la demande.
3. Inviter le Comité Consultatif à revenir auprès de la population pour savoir les impressions des gens locales.

Avantages: 1. Rendre les services dans les deux langues.
 2. Chance pour les anglophones d'apprendre le français.
 3. Identité francophone accrue.
 4. Services bilingues pour les visiteurs francophones.
 5. Donner un cachet unique aux endroits bilingues - donc un attrait touristique.

Desavantages:

1. Dépenses supplémentaires (taxes)
2. Possibilité de fausse interprétation de la part des non-francophones.

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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting with Newfoundland Provincial
Government in St. John's

July 4, 1973

A meeting was held with the Hon. Frank Moores, Premier of Newfoundland, at 15:00 hrs., July 4, 1973 at the Confederation Building in St. John's.

The Board delegation comprised:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Eleanor Duckworth, Comm.
Léopold Lamontagne, Comm.	William Mackey, Comm.
Yvonne Raymond, Comm.	R. Morency, Assec. Sec. Gen.

Personal comments of attending members may be found in annex.

Ottawa, July 16, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

NOTE: Please read especially the Section in this Report entitled "Premier's Suggestion" since it will be an item for discussion in our Agenda for the General Meeting, July 20-21

Report on Visit to Consult Premier Moores in
St. John's, Newfoundland, July 4, 1973

by

Paul Fox

A delegation from the Board composed of Mme Raymond, Miss Duckworth, Professor Mackey, Dr. Lamontagne, Col. Morency, and the Chairman met with Premier Moores in his office for approximately an hour on July 4, 1973. The Hon. Joseph Rousseau, Minister of Public Works and Services, Manpower, and several other departments, also attended the meeting. Board members who went to Labrador West last November will recall meeting Mr. Rousseau there in his constituency.

We had a very frank, pleasant, favourable meeting with the Premier. He was so open to our suggestions about bilingualism that new ideas emerged from the meeting which I think the Board should discuss at its next general meeting in July.

We explained briefly to the Premier the facts and maps in regard to Labrador West and Port-an-Port and asked for his advice about their recommendation as bilingual districts. He was enthusiastically in favour of their being designated as bilingual districts. He said, "Labrador West is ready for a bilingual district." His only regret was that there would be only two bilingual districts in his province. "Aren't there any more you can recommend?" he asked.

He then expressed warm support for the idea of bilingualism in Canada and said that he would like to see the matter go much further than merely the creation of districts. He stated that he thought there should be a unified approach to the issue by the federal and provincial governments.

We reminded him that the Official Languages Act looked forward to the possibility of provinces declaring bilingual districts and entering into joint agreements with the federal government and that the Board was empowered to act as a negotiator between the two. We did not get a specific reply to this remark and therefore I raise the following query for consideration by the Board at its next meeting:

Query 1: Should the Board pursue with Premier Moores the possibility of negotiating an agreement between the Newfoundland and federal governments on bilingual districts and services?

The Premier continued to endorse the cause of bilingualism, stressing in particular the value of exchange of children between provinces to assist them to learn the other official language.

Col. Morency noted how P.E.I. had used part of its federal grants for language teaching to provide bursaries for teacher training in languages and for exchanges. Col. Morency offered to explore further such possibilities in the Department of Secretary of State.

Professor Mackey commented that it might be possible to have exchanges of children between similar language groups in two provinces, e.g., Francophone children from Quebec might visit Francophones in New Brunswick, etc. The Premier said he would like to see children from Quebec going to Port-au-Port. He mentioned also that he would like to see an elaborate school provided in Port-au-Port to help the children retain their language and be bilingual. Col. Morency noted that the local M.L.A. whom Board members had met in Port-au-Port, Mr. Stagg, had shared the same sympathy as the Premier for bilingualism in Port-au-Port.



Mr. Moores then explained that he had talked with Premier Bourassa and the Hon. G. Lévesque and that they had agreed with him that "Quebec and Newfoundland had more in common than any other two Canadian provinces." They had cultures that were very similar. The French and Irish had a lot in common in folklore, attitudes, and outlook. "The only difference is languages" the Premier said.

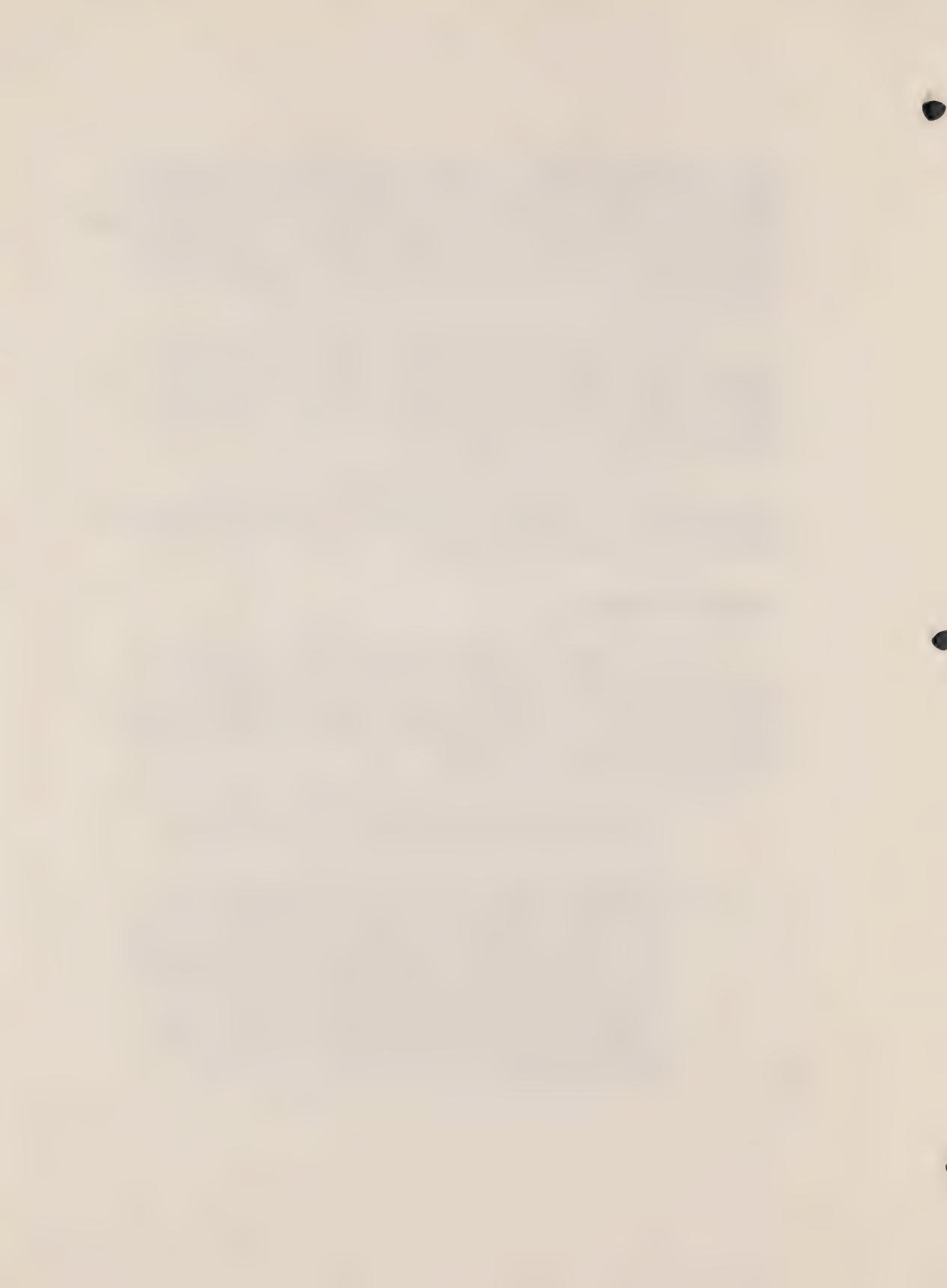
Mme Raymond noted that in her brief visit to St. John's she thought she had discovered similarities between Newfoundland and Quebec in their unhappiness with economic conditions and deprivation. Professor Mackey commented that Quebec had not yet got used to Newfoundland being a neighbour.

Mr. Moores said then was far too much provincialism in Canada. "We need to stress Canadianism," he remarked. He then returned to the major idea he offered to us several times.

Premier's Suggestion:

Mr. Moores proposed that the Board should attempt to convene a Conference of the provincial premiers (or their representatives) to discuss a number of issues relevant to bilingualism. The Premier obviously had not thought out his scheme in detail but his idea involved the following points:

- (1) There was a need for Ottawa and the provinces to have a unified approach to solving the problems of bilingualism.
- (2) It was his view that all of the provincial premiers would be willing to participate in developing such a policy, or set of policies, if the provinces were approached the right way and given the opportunity to participate fully, rather than having Ottawa hand down a program they were expected to join. "People must be asked to participate fully rather than having something shoved down their throats."



- (3) Such policies would involve student exchanges especially, interprovincial visits, travelling, etc., but the essence of the policies would be directed towards the promotion of Canadianism by stressing bilingualism.
- (4) No provincial premier would be able to resist approving such a conference since the gist of it would be "like being in favour of motherhood." ("I can't think of one premier who would be opposed.")
- (5) "The way to sell it to the premiers would be to tell them that it gives them an opportunity to participate in policy-making before Ottawa shoves policies on them."
- (6) In reply to a question from Dr. Lamontagne as to how to launch the idea, the Premier offered to raise the subject at the Provincial Premier's Annual Conference, to be held this year in Charlottetown from August 8-12. The Premier also offered to speak privately in advance to Premiers Regan, Bourassa, and Lougheed. The first and last of these could swing the other Maritime and Western premiers into support of the idea of a Conference. (Regan carries a lot of clout.)
- (7) The Chairman thanked the Premier for his interesting idea and said that it would be reported in full to the other members at the next Board meeting. It was agreed that the Chairman would write subsequently to Mr. Rousseau. The Premier said he would like to see five or six specific proposals offered in such a memo.
- (8) The Premier repeated several times his offer to help in any way possible. He thought a dinner meeting of Mr. Trudeau and the provincial premiers might get the idea launched.

Query 2: What do Board members wish to do
re Premier Moores' idea?

The rest of our meeting consisted of discussion related in some way to the Premier's proposal. The Chairman asked the Premier for his advice on how the Board might solve its basic problem of attempting to get all parts of the country to accept the recommendations of the Board. Mr. Moores suggested that the Board should make the provincial premiers feel that any ideas the Board presented were the Premiers' ideas. Mr. Moores expressed the view that resentments on the language issue in Canada were no greater than resentments over economic disparities. He believed that Newfoundland children should have the opportunity to be bilingual. He thought there should be a common language (bilingual) policy for the whole country.

Visite à St-Jean, Terre-Neuve4 juillet - Rencontre avec le Premier ministre MooresGénéralités

Le Premier ministre se montre très sympathique à la cause du bilinguisme. Lorsqu'il entend parler de la possibilité de proposer deux districts bilingues à Terre-Neuve, il s'écrie: "Rien que deux?". Quant à lui, il voudrait que chaque jeune Terreneuvien puisse parler anglais et français.

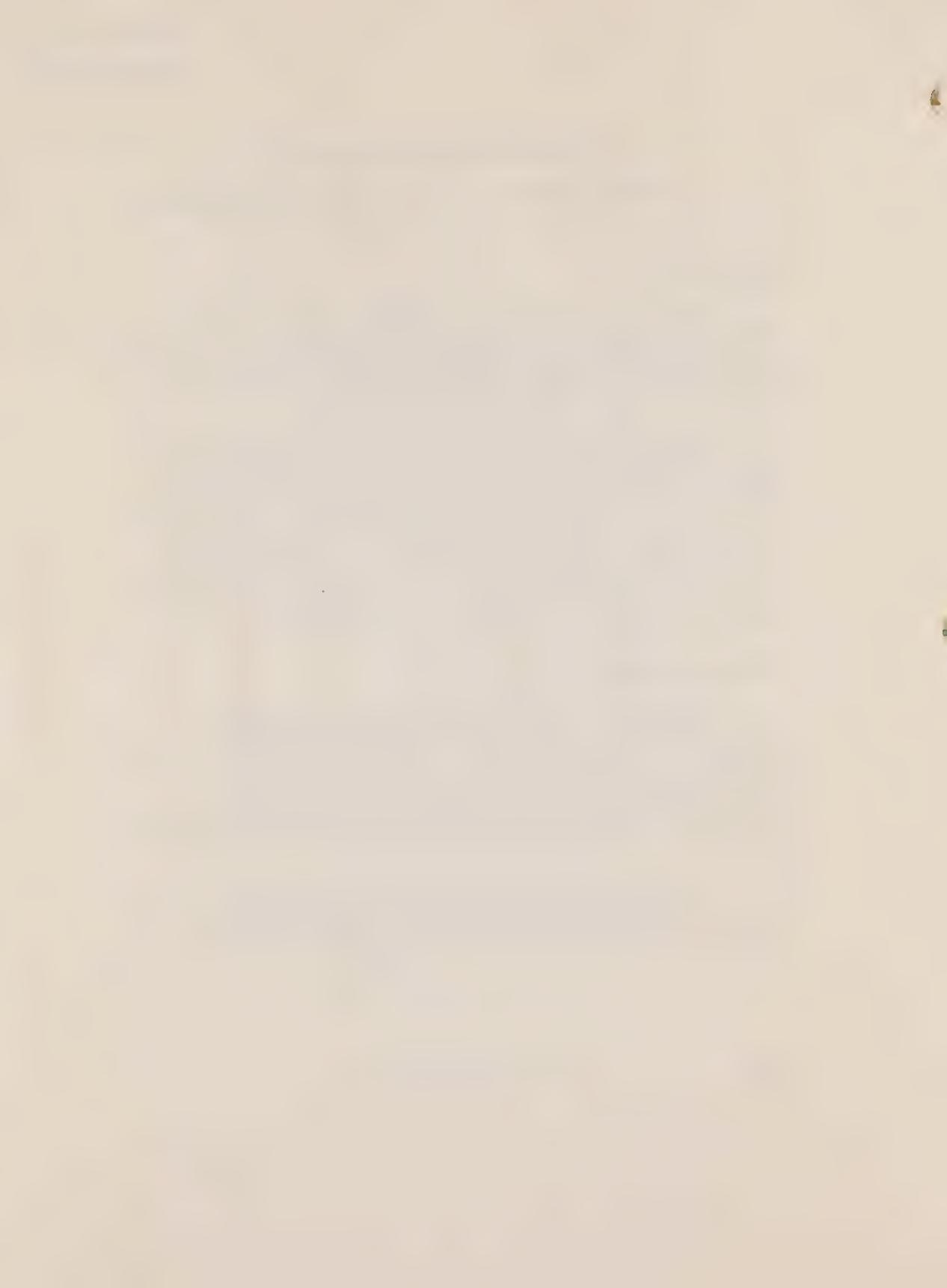
Il est fort au courant de la situation de Port-au-Port et il voudrait y encourager les Francophones à garder leur langue. Il veut y organiser un système scolaire particulier. Pour lui, là où le gouvernement fédéral pourrait aider davantage c'est dans l'octroi de bourses d'étude et les échanges entre les jeunes des deux milieux, par exemple entre Terre-Neuve et Québec où maints problèmes sont similaires. Les moyens actuels ne font qu'effleurer nos besoins. Enfin il ne faut pas imposer de force les divers modes d'accès au bilinguisme; on doit au contraire les rendre les plus attrayants possible.

Projet particulier

Il est suffisamment intéressé aux aspects pratiques du bilinguisme qu'il voudrait qu'une conférence spéciale des Premiers ministres provinciaux et fédéral soit convoquée en vue d'étudier le rapport du Comité consultatif avant qu'il ne soit rendu public et surtout avant qu'il soit adopté et mis en vigueur. Il est résolu que de sa part comme de la part du Conseil on poursuive cette idée afin de voir les façons de la mettre en pratique.

J'ai remporté de cette rencontre la conviction que le Premier ministre Moores de façon officielle ou officieuse veut et peut rendre service à la cause du bilinguisme au Canada.

Fin



CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Compte rendu des visites à Chigawake,
comté de Bonaventure, Québec, de la région de
Gaspé, de Harrington Harbour et de Blanc Sablon
sur la Côte Nord du Québec.

les 9 et 10 juillet, 1973

Cette préface a pour but de compléter, quant à la date, aux endroits et aux personnes rencontrées, les rapports préparés par les membres du Conseil et qui se trouvent en annexe.

Représentant le Conseil:

Paul Fox, président	William Mackey, comm.
Yvonne Raymond, comm.	Alfred Monnin, comm.
Léopold Lamontagne, comm.	Roland Morency, Sec. gén. assoc.

Chigawake, Québec

La délégation du Conseil arrive par avion nolisé à 9h30 à l'aéroport de Bonaventure. MM. Lorne Hayes et Leslie R. Ramier rencontraient les membres du Conseil pour les conduire à Chigawake, siège social du Gaspesian Cultural Association.

Etaient présents à cette rencontre:

Leslie R. Ramier,	Secretary-Treasurer, G.C.A. Box 88, Chigawake, Québec
Lorne R. Hayes,	Director of Instructional Services, Regional School Board of Gaspesia and President of the Gaspesian Cultural Association, Chigawake, Quebec
Louise Wright,	Retired, Gaspesian Cultural Association, Handicraft Chairman Chigawake, Québec
Judy Wallwork,	Agronome pour le Gouvernement du Québec, C.P. 693, New Carlisle

Mrs. Almond Hayes, Librarian, Chigawake, Québec

Joan D. Dow, Corresponding secretary of G.C.A.
New Richmond, Quebec

Anna Sweetman, W.I. Secretary, Port Daniel, Qué.

Mrs. Patrick Jones, Q.W.I., Provincial Convener of
Education, Port Daniel, Québec

Lynden Bechervaise, Director, Adult Education,
Regional School Board of Gaspésia,
P.O. Box 500, New Carlisle, Qué.

David Pulsifer, Farmer and immigrant from
Boston, U.S.A., P.O. Box 68,
Chigawake, Québec

Béatrice Almond, Nurse - Regional School Board
of Gaspesia and Treasurer,
Chigawake Cultural Association
(Local Branch), P.O. Box 11,
Chigawake, Québec

Pat Pulsifer, Immigrant from U.S.A., P.O. Box 68,
Chigawake, Québec

Kenneth Duguay, Electrical contractor and
member of the Gaspesian Cultural
Association, P.O. Box 57,
Chigawake, Québec

Elton Hayes, Farmer and President, Bonaventure
County Agricultural Society and
member of Municipal Council,
Chigawake, Québec

Henry Wright, Retired School Principal and
Secretary-Treasurer, Agricultural
Society, P.O. Box 70,
Chigawake, Québec

Roy Napier, Principal, Regional High School,
Regional School Board of Gaspesia,
P.O. Box 216, New Richmond, Québec

Joyce MacKenzie, Secretary, Gaspesian Cultural
Association, R.R. 1, Box 42,
Chigawake, Québec

Ted Wright,	Assistant Coordinator, Gaspesian Cultural Association, C.P. 70, Chigawake, Quebec
Ron Mundle,	Coordinator, Gaspesian Cultural Association and Phys.Ed. instructor, P.O. Box 70, Chigawake, Quebec

Gaspé, Québec

A 15h, la délégation du Conseil rencontrait un groupe de Gaspésiens assemblés par M. R.L. Gourley, ministre anglican, dans la salle paroissiale de l'église.

Etaient présents:

Denise Mullin,	Housewife, P.O. Box 274, Brasset, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Allan Mullin,	Homemaker, P.O. Box 274, Brasset, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Juliet Vardon,	Shopkeeper and Church Organist, R.R. 1, Box 313, Gaspé
Mrs. G.E. Kendrick,	Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. R.L. Gourley,	Treasurer, Quebec Diocesan Board, ACW, Box 525, Gaspé, Qué.
Rev. W.R. Fletcher,	Rector - The Malbay Mission, R.R. 1, St.George, Malbay, Gaspé, Qué.
Mrs. Eva Vibert,	President ACW, Wakeham, R.R. 1, Box 14, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Lewis Miller,	Homemaker, P.O. Box 828, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Ina Patterson,	President, St.Paul's Ladies' Guild, P.O. Box 187, Gaspé, Qué.
Mrs. Hilda Sams,	Homemaker, P.O. Box 404, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Elsie Zuck,	Vice-President, St.Paul's Guild, P.O. Box 276, Gaspé, Québec
Mrs. Ella J. Palmer,	York Women's Institute, R.R. 1, P.O. Box 216, Gaspé, Qué.

Mrs. Florence M. Palmer, York Anglican Church Women's Institute, R.R. 1, P.O. Box 261, Gaspé, Québec

Mrs. Ivy Lee Suddard, Homemaker, R.R. 2, P.O. Box 162 Gaspé, Québec

Major C.K. Suddard, E.D. R.C.A., Retired, R.R. 2, P.O. Box 162, Gaspé, Qué.

Rev. G.E. Kendrick, Rector, P.O. Box 525, Gaspé, Qué.

Keith Vibert, Clerk, School Commissioner, P.O. Box 765, Gaspé, Québec

C.H. Sams, Retired

Venerable R.L. Gourley, Archdeacon, Gaspé and the North Shore (Anglican), P.O. Box 1490, Gaspé, Québec

L. Suddard, Retired, Gaspé, P.O. Box 336

Lynden Bechervaise, Adult education and Regional School Board of Gaspeia, P.O. Box 500, New Carlisle, Qué.

Robert Palmer, Retired, R.R. 1, P.O. Box 216, Gaspé, Québec

William Miller, Retired, Gaspé, Québec

Arnold R. Coffin, Retired, P.O. Box 376, Gaspé

Earl Kruse, Retired, Gaspé, Québec

Mardi, le 10 juillet, 1973

Chevery et Harrington Harbour, Québec

Arrivée à la piste d'atterrissement de Chevery à 10h30, la délégation devait se rendre au quai du même endroit y attendre l'embarcation qui devait les conduire à Harrington Harbour. Suite à une mésentente sur l'heure légale de l'endroit, le Rév. John Neal rencontrait les membres du Conseil à 11h30 seulement et déclarait n'avoir fait aucun arrangement pour transporter la délégation à Harrington Harbour. Après quelques minutes, un bateau de passage était nolisé et transportait les membres à Harrington Harbour où ils arrivaient à 12h30. Après le repas pris dans le seul restaurant de l'endroit, une réunion avait lieu à 13h30 qui regroupait les personnes suivantes:

Russel Evans, Harrington Harbour
Clarence Rowsell, Harrington Harbour
R. Maltais, Représentant du Ministère
de l'Industrie et du Commerce
provincial et Inspecteur des
Pêcheries.

Blanc Sablon, Québec

A Blanc Sablon, le Conseil était avisé que M. René Jones, Administrateur de l'hôpital ayant accepté de réunir les gens de l'endroit n'en avait rien fait et s'était lui-même absenté en congé annuel. Répondant à cet imprévu malencontreux une rencontre était organisée avec le maire de Lourdes - Blanc Sablon, M. Alexandre Dumas, et avec le Dr. Camille Marcoux, médecin résident.

Ottawa, le 16 juillet, 1973

Roland Morency
Secrétaire général associé

CONFIDENTIALBILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDREPORT ON THE VISIT TO GASPE AND THE NORTH SHORE OF QUEBECJULY 8-11, 1973BY PAUL FOX

The Board Members who made this trip were:

Mme Yvonne Raymond
Professor William Mackey
Judge Monnin
Dr. Lamontagne
The Chairman accompanied by Colonel Morency.

I imagine that Colonel Morency will issue as he usually does, a list of the Members of the different groups whom we met at the different localities.

Our first meeting was on Monday morning, July 9 in the town of Shigawake, on the south shore of Gaspé. We were met at the nearby landing strip in the town of Bonaventure by Mr. Lorne Hayes, who is the local regional school board inspector and the President of the Gaspesian Cultural Association. The latter is a relatively new organization that the anglophones in the area have established in order to promote the culture of the whole of the Gaspé region. They are attempting to extend the association as far East and North as the town of Gaspé, but at the moment most of the strength of the association seems to be on the Southern shore of Gaspé. They were about 18 people present in the community hall in Shigawake, which the Gaspesian Cultural Association uses for its activities. I think that most of our Board Members were quite impressed with the gathering of people whom we met. The group included persons of different ages, including the rather elderly and the younger people in their early twenties. The individuals were asked to identify themselves and we discovered that a number of them were the local leaders in the anglophone and Gaspesian community in that area. There were among others, some teachers, a farmer, a school nurse, the Director of adult education for the regional school board in Gaspé whose name was Mr. Bechervaise, and a number of other active citizens.

Mr. Hayes chaired the meeting and then turned it over to the Chairman of our Board. I explained the purposes of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and mentioned the statistics for the area in which we were located. Dr. Mackey asked those assembled if they

were receiving federal government services in English. Mr. Bechervaise said that in the main they were receiving most of the Federal services in English but that the chief difficulty lay in the local Canada Manpower Office. According to him it did not have sufficiently bilingual counsellors to provide services to the rather ill-educated anglophones. That is to say, English-speaking persons who are seeking work, frequently had difficulty in communicating at the level of the workers' ability to express himself with the bilingual but French counsellor from the Manpower Office. This point came up several times. There seemed also to be some difficulty in the Agricultural and Fisheries Divisions of the federal departments, in that the local community organizations made up of farmers and fishermen did not seem to relate adequately to their respective government department. Another complaint we have received was that the administrative center for the region is Rimouski and the complaint was that all of the federal offices in Rimouski were French-speaking. It was a rather similar complain to that which we had heard in Montreal when the francophones had complained that the central administrative offices were English-speaking. In fact these people used much the same terms that the important decision-making in Rimouski was made in French and that they had some difficulty in relating to these offices. They also noted that all of the literature that they received both from Ottawa and Rimouski from federal departments, tended to be in French rather than in English. There is apparently one unemployment insurance office in Chandler where the personnel has a limited knowledge of English, according to our informants.

One of the women present said that a number of federal offices had been moved during recent years to Rimouski and she said "Rimouski is not Gaspé". This remark produced an ovation from the audience. She obviously had struck a very sensitive chord amongst her fellow anglophone Gaspesians.

Mr. Hayes said that he had lived in Montreal for 35 years and had moved back to Gaspé some years ago and that he had become completely fed up with the inadequate English-speaking radio and television services provided for the Gaspé region by the CBC. Apparently, in this region, what CBC radio and television is available comes from the Moncton stations and while the broadcasts are in English they tend to have a New Brunswick flavor, that is they provide very little news about the Province of Quebec and the area of Gaspé. Mr. Hayes said that the local people resented this lack of news about Quebec because they believe that they are Québécois. He mentioned that the francophones in the area do get Quebec news from station CHCU. He also mentioned that there is no vehicle for the transmission of English-speaking educational t.v. programs to the schools in Gaspé. Although they do get a bit of such material from New Brunswick it does not fit into Quebec's educational curriculum. There are also no services in English for the local fishermen. All of the correspondence from the federal government is in French. The Fisheries officers however are bilingual. A young couple who had moved to the area recently from the United States and who wants to commence farming in the area, said that they had been asking for information from agriculture about farming, but that most of the material that they had received had been in French. A relative of Mr. Hayes who is a farmer said that the Post Office and Customs officers are bilingual.

Dr. Mackey pointed out that it seemed to be the degree of bilingualism which was a problem. Mr. Bechervaise said that was quite true, that the anglophones had difficulty in communicating with the counsellors in some federal offices such as Manpower. He said that the officers were adequately bilingual but that some of the offices were located in places which were 50 miles distant from where the anglophones lived. A woman present said she did not think the offices were as bilingual as they ought to be and that there was a need for simultaneous translation in some of them. Mr. Hayes pointed out that the problem arose also from the difference in culture as well as language. In response to a question from the Chairman, the local people present said that their nearest Income Tax regional office was Quebec City and that they had to deal with Quebec City or Montreal to settle any difficulty in their income tax. One local anglophone had to go all the way to Montreal to settle his tax problem.

In response to a question from Mme Raymond, Mr. Hayes replied that most, in fact, virtually all of the federal civil servants in the area were local people and were not imported into the region. However, he emphasized again that when the local people had to go to Rimouski or Quebec City, they felt that they were dealing with outsiders. When asked why they did not protest about this, Mr. Wright said that the Gaspesian anglophones were the sort of people who did not want to cause trouble or try to upset the apple cart in order to improve their services. Mr. Hayes then volunteered that the Gaspesian (and I think that he was including both French and English) feels totally misunderstood by the Federal and Provincial governments. He suffers from poor services and this is more of a problem than language.

We then turned to the question of what the boundaries of a bilingual district in Gaspé should be if there was to be a bilingual district there. Dr. Mackey asked what area the local people would think of as the Gaspesian community. The answer that was given and to which all of the people present seemed to agree, was that the local community ran from the town of Matapedia along the ~~South~~ coast eastward to the City of Gaspé and included the Magdalen Islands. It is the same district that the Gaspesian Cultural Association includes within its boundaries. There was certainly a definite response from the group but one area would certainly be better than two or more than two areas and that the one area should include this whole coastal region from Matapedia to the City of Gaspé.

In reply to a question from Dr. Mackey, Mr. Henry Wright said that a bilingual district would certainly help the anglophones to preserve their cultural identification. A woman present said that the local anglophones wanted to stress to us that they wished to retain their English identity. Mr. Lorne Hayes underlined the point by saying that he wanted to emphasize this issue. He said that recently some summer employees, whom I take were social animators, came to their region from the eastern townships and told the local anglophones that they should become French. Obviously, this did not go down with this particular group very well.

In reply to a question from Mme Raymond the group said that they definitely would be no backlash from the francophones if a bilingual district were created in this area. Among the group present was at least one woman who was French-speaking and she was quick to assert that there would be no backlash from the francophones. Several other people repeated this point.

Mr. Bechervaise again raised the question of the inadequacy of federal services. He said that there had been a number of LIP programs and Opportunities for Youth programs that were available to the francophones in the area but none that was available to the anglophones in recent years. We pressed him on this point and he said that there had been 18 programs for the francophones and none for the anglophones. He added that the anglophones had complained to their M.P. about this lack and that they had been told that they were too small a percentage of the population to get a program. The young Mr. Wright, whom I believe was a teacher, said that the anglophones feel that on matters such as this that they are discriminated against by the federal government. A woman then raised her complaint about how difficult it was for dairy farmers to deliver their shipments of cream.

Mr. Hayes concluded the meeting by remarking that the Gaspesian Cultural Association which had now existed for about ten years, is basically concerned with the culture of Gaspesians, both French and English and want to enrich their lives. One of the aims of the Association is to work in co-operation with the francophones. The Association does not want to create an English ghetto. The Association wants to get aid for the local farmers and fishermen in order to be able to retain their youth in their own community.

We drove from Shigawake back to Bonaventure and boarded an aircraft and flew to the airport at the City of Gaspé. We met in the basement of St. Paul's Anglican church with a group of about 24 or 25 rather elderly people. They were all English-speaking and it was apparent that most of them had lived all of their lives in or about the City of Gaspé. It was a very different group from the group in Shigawake in that the age composition of this group was much more advanced. The Gaspé group also did not seem to be as creative and as outgoing as the former group we had met. They were more inclined to look upon themselves as a rather select group and not to want to have too much to do with the people on the South shore of Gaspé.

In response to our usual questions about services, we were told that the federal government provides services in Manpower, Post Office, Customs, Fisheries, Environment, Unemployment Insurance, and now recently in a nearby park under the Department of Northern Affairs. Mr. Kendrick who was one of the local clergymen present said that anglophones get served adequately in the federal offices in the area, and that they receive federal literature in English. The concern of the anglophone population is not with the present degree of bilingualism but what will happen in the future, when the present bilingual federal civil servants retire and are replaced by other persons. There also was some degree of complaint about the difficulty of getting services in English in the new park. Major Sams explained that he is a sort of local ombudsman, self-appointed

for all of the veterans, French and English, in the region. He apparently is bilingual and has spent his years recently in advancing the interest of all veterans in the region. He said that he had no complaints about the bilingualism of the federal civil service, although some of his clients had had some complaints because they received literature from the Department of Veterans Affairs in French. Mr. Bechervaise who attended this meeting as well as the one in the morning, again raised the question of the lack of adequate counselling in English for ill-educated English workers when they visited the Canada Manpower offices. A young clergymen said that he does a lot of work for people receiving pensions and that there is a tendency for material from the federal services to come in French first, but then after repeated requests it is possible to obtain it in English. He said the same was true for Manpower. He also confirmed Mr. Bechervaise's point that it was difficult to get counselling in the Manpower office in adequate English. He said "my people who go to the Manpower counsellor have difficulty communicating with him."

Dr. Mackey asked if the local group felt that they had a lot in common with the anglophones in the Bonaventure area which we had visited in the morning. The response was very clear and it was that most of the locals tended to look upon themselves as a separate group. Indeed, Major Sams warned us that we would have difficulty if we lumped the local area of Gaspé City into the same bag with the South shore of Gaspé.

The young clergymen said that the dividing line between the two regions was the Percé mountains. East of the mountains people come to Gaspé and west of the mountains the residents go to Chandler. When the Chairman asked if the group preferred to have one bilingual district centered on Gaspé reaching to the Percé mountains and another district on the south shore for the people from the area of Bonaventure, the answer was that they would prefer to have their own district around the City of Gaspé. One man said "we have everything else. Why not a bilingual district?". In reply to Dr. Mackey's question as to what the northern boundary of such a Gaspé district should be, the answer was Rivière du Renard, but not beyond it. Judge Monnin then asked if the group would prefer to live in small pockets or have one big bilingual district. Mr. Kendrick endorsed a large district which would include the whole area from Matapedia to Gaspé. He said it would make the anglophone group look stronger and that a larger bilingual district might put more pressure on the provincial government to give more to the anglophones. Mme Raymond asked if there would be francophone backlash to the creation of a bilingual district. Mr. Kendrick volunteered the answer that there were two types of francophones in the area, the older type who had been born in the region and who were "Gaspésiens" and that they were different from "French-Canadians". They thought of themselves as Gaspésiens rather than French-Canadians.

The second type was made up of young French-Canadians. There would not be much backlash from the Gaspésians Mr. Kendrick thought, but he was not sure about the other group. Major Sams then said that both English and French Gaspesians resented being called anything else. He said that there was a great element of community between anglophones and francophone Gaspesians because of inter-marriage and assimilation. He did not think that there would be any backlash from the Gaspesians. He then added that one large district might be good numerically but the Gaspesians are a very clannish lot and that he, for one, thought that Gaspé should be for Gaspesians and that we should not mix them in with the people from Bonaventure. When Dr. Mackey asked if any of the people present at this meeting were members of the Gaspesian Cultural Association, Mr. Gourley, the rector of the church said that he probably was and he was in favour of the association because it was doing good work, but he did not want to comment further because he was a new boy in the region. Mr. Bechervaise then volunteered the information that the Gaspé City area gets a morning radio program from CBM in Montreal but that Bonaventure doesn't get this program. As a result Bonaventure feels more isolated from the Province of Quebec. Apparently, the television reception is not very good in Gaspé.

Mr. Mackey again raised the question of whether the group preferred a large district or a small district. Mr. Bechervaise argued for a large district because the federal departments overlap in the region. Major Sams said "we prefer to be alone." Mr. Kendrick then mentioned that he was a rural dean and that since the Anglican congregation in the rural areas for which he was responsible included both Bonaventure and Gaspé he would prefer a larger area. He also implied the idea that in community there is strength.

Mr. Mackey asked if the group present felt there was a relationship between Gaspé City and Doulastown, which is a small settlement not too far from the City of Gaspé. Mr. Kendrick said that they related a bit but that the people in Doulastown were Roman Catholic and most of the anglophones in Gaspé were Protestants. Apparently, the residents of Doulastown are for the most part Irish, United Empire Loyalists which proves, if nothing else, that there is always something new in the world.

Several persons then mentioned their complaints about the inadequate radio and television reception in Gaspé. The television for anglophones at any rate comes from Moncton apparently, but the reception is not very good. This lack of service in the CBC is something that both the French and English seem to share in the region.

Dr. Mackey asked if there were any difference of opinion amongst anglophones depending upon the generation to which they belonged. Major Sams replied that the younger people are always skipping out because there is little work to hold them in Gaspé. He said that the anglophones were a declining group. Mr. Gourley did not agree. He said that the statistics were holding up for the anglophones. The young clergyman said that a number of younger people are returning to Gaspé. But the big problem is the lack of jobs. He said that if one is French, one can get a job. But if

one is English he has to be bilingual in order to get a job.

Mr. Mackey asked if the rivalry between Gaspé and Bonaventure was friendly. The answer was that it was friendly but it was rivalry.

We were asked then about the possibility of including the Magdalen Islands in a proposed bilingual district. Colonel Morency pointed out that the Magdalen Islands did not have at least 10% anglophone population. Mr. Bechervaise then told us about the severe problem that some people in the Magdalen Islands were encountering. Apparently the provincial government wants to move most of the anglophones to a new better planned community on the Islands. The report recommending this move is printed in French and the local people cannot understand it. The local anglophones have asked the Quebec government to provide an explanation in English but as yet they have not received it. A gentleman then said that the Magdalen Islands are included within the local Gaspé school board. The children come from the Islands to Gaspé for their secondary schooling. Mr. Mackey asked if there were any objections from the group present to including the Islands within a bilingual district in Gaspé and we were told that there would be no objection.

We stayed in Gaspé that night and flew on the next day to Harrington Harbour and Blanc Sablon. This proved to be quite a nice exciting experience, something new and very different. In many ways I think it was the most interesting trip that I have yet had on behalf of the Board. We flew from Gaspé City out over the St. Lawrence across Anticosti on which we did not see any sign of habitation or humanity at all then again across the St. Lawrence to the north shore and then up the North shore to a small landing strip on the mainland near a cluster of houses which calls itself Chevery. There we managed after considerable difficulty to get to the community of Harrington Harbour, which is located on a group of islands ten miles out in the ~~country~~ ^{water} from Chevery. We met at Harrington Harbour two or three local anglophones, Russell Evans, his father who is a Fisheries officer, and the local store keeper and restaurateur whose name is Clarence Rowsell. Mr. Rowsell is also the chairman of the parents group which covers an area from Kegaska to Blanc Sablon. This is a distance of about ~~20~~ ²⁰⁰ miles in which there is no doctor, no hospital and very little else except a few fishing villages strung out along the coast in the islands and mouths of rivers.

No real complaints about the services provided in English by the Federal government. There are representatives of course of the Division of Fisheries in the Department of Environment and occasionally they see people from other departments such as Public Works. This is a very isolated region of Canada and they certainly have cause for complaint about lack of services, if not about lack of English services. They did mention that the Manpower services were not as satisfactory as they might be. There seems to be a deficiency in counselling and in programs for the retraining of workers. But the complaint did not seem to pertain to the problem of bilingual services. Apparently most literature comes in French first but then comes later in English if it is asked for. When the locals write in English they often get a reply in French and they have to ask again in another letter for an English reply, but

they then receive it. What radio and television services there are in this region originate in Corner Brook or in Prince Edward Island but one had the feeling that there was no television worth mentioning and that the radio service was totally lacking in local news. There is no Quebec news, for instance, provided to them. We asked about unemployment insurance and we were told that a representative of that agency came to Blanc Sablon and that there was not a great deal of service from this particular department. There were no complaints about the bilingualism of the Post Office, the R.C.M.P., Health and National Welfare, and Veterans Affairs, other than the fact that the mail tends to get lost and/or not delivered and recently there has been a shortage of mail bags, which has resulted in parcels being lost at sea on their way to Harrington Harbour.

When we asked what the area should be if there were to be a bilingual district in the region, we were given a very clear answer, namely that the whole region of the lower North shore was a unit and that it included the area from Kegaska to Blanc Sablon. Checking this area on the map provided by Don Cartwright I find that this includes the areas he has delineated as areas 003 to 009 within the Province of Quebec. Mme Raymond asked if there might be a backlash from the francophones in the area to the declaration of a bilingual district. But all three men said that there would be no backlash.

Mr. Rowsell then raised the point that one of their chief complaints was their inability to get funds from the Quebec Department of Education to teach French more adequately in the local schools in the area. He mentioned that he was chairman of the parents group for the area and that the group had been unable to get any additional money from the federal grants through the Quebec Department of Education for the teaching of French at the local schools.

From Harrington Harbour we made our way back by small boats to Chevery and then by jeep and truck to the air strip where we found a rather hungry aircrew waiting impatiently for us. We took off and flew to Blanc Sablon at the eastern end of the North shore of Quebec. When we arrived there we found that the arrangements that Colonel Morency had tried to make to get a local group of anglophones together had not produced a meeting. We therefore met with two francophones, M. Dumas, the proprietor of a small and unique local motel in the French village called Lourdes Blanc Sablon, and the local doctor who at the moment mans the one hospital for the whole lower North shore by himself, Dr. Marcoux. We had dinner with these two gentlemen and discussed a number of problems about federal services but since it was impossible to take notes during dinner of our meeting and since I had some difficulty getting all of the conversation that went on at two ends of the table, I have asked those people who talked to our two guests to report upon the points that were raised. Mme Raymond, Dr. Mackey, Dr. Lamontagne, and Colonel Morency have offered to submit brief reports upon this meeting at least.

In reviewing the meetings that we had in the Gaspé and North shore areas, we have come to the conclusion that it probably would be wise to recommend one district for the whole of the South shore of Gaspé area, namely the area proposed by the people from the Bonaventure area, that is one bilingual district from Matapedia to Gaspé City, since this appears to be one community despite the views of the people from Gaspé, and second, one district on the North shore in the area recommended to us, namely from Kegaska to Blanc Sablon.

Visite de la Gaspésie et de la Côte Nord

Le lundi 9 juillet

1. Région de Bonaventure (M. Lorne Hayes)

Rencontre à Shigawake d'un bon nombre de représentants de la région, des éducateurs, des délégués de la Gaspesian Cultural Association, etc.

Les services qu'ils peuvent obtenir: Main-d'oeuvre, (Education des adultes), postes, agriculture, assurance-chômage, pêcheries, douanes, impôt sur le revenu sont soit à Chandler (assurance-chômage) ou en majorité à Rimouski où les bureaux ne comptent aucun anglophone et très peu de francophones vraiment bilingues. Cela cause des problèmes en particulier au ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, division du recyclage (éducation des adultes) où les conseillers n'ont pas le degré de bilinguisme voulu pour traiter avec satisfaction des problèmes individuels qui leur sont soumis. La radio et la TV leur viennent de Moncton. Ils ne peuvent utiliser la télévision éducative ~~du Nouveau-Brunswick~~.

On insiste sur deux points en particulier:

- (1) la difficulté des communications a) à cause de la langue, l'anglais n'étant pas toujours parlé et compris avec suffisamment d'aisance et b) à cause de la distance, les services principaux étant assurés à Rimouski, ville éloignée dans l'espace mais aussi par la mentalité qui est surtout orientée vers la ville de Québec et non vers les régions de l'estuaire du St-Laurent.
- (2) L'insuffisance des services. Le Gaspésien, en plus de se sentir un parent éloigné, se considère comme un parent pauvre, négligé incompris. On a multiplié les projets de redressement de l'économie; des fonds ont été votés à cette fin, mais ils ne semblent jamais se rendre jusqu'aux destinataires. Le problème est avant tout d'améliorer les services et la compréhension.

Pour ce qui est des relations culturelles et linguistiques locales entre les deux groupes ethniques anglophones et francophones, tout affirment que non seulement rien ne les sépare, mais au contraire, que tout les porte à s'unir et à travailler en harmonie. On ne craint donc aucune réaction adverse à la création d'un district bilingue. Enfin les gens présents sont d'avis qu'il faudrait créer un district Bonaventure-Gaspé. Le morcellement n'aiderait pas à faire améliorer les services.

En bref, nous sommes en face de deux minorités heureuses, qui ne se sentent pas menacées, mais qui voudraient être mieux reconnues et améliorer leur sort matériel.

2. Gaspé

Une délégation très représentative de la paroisse anglicane St-Paul et de paroisses environnantes s'était assemblée à l'invitation du Vénérable R.L. Gourley. Communauté de gens plutôt âgés qui ne semblent ni inquiets, ni menacés.

A Gaspé même existent des bureaux de la Main-d'oeuvre, des postes, des douanes, des pêcheries, des parcs, des anciens combattants (1 fois par mois). Peu de difficulté à se faire servir en anglais; en général, les fonctionnaires sont bilingues. Il y a peut-être des retards ici et là à trouver la bonne personne ou la bonne formule aux bureaux des Anciens combattants, de la Main-d'oeuvre, division du recyclage, et des Pensions de vieillesse. Surtout dans les deux derniers cas où les problèmes sont parfois fort compliqués, il y a matière à amélioration. Encore ici, c'est un problème de communications.

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Les principaux services dont ils disposent sont: les Travaux publics (quais), les Pêcheries (inspection), l'Impôt, la Main-d'oeuvre; la radio/TV vient de Cornerbrook et de l'Île-du-Prince-Edouard. Les bureaux de l'Assurance-chômage sont à Hauterive, de même que la Gendarmerie, l'Environnement et les Postes. Il arrive que certains des fonctionnaires de ces ministères parlent très peu l'anglais.

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Reposé à l'automne

THE ENGLISH POPULATION OF THE NORTH SHORE
by W. Mackey

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This widely dispersed population of English speakers is united by a common school district created a few years ago by a special act of the Quebec legislature (Bill 41). In their common feeling of isolation, poverty, and official neglect, the Anglophone and the Francophone populations of this district share a lot in common and express the need for cooperation. Both language groups seem to feel that a bilingual district would help maintain their identity.

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12 July 1973

William F. Mackey

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by W. Mackey

The Gaspesian Anglophones are a people quite different from the English-speaking group of Montreal with whom they seem to have little in common.

Unlike the English-speaking Montrealers, the Anglophones of the Gaspé Coast are neither an economically dominant group, nor a powerful minority whose allegiance is North American rather than Quebec orientated. The Gaspesians of English mother tongue feel themselves to be essentially part of Quebec and as such they are conscious of being a real minority in a predominantly French-speaking province.

The Gaspesian Anglophones constitute one of the few Anglophone minority groups in Canada which seem to be comparable to the isolated Francophone groups of the West.

This Anglophone population is thinly spread along the southern shoreline of the Gaspé Coast, stretching from Matapedia to beyond Anse à Valleur. It is divided by the Percé Mountains into two groups--the Bonaventure group extending westward to Matapedia, and the Gaspé group extending eastward to Rivière au Renard and beyond. There is a great deal of going and coming between both areas and in spite of the friendly rivalry between the two groups it is difficult not to regard them as a single community.

In the past few years there has been an effort to unite both groups into a single Gaspesian Cultural Association. This organization, based at Shigawake in Bonaventure County, aims at promoting participation in the cultural and social heritage of the peoples of the Gaspé Coast, particularly the minority language group. It has attempted to unify the Anglophone group and to co-ordinate its activities. It also has as its objective the promotion of understanding between the Francophone majority and the Anglophone minority of the Gaspé peninsula.

There seems to be a tradition of good relations between the majority and the minority language groups as one might gather by the large numbers of intermarriages. Among the Francophone population one finds a number of families with English, Scottish or Irish names, just as one finds Anglophone families with French names.

In spite of such traditionally good relations, the Anglophone Gaspeians seem to have three main complaints, as far as the use of the official languages is concerned. 1. The services are not bilingual enough 2. Main offices are located far from the centres of Anglophone population. 3. There is a feeling of some discrimination against the Anglophone population, especially as regards its relationship with higher administrative levels of government. This is attributed to the small percentage of the population which the Anglophone population represents.

"The groups interviewed seemed to feel that a bilingual district would be beneficial, would help the group unite to preserve its identity. It was felt that both the Anglophone and the Francophone population of the Gaspé Coast would support the creation of such a bilingual district.

12 July 1973

William F. Mackey

Visite de la Gaspésie et de la Côte NordLe lundi 9 juillet1. Région de Bonaventure (M. Lorne Hayes)

Rencontre à Shigawake d'un bon nombre de représentants de la région, des éducateurs, des délégués de la Gaspesian Cultural Association, etc.

Les services qu'ils peuvent obtenir: Main-d'oeuvre, (Education des adultes), postes, agriculture, assurance-chômage, pêcheries, douanes, impôt sur le revenu sont soit à Chandler (assurance-chômage) ou en majorité à Rimouski où les bureaux ne comptent aucun anglophone et très peu de francophones vraiment bilingues. Cela cause des problèmes en particulier au ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre, division du recyclage (éducation des adultes) où les conseillers n'ont pas le degré de bilinguisme voulu pour traiter avec satisfaction des problèmes individuels qui leur sont soumis. La radio et la TV leur viennent de Moncton. Ils ne peuvent utiliser la télévision éducative *du Nouveau-Brunswick*.

On insiste sur deux points en particulier:

- (1) la difficulté des communications a) à cause de la langue, l'anglais n'étant pas toujours parlé et compris avec suffisamment d'aisance et b) à cause de la distance, les services principaux étant assurés à Rimouski, ville éloignée dans l'espace mais aussi par la mentalité qui est surtout orientée vers la ville de Québec et non vers les régions de l'estuaire du St-Laurent.
- (2) L'insuffisance des services. Le Gaspésien, en plus de se sentir un parent éloigné, se considère comme un parent pauvre, négligé incompris. On a multiplié les projets de redressement de l'économie; des fonds ont été votés à cette fin, mais ils ne semblent jamais se rendre jusqu'aux destinataires. Le problème est avant tout d'améliorer les services et la compréhension.

Pour ce qui est des relations culturelles et linguistiques locales entre les deux groupes ethniques anglophones et francophones, tout affirment que non seulement rien ne les sépare, mais au contraire, que tout les porte à s'unir et à travailler en harmonie. On ne craint donc aucune réaction adverse à la création d'un district bilingue. Enfin les gens présents sont d'avis qu'il faudrait créer un district Bonaventure-Gaspé. Le morcellement n'aiderait pas à faire améliorer les services.

En bref, nous sommes en face de deux minorités heureuses, qui ne se sentent pas menacées, mais qui voudraient être mieux reconnues et améliorer leur sort matériel.



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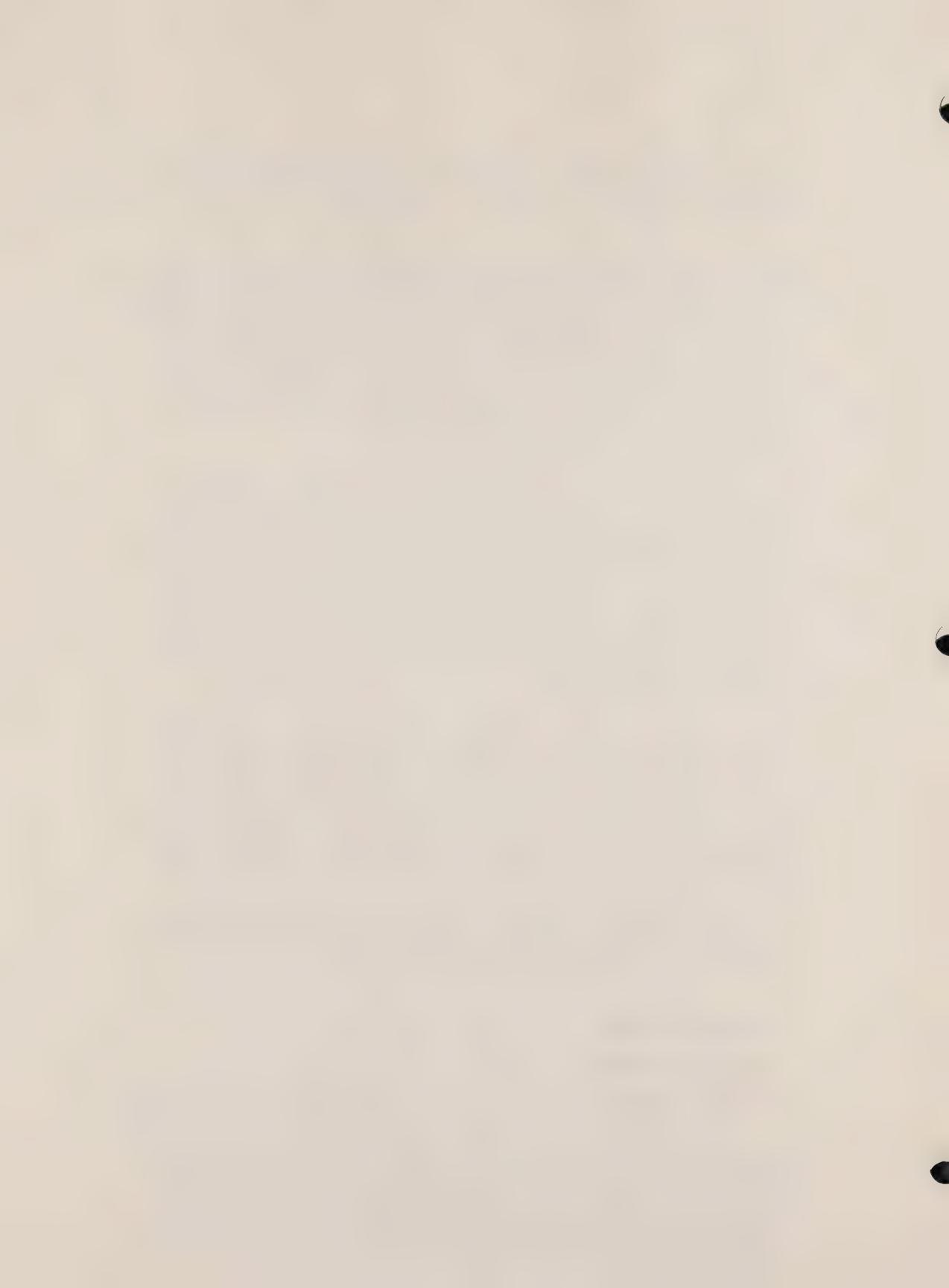
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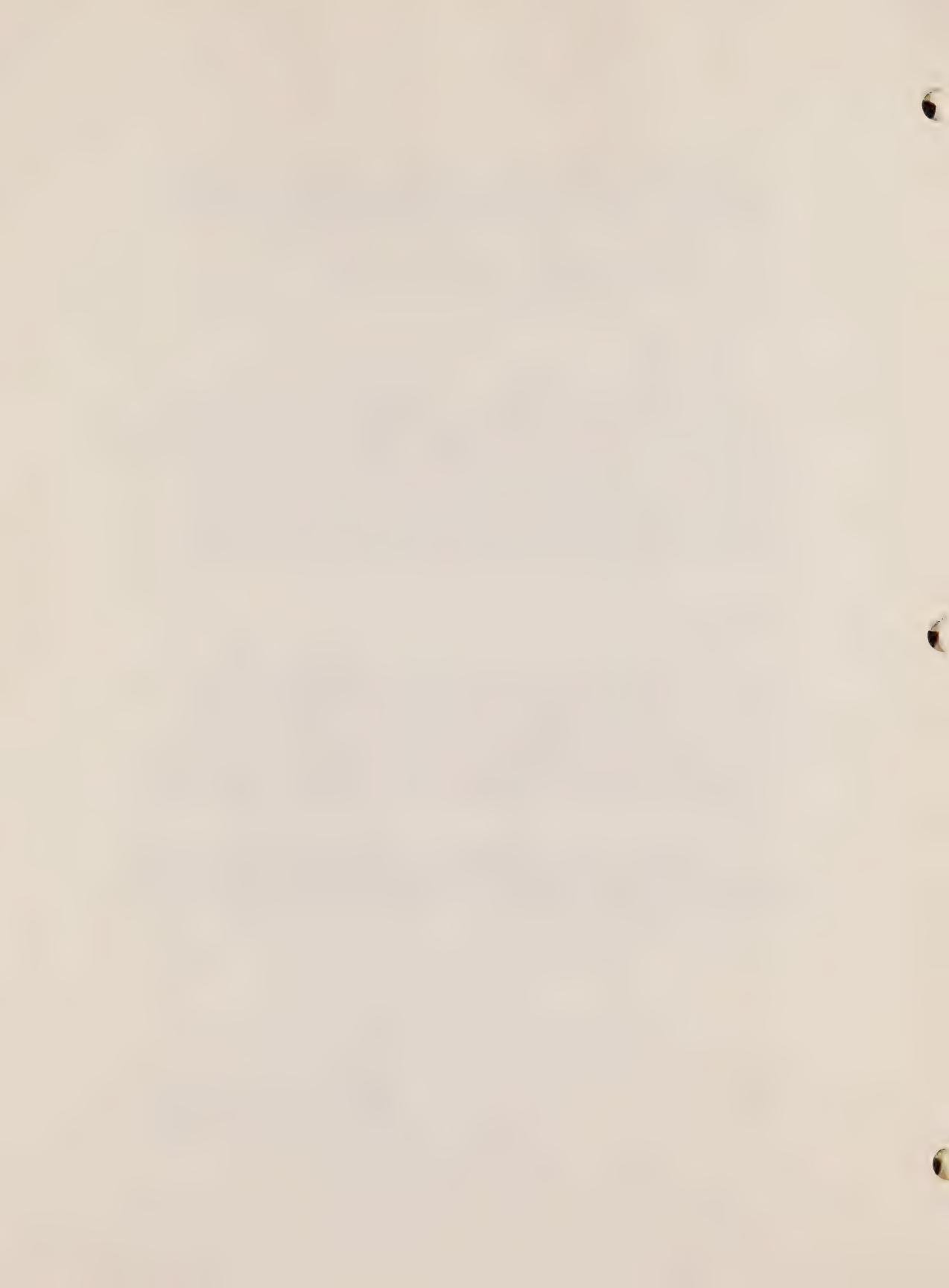
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Rejeté l'automne prochain



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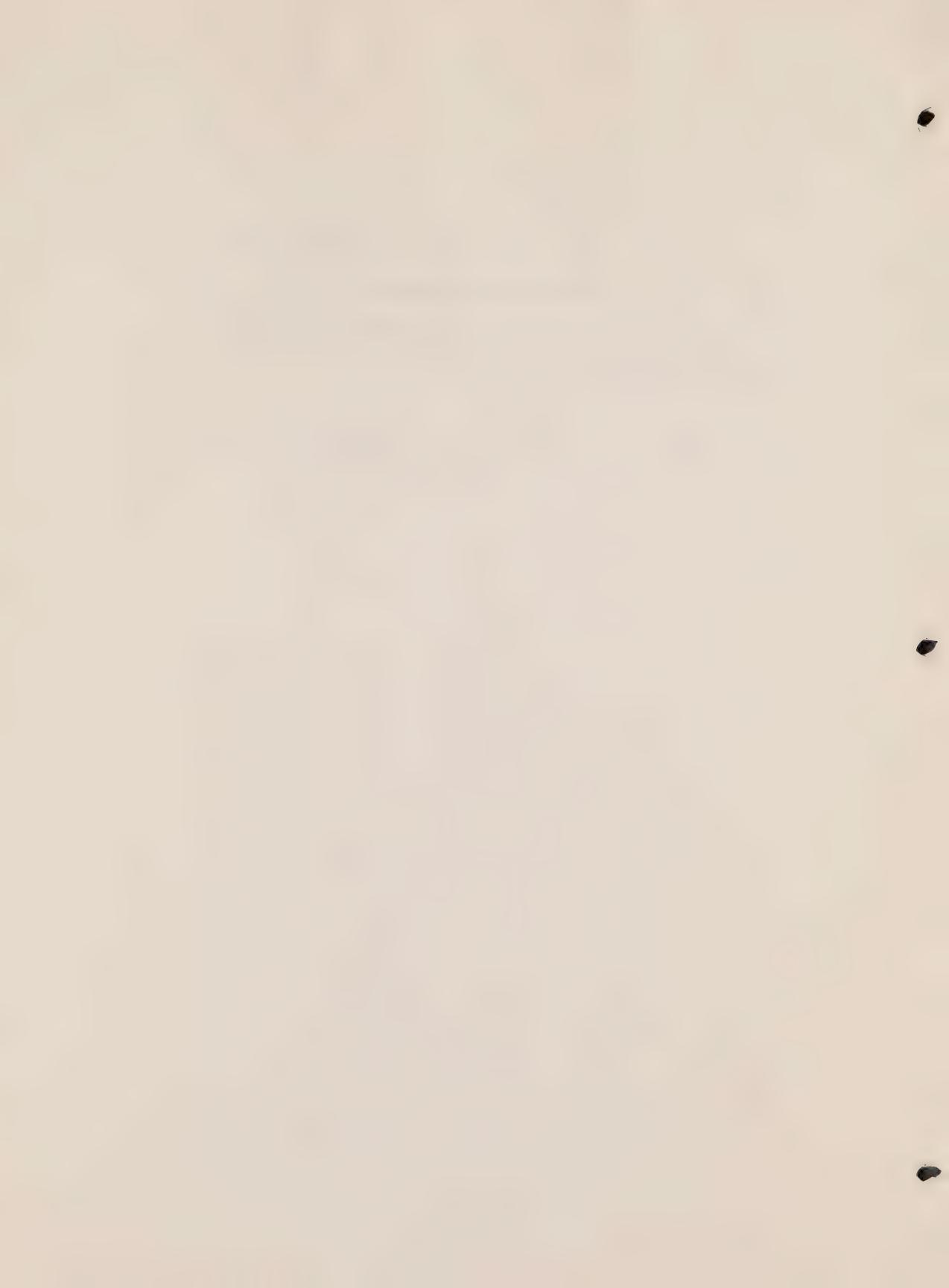


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12 July 1973

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REGIONAL SCHOOL BOARD OF GASPEIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

During the course of operations in 1972-73 while attempting to give the best possible service to communities on the Magdalen Islands it became apparent that a number of factors were working simultaneously which would drastically alter the life style of the population in question.

Three of the factors facing the English population of Entry Island and Grosse Ile were as follows:

1. Fishing catches have been diminishing steadily. In order to control this situation the Department of Fisheries is effectively reducing the number of eligible fisherman in the area, thus some families are facing the loss of a large part of their livelihood.
2. There has been much talk of the Development of a Marine Park on East Point. The local people do not know who or what organization is behind the move or if there is any substance to it at all. They know only that individuals are knocking on doors attempting to buy land for twenty dollars an acre.
3. The Dept. of Municipal Affairs of Quebec is working on recommendations for the Development of the Magdalen Islands which suggests that - The populations of Grosse Ile and Entry Island be relocated in one of four major centres with the least possible delay. Thus the only two English municipalities on the Magdalen Islands will it seems be moved to larger French speaking centres.

In order to attempt to put some order into this sea of uncertainty the Municipal Council of Grosse Ile formed a planning committee to find out what actually is happening. They engaged the services of a professional community Development Planner who evaluated the situation and subsequently made recommendations to



our Adult Education Department re types of Training programs that would best answer the economic and social need in the areas. (see annex I)

In the meantime various committees of the Municipal Corporation of Grosse Ile have met regularly. They have attempted to procure a copy of the Development plan in English. They have attempted to have representatives of Municipal Affairs come to explain the plan to them. This has been promised both verbally and in writing (see Annex II). To date no representatives have arrived. Still the Municipal Affairs gave only until May 22 to make counter proposals to a plan which the Municipalities do not posess (see Annex III).

Our Adult Education Departemnt is recommending that programs be approved to allow the population to systematically study the planned development to see how they might integrate into the new structure and into a new life style with a view to making the adjustment as harmonious as possible for all concerned. (see Annex 10).

MAGDALEN ISLANDS CONSULTANT'S REPORT

May 28, 1973

Luke L. Batdorf - Consultant

May 3

M. Linden G. Bechervaise, Director, Continuing Education Regional School Board of Gaspesia, New Carlisle, P.Q. contacted Department of Adult Education, St. F.X.U., Antigonish, N.S.

Purpose: To secure professional assistance in facing a community problem in the Magdalen Islands.

Decision: To explore the nature of the problem, and examine the extent to which the Department could be involved by making a visit to the Islands.

May 17

Flew to M.I., met by M. Bechervaise and Donald Miller (head school teacher).

The Problem as seen by the School Board and the local teacher:

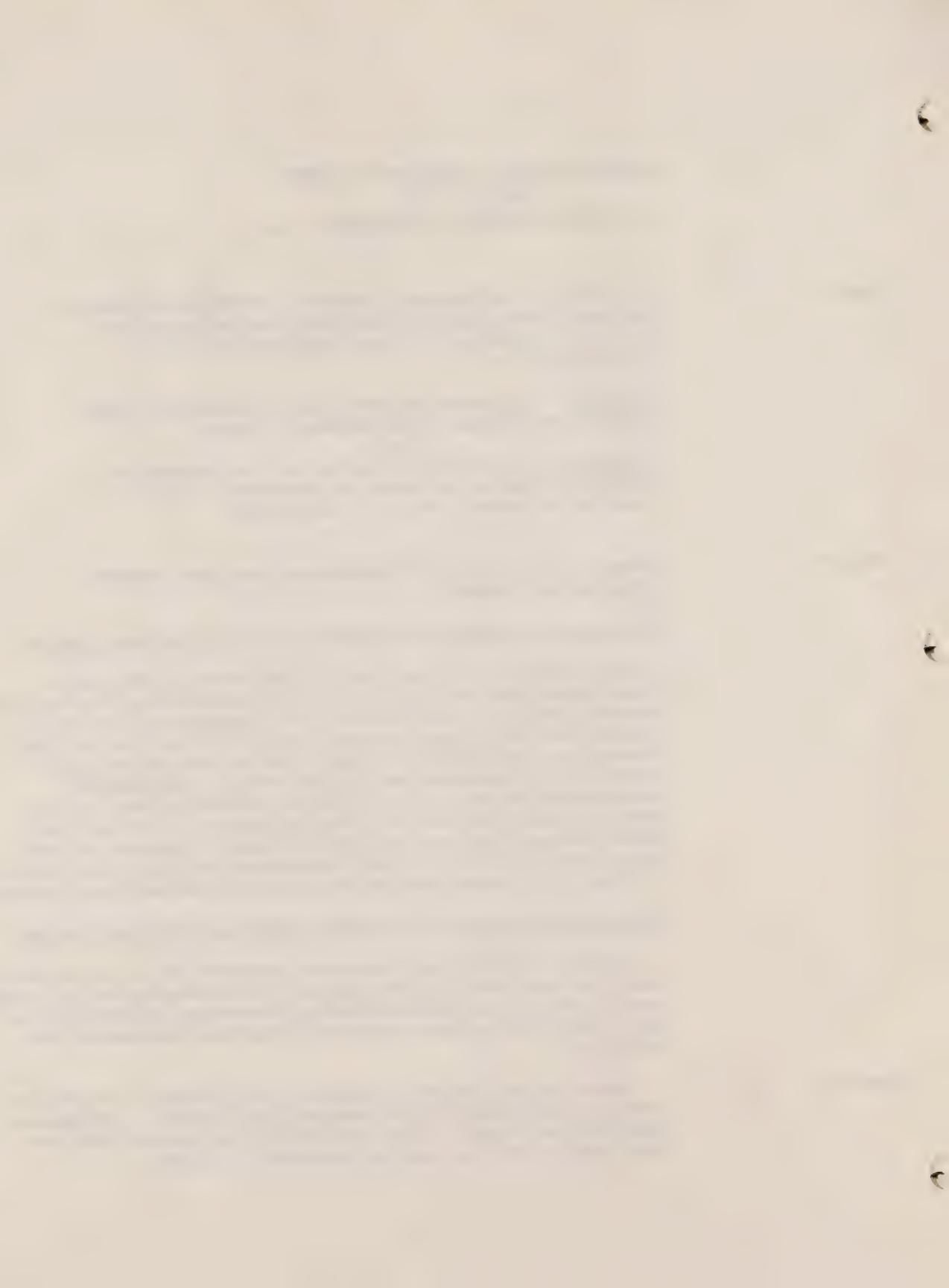
The Department of Municipal Affairs created a Municipal Development Plan for the Islands without consulting the English-speaking sector of the Islands. The plan implies that the two English speaking communities are expected to move out of their communities and relocate in one or two of five growth areas which are now dominated entirely by French. The English municipalities were told to provide alternate plans, if they were not satisfied, within a five day period. They have not seen the plan; there is no plan available in English; and they do not have the skill to fully understand the plan. The result is that the citizens are completely upset, confused, and anxious.

The Solution as seen by the School Board and the local teacher:

To have a professional community organizer enter the English speaking municipalities and organize the communities to at least resist, and at most educate them to the meaning of the plan and help them organize their lives for a rational handling of the situation.

May 18

Drove through the upper portion of the Islands in rented car. Took physical inventory and secured local history. The physical inventory was visual. The local history was derived from the head teacher who has taken an interest in the area.



Personal Visual Observations of Physical Inventory

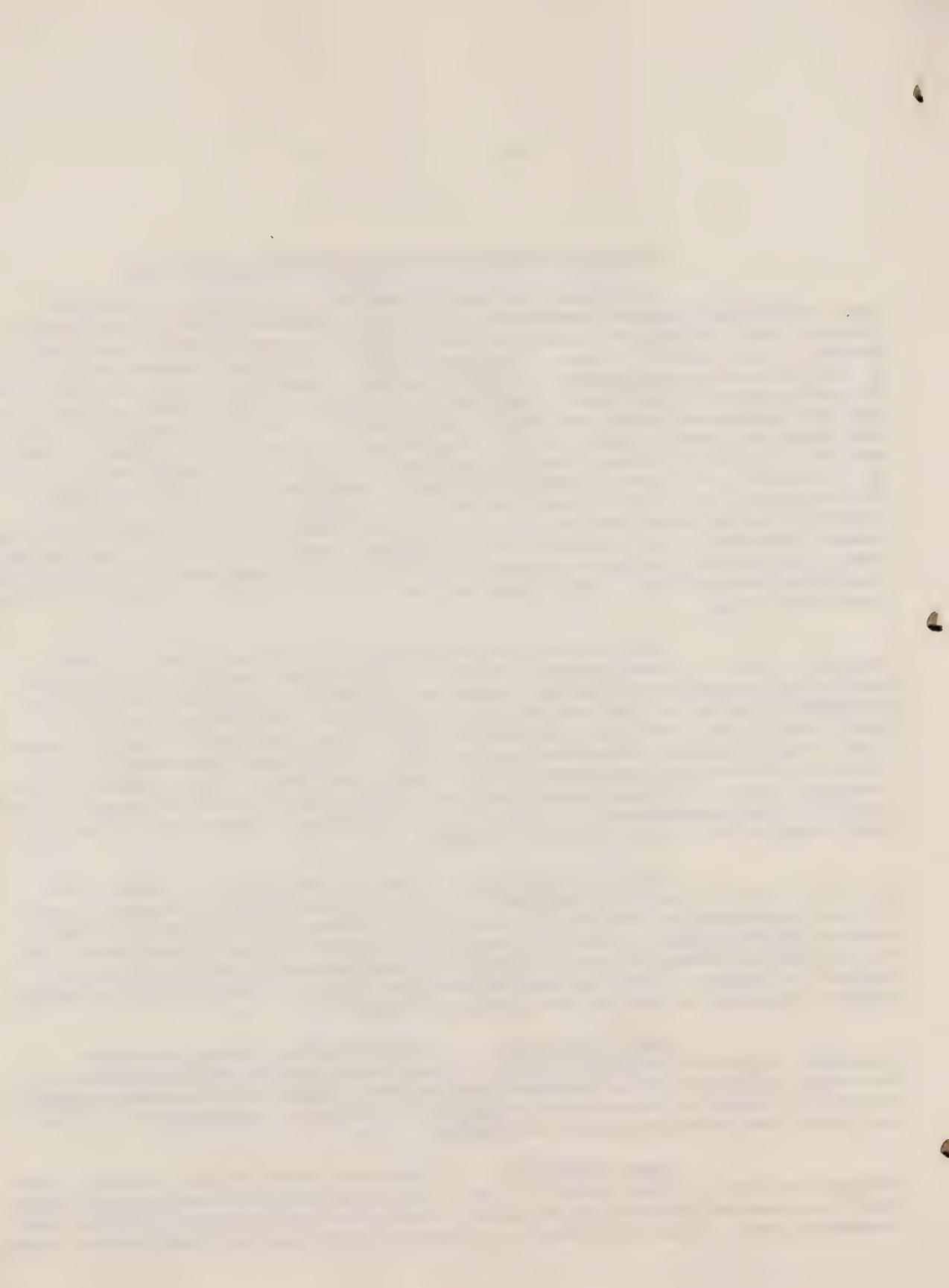
The Islands are nearly tree-less and a ribbon strip of sand dunes connecting five major land masses. The French communities are in better physical condition than the English. There is a remarkable distinction between communities. The whole area, however, is poor. The English look to be sloppy, unkempt and careless in their physical appearances. They are definitely a minority culture physically. A few cattle wander around loose. Their major occupation - fishing - has poor facilities. They have inadequate wharfs and almost no good harbour. They must pull up their boats each night and launch them each day. A team of eight to ten men are needed to launch each boat. There are no good bait storage facilities available. Their boats are sturdy and in the 26' - 30' class. Their motors are the usual maritime Acadia gas engine. The land appears to be of the same type as P.E.I. There are grass hills, and a few clusters of scrub spruce and pine. It is windy and generally a light fog mist even on a sunny clear day. There appears to be no wild life except a few foxes. Small birds seem to be apparent, but not in abundance. Beaches are littered near the centers with plastic and beer bottles. The roadways are completely littered with bottles, trash and other waste items.

The services are centralized at Grindstone Island. A major hospital is there to serve the whole of the Islands. Schools are centralized and one major school serves the high school population. Elementary and Junior schools have apartments attached for the head teachers. Churches are large and modern. The Roman Catholic sect dominates. The Anglican Church sect dominates the English communities. Other commercial enterprises are the usual ones of banks, restaurants (of a limited nature) stores, and general service facilities. Most of these appeared to be of a marginal nature. Business enterprises are primarily the Fisheries. National Sea dominates. There are a few cooperatives, but none have the appearance of being very successful. There seemed to be no other industry apparent.

Political Structure: There are nine municipal units. Each unit has a major and several councilmen. There is an Island Council composed of all the nine municipalities, but without legal power. However, most Quebec government contacts are made with the council. Seven of the municipal councils are French, and two are English (Grosse Ile and Ile Entree). Quebec provincial administration is centered in Rimouski. The Department of Municipal Affairs is currently the government agency developing the plan for the island resettlement.

Social Structure: The two English communities seem to be without any type of social structure. Almost no one goes to church or supports it. The school is central in the structure, and the head teacher is the apparent community leader and advocate in both English communities. There are no organizations of any sort apart from school and church and family.

Human Structure: People are under educated formally. Most children drop out of school around 11 - 14. All the men fish and maintain their boats. There is a deep and profound air of apathy. There is a high resentment that they are a minority group of about 1000 people in a totally French area of 13,000 people. Almost



none of the English speak nor understand French. Most of the French speak a little English. But not a great deal. People live almost entirely on government transfer payments. Drinking is high. People are suspicious and the community is fractured into a great many cliques. People need to be encouraged to talk and generally do not venture opinion, idea or much friendly gesture. The men, when working together have a friendly and cooperative spirit, but when meeting together they are quiet, and easily dominated.

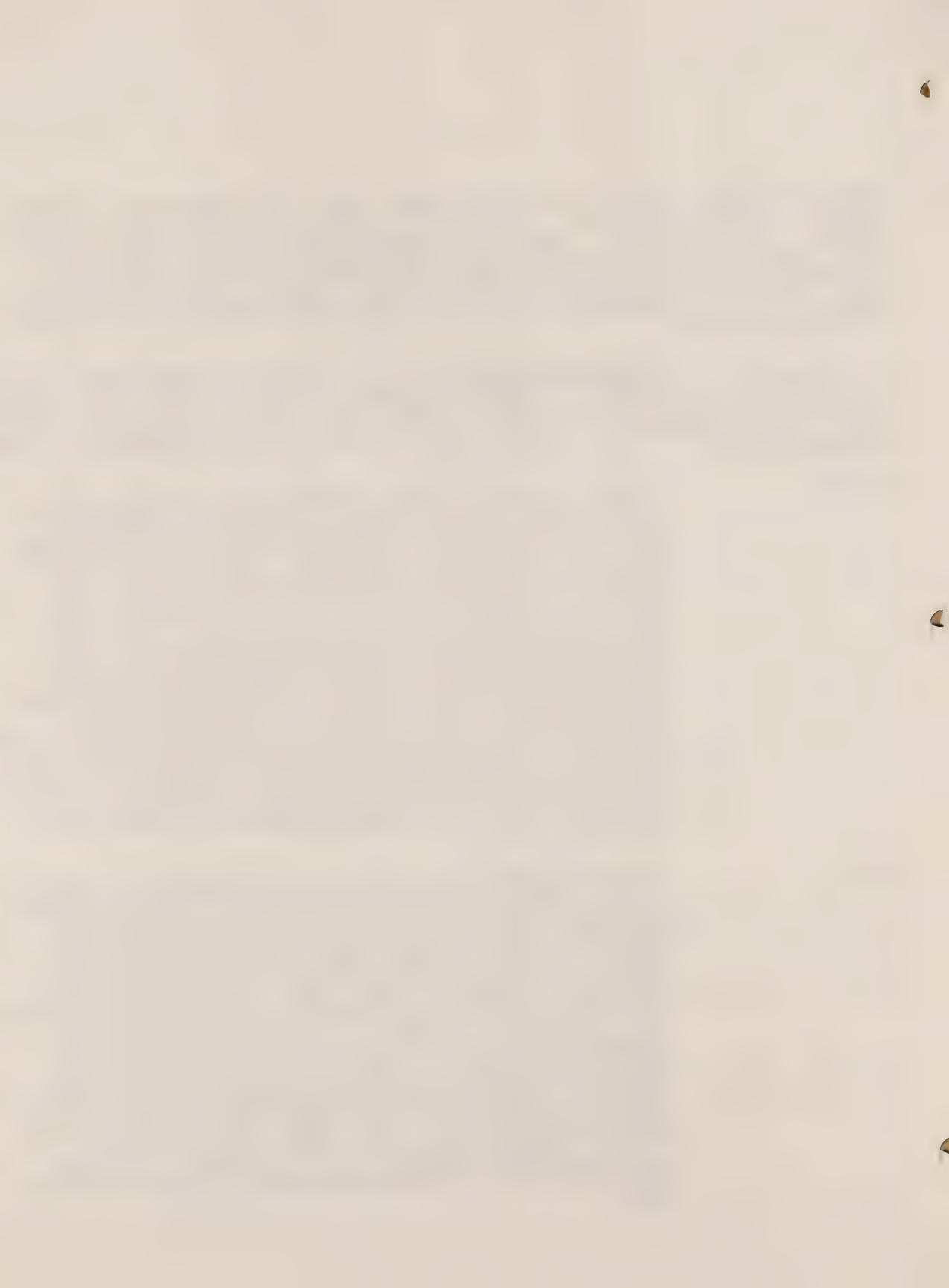
Personal people contacts: I was able to engage most of the men in conversation, at the wharf. They did communicate an intense anxiety and confusion. They had no information, and only knew that there was a plan to move them from their homes. Evening contacts with leaders revealed a complete lack of information, leadership and purpose.

May 19

I went to the major lobster fishing wharf in the opening day of the season (Old Harry wharf) to help men get their traps and boats in the water. The whole community helps. Men must load traps from an inadequate wharf. Most traps are piled high on a 100-150 foot cliff and lowered down to boats by women and children to husbands and sons. Weather was rough and some men could not get out in one village. Rather than only a few getting out all agreed to stay home until weather permitted equal opportunity for each fisherman to compete for the most productive bottom. In this one day of intensive and grueling hard work, there was a spirit of cooperation, energy and general comradship which was in sharp contrast to the day before. The lobster season is the only season men can make money and can collect enough unemployment stamps to carry them over the winter. There was neither time interest nor desire for anyone to even talk about their problem of leaving their homes.

May 20

A visit was made to the special isolated community of Entree Island. Previous arrangements had been made to have a fishing boat meet us early so that we could have a meeting with the Municipal Council in the morning and return for an evening meeting at the other English community. No one fishes on Sunday so it is the only time to meet. Entree Island is the only occupied island of the Magdalens. They are about an hour's boat ride from the mainland. It is completely isolated and completely English. The island is visually beautiful with grass covered hills and no trees, not even scrub trees. The village is scattered, with a church and school. Cows, horses and sheep roam at will over the whole island. It has no beach except the public wharf. Sheer cliffs drop into the sea. It is cold, windy and bleak, but soft in appearance. Like the other portion of the Magdalens there are no rocks, only short grass.



A Council meeting was held. People only heard rumours but had no details. They were divided in opinion. We could supply them with no information only our knowledge of the development plan. They asked to have a public meeting early afternoon. This we did; we had most of the community there. The citizens were angry, and generally felt that they were too divided and unable to cooperate for them to even think of working out their own development plan. Many wanted to sell out and move to Nova Scotia, and not be resettled among the French. We were unable to come to any conclusion, nor able to help them identify leaders, or start a plan. We did manage to get on the blackboard a task analyses strategy which they could understand. However, they need time to absorb the impact of the reality of facing relocation before they can begin to work together.

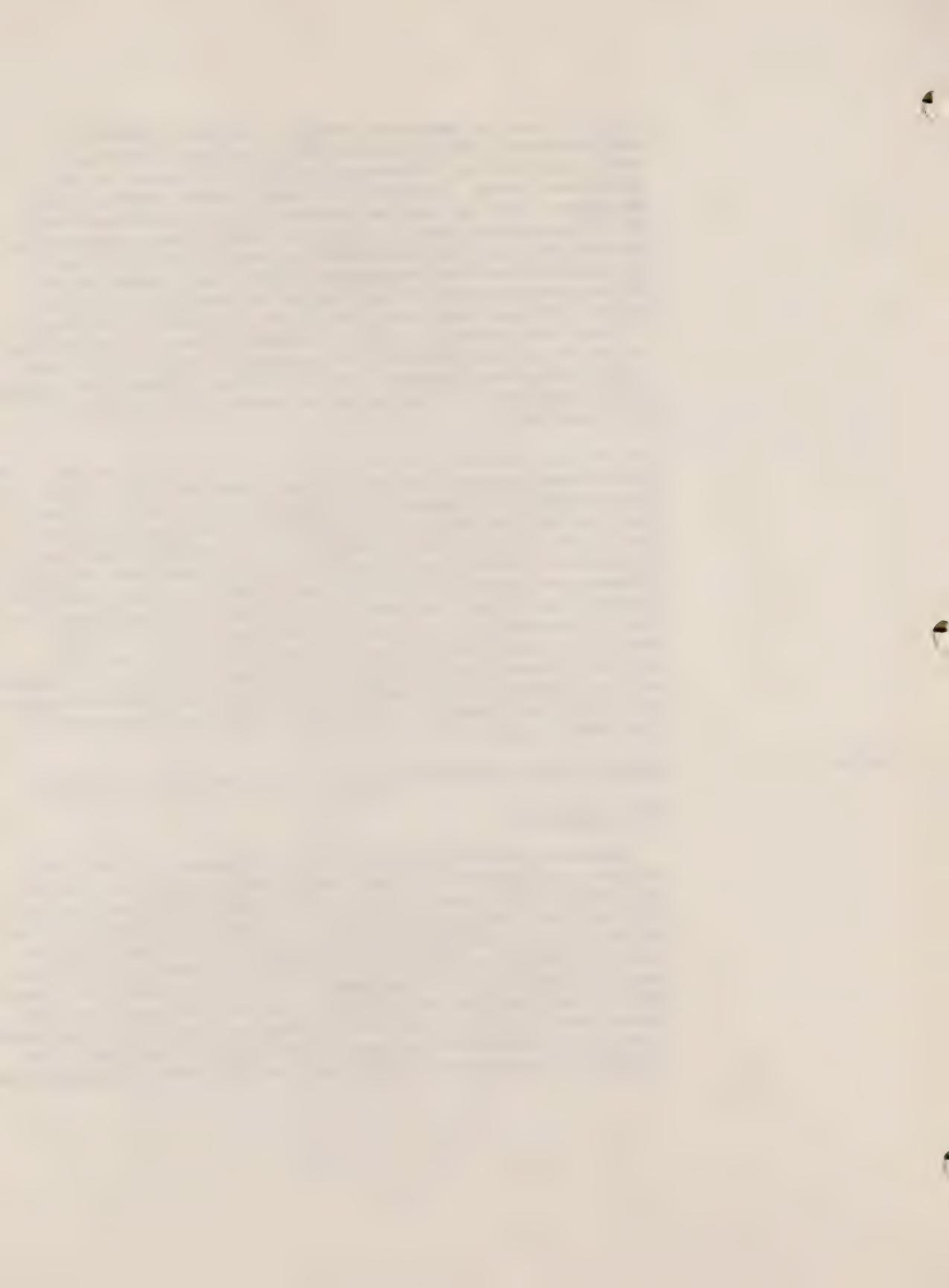
The evening meeting at Grosse Ile was extremely productive. Unlike the isolated people of Entree Island, these people have had three weeks prior awareness of the plan. They were now ready to begin working together. The Municipal Council agreed to get the copy of the plan in English using several suggested methods. A citizens committee was formed to get some immediate data and a Planning and Development Council was formed to begin working on a Development Plan. Unfortunately the lobster season makes it nearly impossible for anyone to take time to work. However, each Sunday meetings will be held to coordinate plans. The Municipal Council will appoint a coordinator from their community and the Gaspesia School Board will function as liaison with the Provincial and Federal Governments through their Department of Continuing Education.

May 21

Flight return to Charlottetown, P.E.I., thence by car to N.S.

The Situation

Apparently the Quebec government's Department of Municipal Affairs commissioned a Quebec firm of Urban Consultants to draw up a massive development plan for the islands. In November of 1972 the first stage (\$50,000 for the plan) was presented to the Island Council. However, the English municipalities (2 of the nine municipalities) did not get the plan. There is no English copy. They did not become aware of the plan until May. Even now they have not had an opportunity to see the plan. English School Board in Gaspe were able to secure a French copy, and make a copy for the English Municipalities by May of this year. By May 22nd citizens were to give their reaction and recommendations



to the government for revisions. Apparently some of the French municipalities were able to do this. But the English had only three weeks to do this without ever knowing about it. As late as the 21st of May Entree Island did not even know about it - no government attempt was made to make the people aware, or help them understand the implications of the plan.

Roughly the plan is to move all the English communities and one French community to central places for convenience of service and greater facility of economic growth. Tourist zones are to be established in these former vacated areas. This is the extent of the plan. There is no plan for economic development nor any indication of how the move is to be made. The first plan is purely demographic (and inaccurate in many places) and suggests that people be moved as soon as possible into neatly organized rural towns.

At this stage there has been absolutely no communication by the government with the English communities. Even the French communities seem to be quite in the dark concerning the plan. Although there has been some communication with French municipalities because seven plans were sent to them. The two English communities got no such communication.

My initial visit was fact-finding, and to determine whether it would be feasible and manageable to work out a strategy first and a plan next for community development with the citizens.

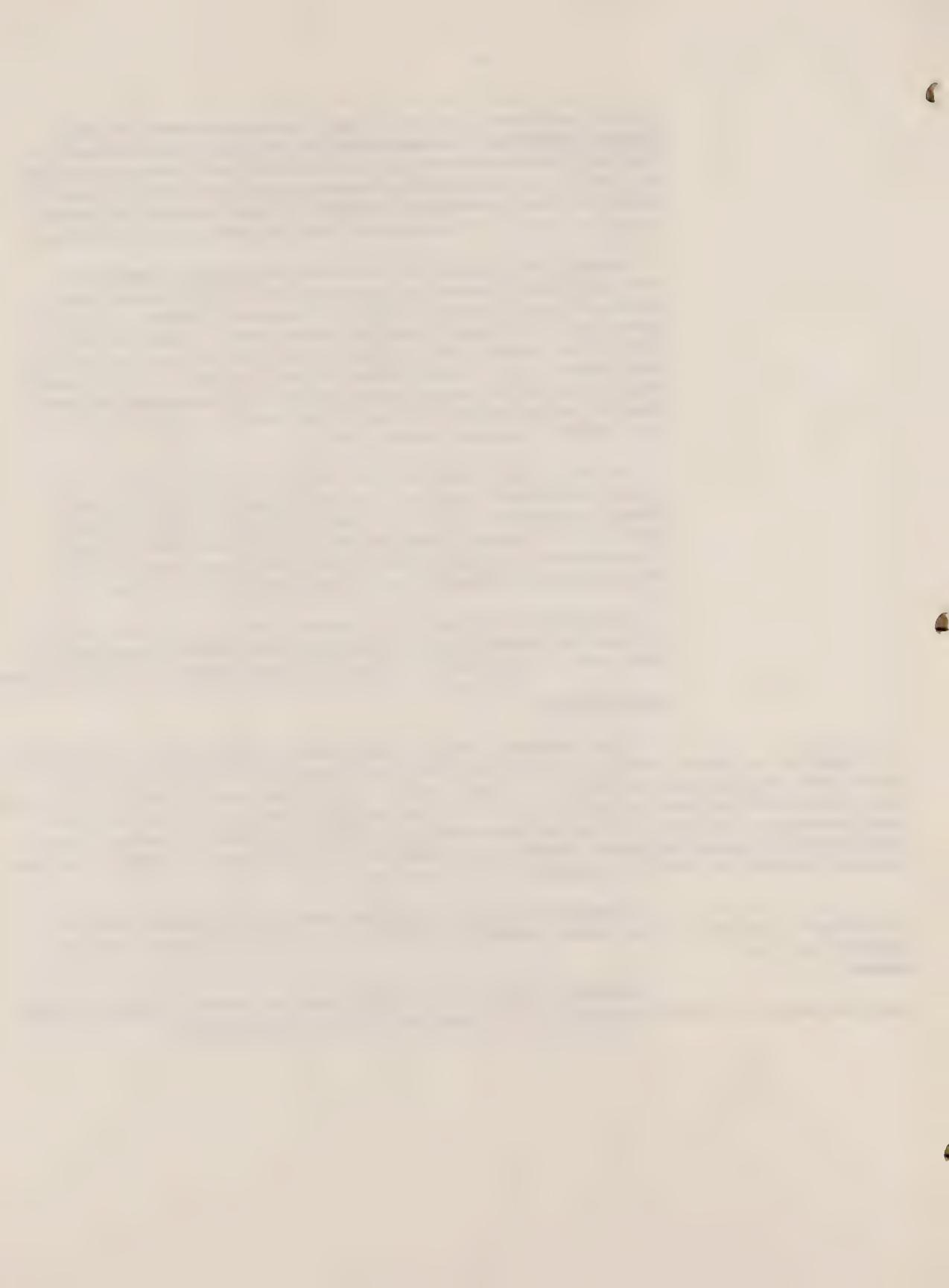
The decision:

It is feasible, and if funds can be secured, it is manageable to engage in an Adult community education activity. Indeed it is critical at this point that the citizens be helped. If they are not it is predictable that there will be serious trouble on the Magdalen Islands. In the English communities there will be open hostility. French and English relationships will be set back, a hundred years. The English culture, religion, language and life style will disappear finally, but not without decades of strife, resentment and bitterness.

A community education program would need to have several objectives. Because of the crisis situation human and financial resources need to be ~~severed~~ quickly.

Secured

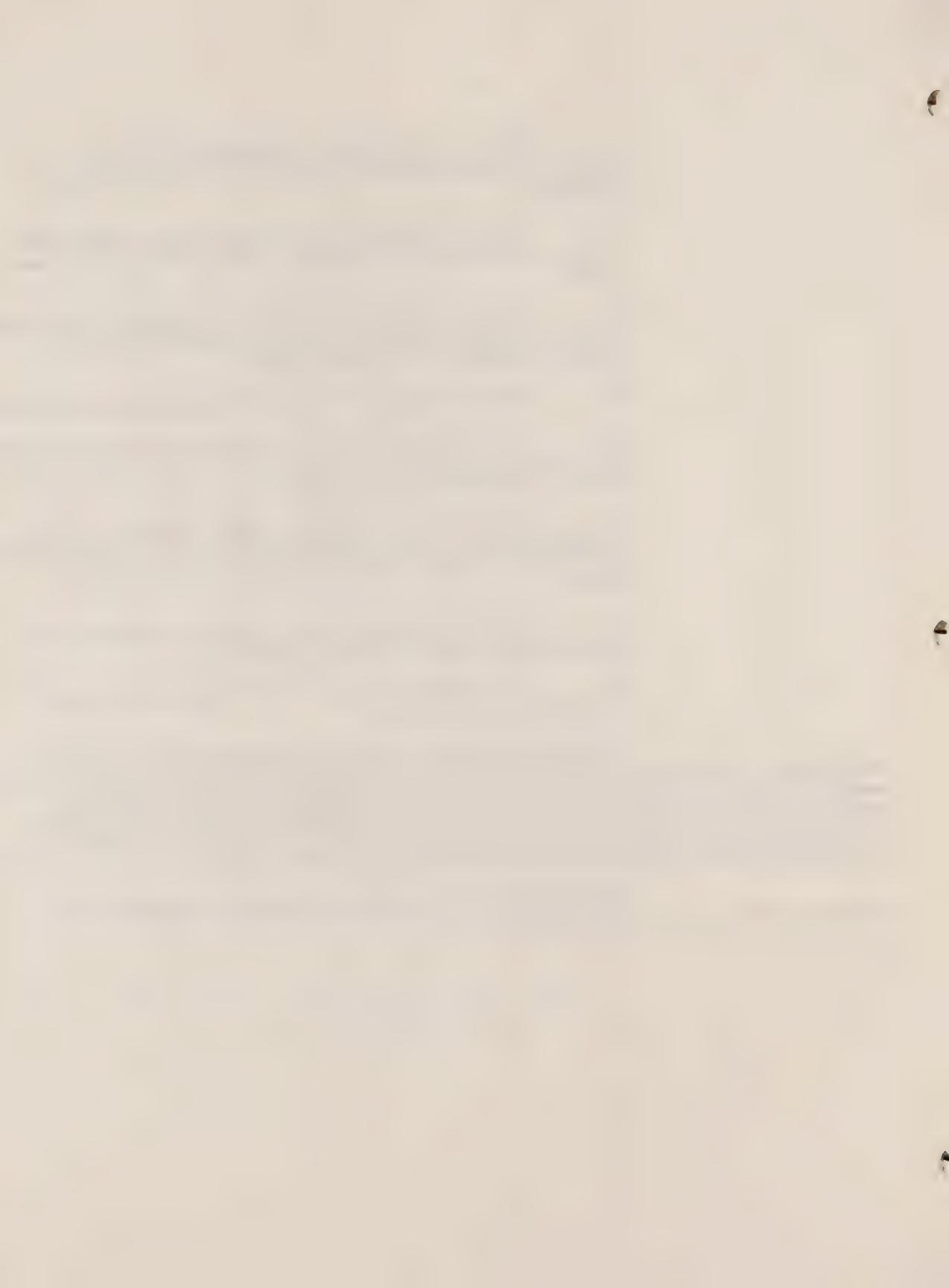
A community education program must do several things quickly, and with skill. I would suggest that it have the following objectives:



1. Train the citizens to understand and do an analysis of the government plan so as to facilitate good judgement.
2. Train citizens to participate in the modification of the existing plan by training them to develop their own plan.
3. Train citizens in the skills of gathering their own data and organizing it to create information which will yield opportunities for development.
4. Train citizens in the methods and skills of planning.
5. Train citizens how to link up effectively with local, provincial and federal governments so that they can present their plan and needs effectively.
6. Train citizens about the effect and impact of the implementation of either their own plan or a modified government plan upon their social, economic and psychological lives.
7. To train citizens how to develop a positive and creative link with the French community.
8. To upgrade the basic skills and the life skills of the adult population.

If the Gaspesia school board is interested in approaching the problem in the Islands with the above objectives in mind, I would be prepared to work with them. It may be costly, but training funds may be secured from several Federal sources if the school board were prepared to fund a portion of the project. St. F.X. University would manage and deliver the service. The agency through which the service would be delivered would be the Gaspesia School Board.

I shall develop a plan for a program and present it to Gaspesia within a three week period.



At a meeting held at Grosse Ile School on May 20, 1973 where the following were in attendance,

The Municipal Council
The Citizens Committee
The Planning & Development Committee

It was unanimously agreed that we present the following report to the County Council:

Primarily, the Municipal Corporation of Grosse Ile is demanding from government officials, time to work out a Development plan for our Community. Representatives of our Council have telephoned government officials to follow up letters and telegrams which were sent earlier and we have had no satisfactory replies to our requests that a responsible person be sent to our community to explain Le Plan d'Amenagement d'Ensemble Des Iles de la Madelaine. This community has invited M. Gilbert Carbonneau, Mayor of Havre Aubert to attend a meeting at Grosse Ile to help us better understand the plan and to learn from him how his community feels about it.

The Municipal Council is to appoint a co-ordinator to motivate the various committees in this municipality to help in a development plan.

A "Planning and Development Committee" of Grosse Ile has engaged the services of a professional planning consultant who is to assist us in making an inventory of the human, social, natural and industrial resources within our community. This committee is to record statistics and approach citizens to gather information to construct a development plan for Grosse Ild. It is also the wish of this committee to obtain a copy of the Plan d'Amenagement.... in English so that it can be studied in detail and corrections can be made.

This committee is to investigate the reason for the recommendation given in the plan for relocation of people in this area, and try to learn if former proposals for a National Park were grounds for this recommendation.

Through the Citizens' Committee we are to insist that a Copy of the Plan d'Amanagement d'Ensemble Des Iles de la Madelaine be made available to us in the English language.

The Citizens' Committee is also to contact the news media to have it made known to the public, our injustice regarding the

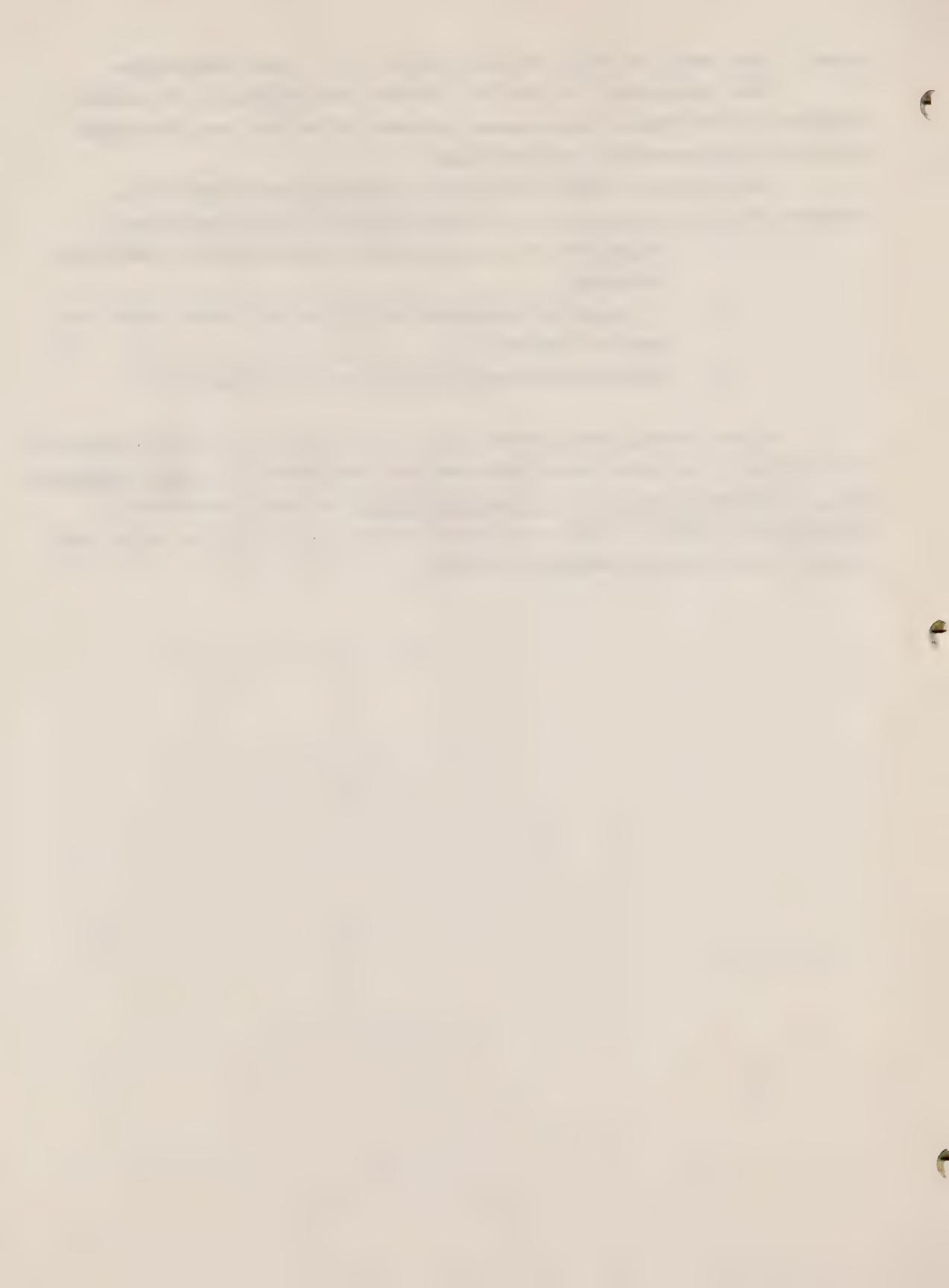
plan. This will be done through Radio, T.V., and newspapers.

This Committee is also in contact the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to ask if he has any knowledge of the recommendations in the plan.

The Regional School Board of Gaspesia has offered its support to our community and through them we are requesting:

1. Negotiations in preparing a development resources proposal
2. A training programme in which our human resources may be trained.
3. Guidance through government training plans.

After having been given time to do research in our Community and having been given more information concerning le Plan d'Amenagement d'Ensemble Des Iles de la Madelaine, we shall construct a Development plan for OUR area which we hope will fit in with the larger plan for the Magdalen Islands.



Leslie Post Office
Magdalen Islands, Quebec
May 16, 1973.

M. Jules Coulombe
Coordinator
337 Rue Moreault
Rimouski, Que.

Dear M. Coulombe:

I am writing to you on behalf of a citizen's committee which has been approved by the Municipal Corporation of Grosse Ile, Magdalen Islands.

This community is thoroughly confused in respect to the Plan d'Amenagement d'Ensemble des Iles de la Madeleine which has not been officially received by the council or adequately explained by those responsible for its existence.

Grosse Ile is an English community, one of three, on the islands, and the people here have heard rumours that they might be uprooted and relocated elsewhere on the islands. They have also been informed by other responsible Municipal Corporations that should they not move, they will lose municipal grants from the government.

I managed on their behalf, to procure a copy of the plan (in French) and found that it clearly stated in that plan that some people on the islands, including those of this community, should in fact be relocated.

Mr. Jean Paul Caron in Rimouski has informed us that no 'DEFINITE' plans have been made to relocate people and that it is not 'USUALLY' the policy of the provincial government to move people.

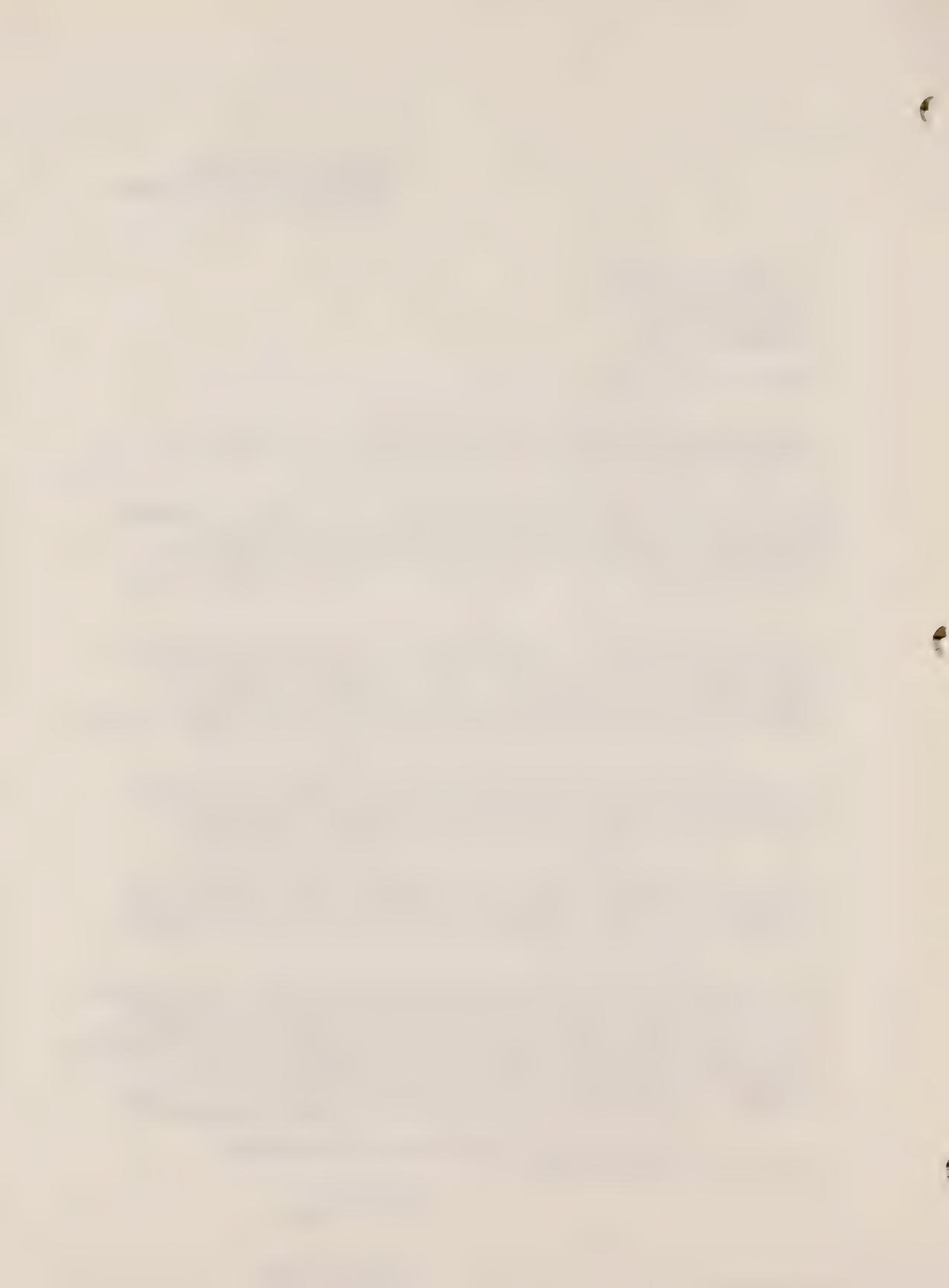
We have drafted a resolution which has been adopted by our Municipal Corporation and which I enclose for your file. We realize that the plan may have some merits but we feel that we must have more specific information, particularly as it might affect our community. We suggest that a responsible representative be sent to Grosse Ile to answer the many questions which this proposal leaves unanswered.

I trust that we shall have your immediate cooperation in this matter.

Yours truly,

Donald Miller.

(C O P Y)



GOUVERNEMENT
DU QUÉBEC

MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES
MUNICIPALES

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT
QUÉBEC

100, AVENUE DU PLAT
100, AVENUE DU PLAT

Rimouski, May 22, 1973

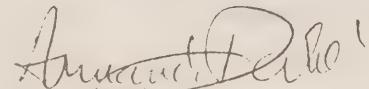
M. Donald Miller,
Municipal Corporation of Grosse-Île,
Leslie Post Office,
Magedlen Islands, P.Q.

Dear M. Miller,

I'm answering on behalf M. Jules Coulombe, Coordonnateur of
Municipal Affairs department in Rimouski, who is on a journey affairs for a
week.

In the first half of June, responsable representative of the
preparation of " le plan d'aménagement d'ensemble des Iles de la Madeleine"
M. Gaston St-Pierre and representative responsable fo Municipal Affairs depart-
ment of Rimouski M. Jean-Paul Caron will meet peoples of your community for
more specific information on this matter.

Very truly yours,


Armand Dubé,
A.R.P.S.E. Municipal Affairs Department.



GOUVERNEMENT
DU QUÉBEC

MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES
MUNICIPALES

ÉL DU GOUVERNEMENT
QUÉBEC

Rimouski, 14 mai 1973.

Municipalité de Grosse-Île,
Grosse-Île,
Îles-de-la-Madeleine,
P.Q.

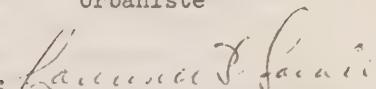
Att: Monsieur Robin Clark, Maire.

Monsieur le Maire,

Lors du dépôt du plan directeur d'urbanisme le 26 avril dernier, nous avons convenu de fixer une période d'étude aux municipalités concernées. Aussi, je vous invite à faire parvenir au Ministère des Affaires Municipales de Rimouski, toutes vos remarques et commentaires concernant le plan directeur d'urbanisme. Votre municipalité a jusqu'au 22 mai 1973 pour faire parvenir ses observations ou contre-avis.

Bien à vous,

JEAN-PAUL CARON
Urbaniste

Par: 
Laurence P. Lavoie, Sec.

A Proposal for the Development of Human Resources along with the Identification of Economic Opportunities for the English Speaking Communities of the Magdalen Islands, Quebec.

Presented by:
Luke L. Batdorf
Human Resource Development Consultant
Department of Adult Education
St. Francis Xavier University
Antigonish, Nova Scotia
June 5, 1973

The Problem

The economic base of the Magdalen Islands is changing. Fishing and sealing are no longer productive enough to provide adequate income to the citizens. Aware of this fact, the government of Quebec, through its Department of Municipal Affairs commissioned a Quebec City urban planner consultant to do a stage one study for the development of the Magdalen Islands.

A preliminary plan was developed which suggested the moving of the English communities as quickly as possible, and using their former area as zones for tourist development. Apart from this suggestion there was no evidence that any economic gain was planned, nor any economic development plan specified.

The most fearful feature of the whole affair is that not a single municipal unit of the English sector was consulted nor were citizens even advised of the development plan. The citizens have not seen the plan. They have no English copy of the plan, and they do not have the technical skill to understand such a plan.

The result of this sort of insensitive government behavior is that citizens are confused, uncomprehending and sometimes bitterly angry that a government would seemingly plot to move them and absorb them in a culture, way of life, and language totally alien to them. Many see this as a plot to drive the English out of the islands, and others see it as an attempt of the government to steal their land.

It is undeniable that "something" must be done. The economy is falling. Services are getting too expensive, and people are becoming welfare dependents. For this reason we would like to suggest that St. Francis Xavier University, under its Department of Adult Education, place a Community Educator in the Magdalen Islands to accomplish the following eight major objectives:



1. Train the citizens to understand and do an analysis of the government plan so as to facilitate good judgement.
2. Train citizens to participate in the modification of the existing plan by training them to develop their own plan.
3. Train citizens in the skills of gathering their own data and organizing it to create information which will yield opportunities for development.
4. Train citizens in the methods and skills of planning.
5. Train citizens how to link up effectively with local, provincial and federal governments so that they can present their plan and needs effectively.
6. Train citizens about the effect and impact of the implementation of either their own or a modified government plan upon their social, economic and psychological lives.
7. To train citizens how to develop a positive and creative link with the French community.
8. To upgrade the basic skills and the life skills of the adult population.

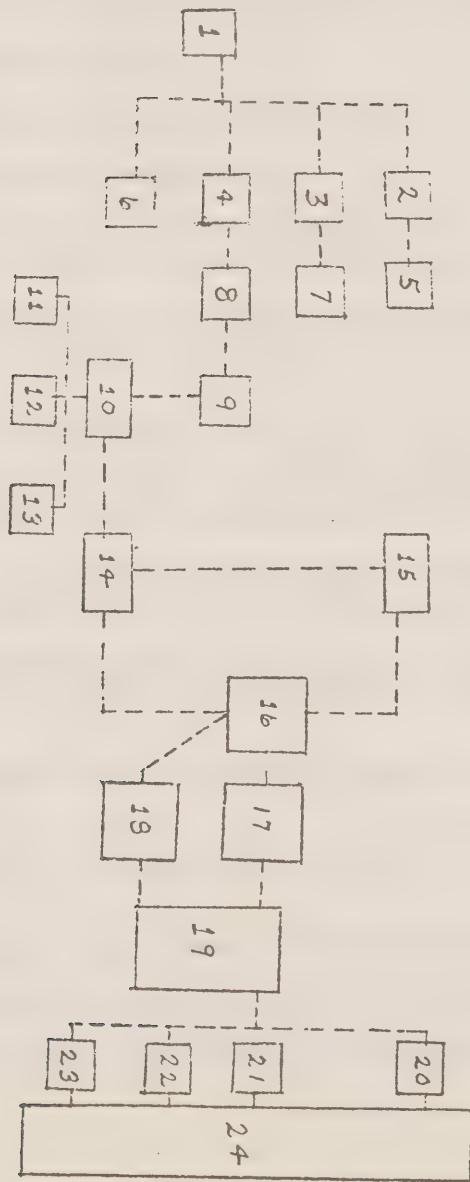
To accomplish these objectives a basic strategy will be used. The whole English Community will be involved in the decision making process which will yield, at the end of a six month period, a plan for Human and Economic Development which will have the support of the citizens and the approval of the government.

(cf. Flow Chart)

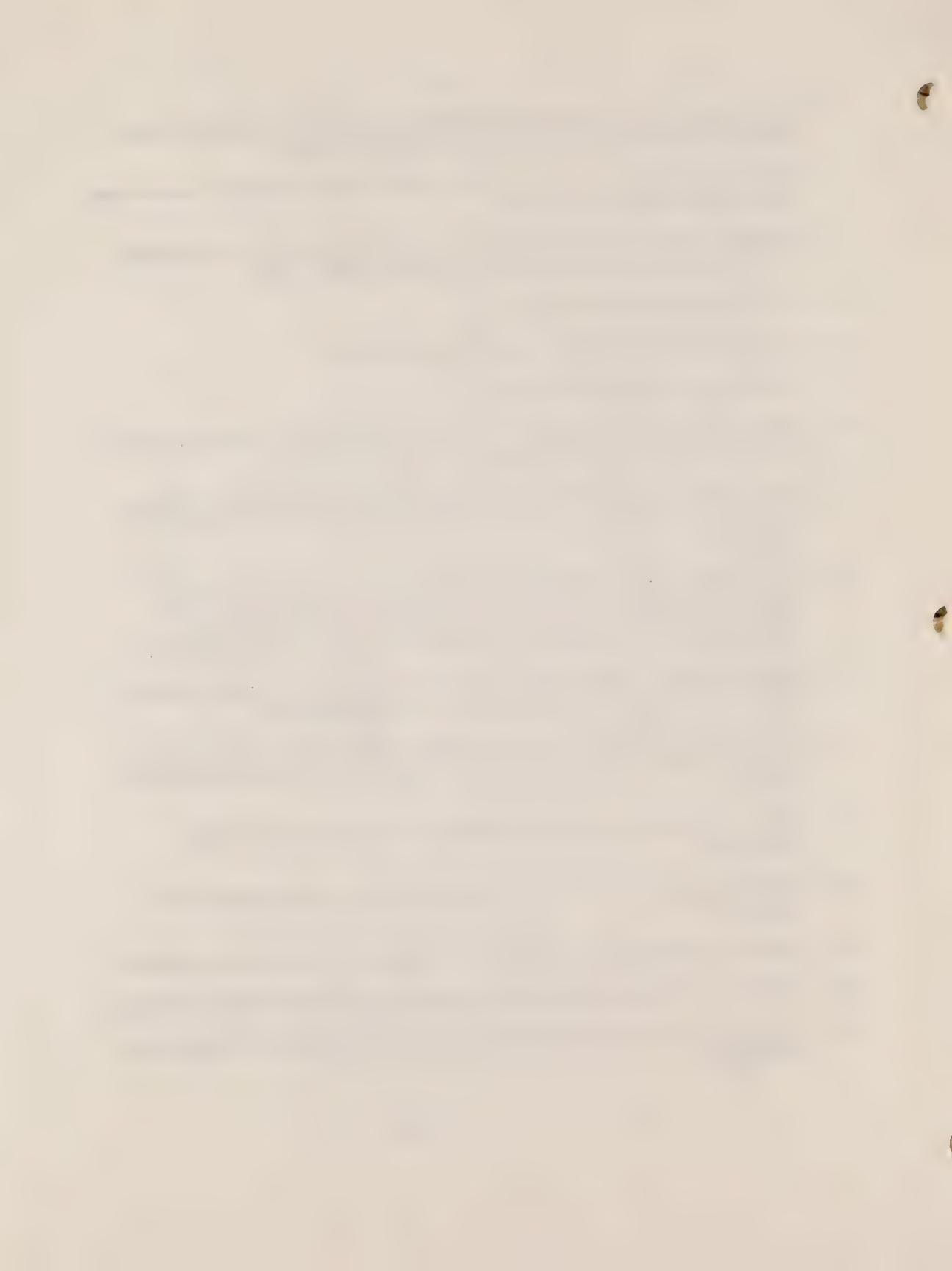
1. Community Educator enters community.
2. Secures plan in English.
3. Meetings with municipal Councils in both English Communities.
4. Plans study session with councils to acquaint them with plan.
5. Establish contacts with external links such as government and private agencies serving the communities.
6. Interviews and selects persons in both communities to function as the Planning and Development Council.
7. Secures headquarters in each municipal district to serve as the physical training site.

The following flow chart will give an indication of process:

FLOW CHART



8. Uses Council to train the Planning and Development Council about the implications of the current government plan.
9. Planning and Development Council educate whole community concerning the implications of the plan.
10. Prepares appropriate instruments to secure information concerning the resources of the community in three dimensions:
 11. The Human Resources Survey.
 12. The Social Organization and structure survey.
 13. The Physical Resources survey.
14. Takes all data and writes it up and displays it in such a way that a functionally literate person could understand it.
15. Has external links visit and educate council and provide accurate information for the written Data Resource Book the citizens are preparing.
16. The Planning and Development Council and the Municipal Council identify the Human and Economic Development opportunities and draw up the first draft of a total Development plan for the Communities. (Each English Community would have their own plan)
17. The Plan and the Data Resource Book are shared with each community member for correction, modification and/or approval.
18. The Plan and the Data Resource Book are shared with Technocrats, civil servants and politicians for correction, modification and/or approval.
19. Final development plan is prepared and shared with the whole community.
20. Training programs in Basic Training for Skill Development are initiated.
21. Training programs in vocational and managerial skills are initiated.
22. Securing of funding and political approval for development projects.
23. Relocation of people, properties and resources where indicated and necessary.



24. The establishment of a permanent community based organization to provide a continual service of updating information, keeping community and government links forged and identifying new opportunities for human, social and economic resource development.

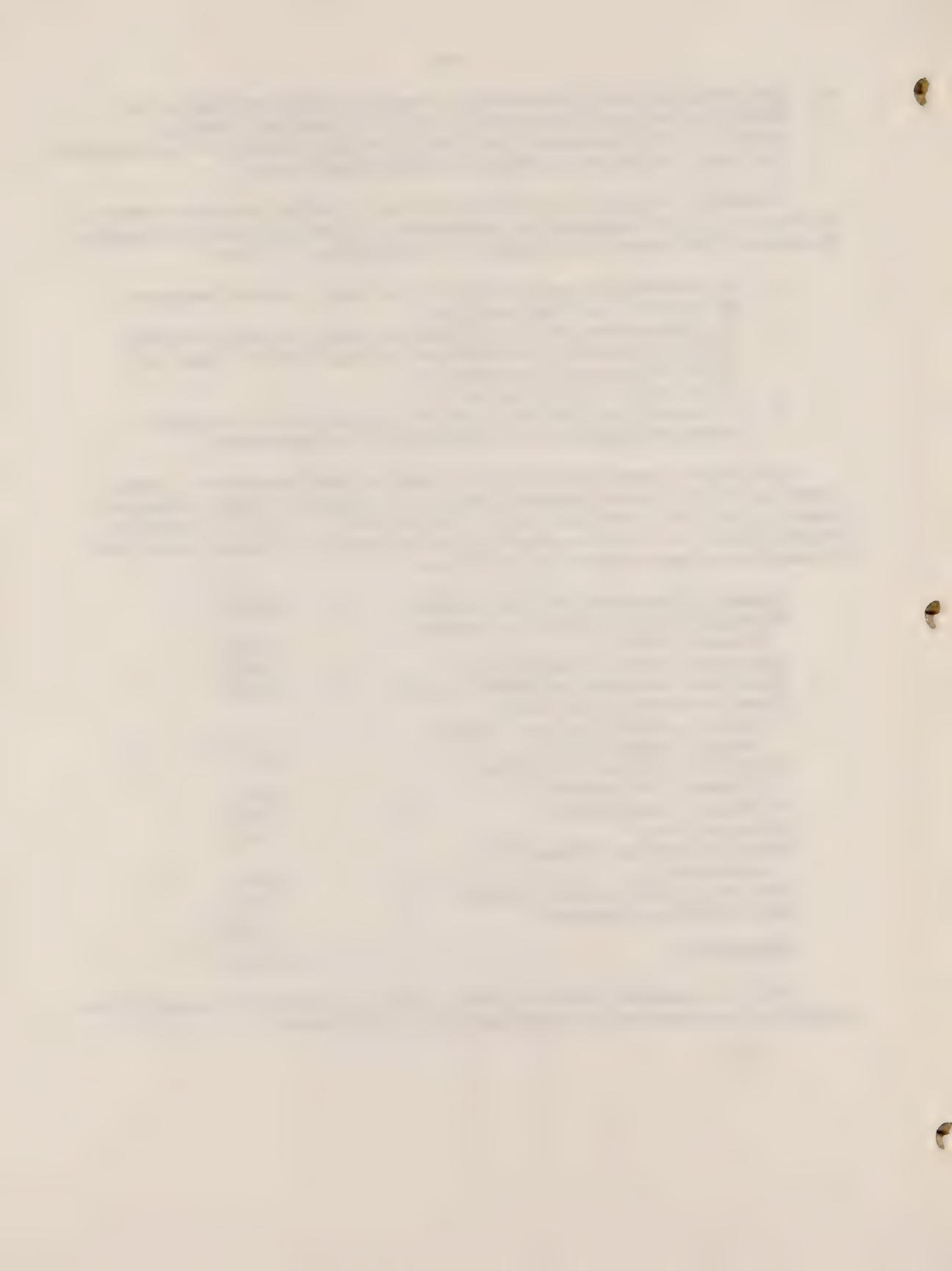
Basically the plan is an educative plan in which the whole community is seen as a human resource for development and participation in planning. The product outcomes will be many. The major ones will be:

1. A comprehensive profile of each and every adult's potential and current skill and ability.
2. A comprehensive profile of each and every physical resource and the potential for development along with the human and financial costs for development.
3. A blue print for development.
4. A community willing to cooperate with each other and with technical planners and technicians from government.

To achieve these objectives and products, the Department of Adult Education of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, will place in the field from June 15, 1973 to December 15, 1973, a Community Educator under the direct supervision of a Community Educator Consultant. The minimum budget received is as follows:

Community Educator---26 weeks @ \$200 =	\$5,200.
Community Educator living allowance, 26 weeks @ \$50. =	1,300.
Typist and clerk-26 weeks @ \$70 =	1,820.
Supervisor Consultant-26 weeks @ \$100=	2,600.
Travel expenses of Community Educator, Consultant and Typist-	
Clerk-26 weeks @ \$220 =	5,720.
Rental facilities - 2 centres - 26 weeks @ 20 each(\$40.) =	1,040.
Printing of data books =	600.
Communications =	500.
Training Supplies (Books, T.V., Recorders) =	2,500.
Employee Benefits-(10% salaries) =	952.
Administrative charges-4% =	<u>885.28</u>
GRAND TOTAL =	\$23,017.28

It is recommended that the costs of the development be shared by the following four agencies at approximately \$6,000.00 each.



/1..

BY-LAWS OF THE GASPEIAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION INC.

NAME

1. The name of the organization shall be:
GASPEIAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION INC.
(hereinafter referred to as the Corporation)

SEAL

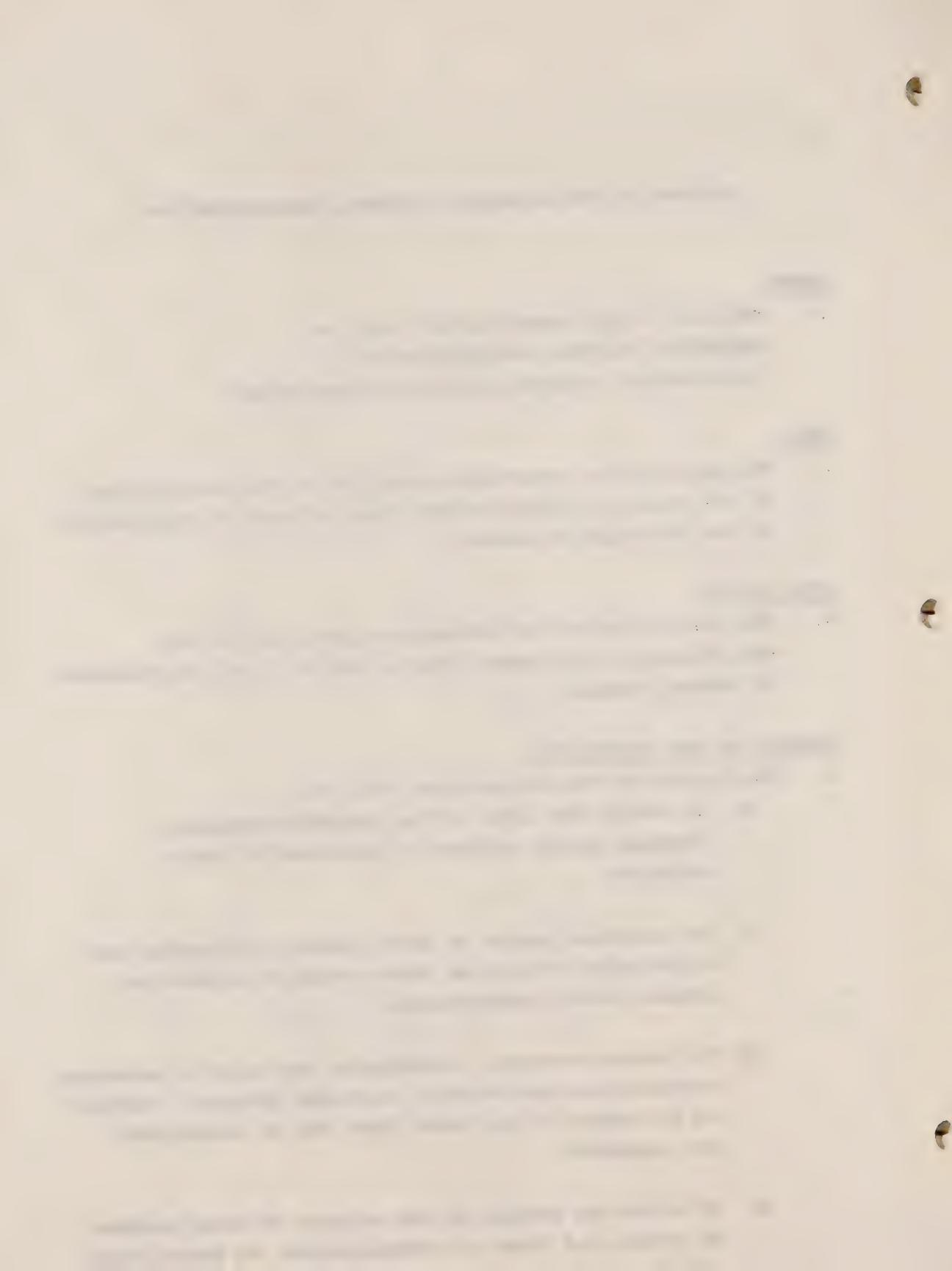
2. The seal of the Corporation shall be in the form approved by the Board of Directors and shall be held in the custody of the Secretary-Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE

3. The head office of the Corporation shall be in the Municipality of Shigawake (Postal Box 50), in the Province of Québec, Canada.

OBJECTS OF THE CORPORATION

4. The objects of the Corporation shall be:
 - a) To enrich the lives of the Gaspesian minority language groups against a background of their cultures;
 - b) To encourage people to share ideas by providing the opportunity to express their creative talents and exhibit their achievements.
 - c) To further develop, co-ordinate, and unify a permanent organization upon which a ~~continued~~ program, relevant to the needs of the Gaspé Coast may be established and expanded;
 - d) To allow the people of the culture to come together, to revive old forms of communication, to share ideas and discover other ideas;



2.

- e) To seek a great understanding of the participation in the cultural and social heritage of the peoples of the Gaspé Coast with specific emphasis on the minority language groups;
- f) To promote understanding between the majority franco-phones community and the minority anglophone

community on the Gaspé Coast.

- g) The Corporation is to carry on its operations without pecuniary gain to its members and any profits or other accretions to the Corporation are to be used in promoting its objects.

MEMBERS AND MEMBERSHIP

- 5. a) Membership shall consist of the following persons:
 - 1) members in good standing;
 - 2) those persons who are deemed by the Board of Directors to be members because they continue to participate in the activities of the Corporation.
- b) Members may be any persons who are in agreement with the Objects of the Corporation.
- c) Members in good standing are those who have paid their membership fee for the current membership period. This fee may be presented to the Secretary-Treasurer or to a person authorized by the respective Local Branch to receive this fee and to acknowledge receipt of same.
- d) Applications for membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary treasurer and all applications shall therein agree to abide by the by-laws and/or regulations of the Corporation and all additions and amendments thereto. Such applications shall then be placed before the Board of Directors whose approval shall constitute election of membership.
- e) The membership fee shall be fixed at each annual meeting by a majority vote of the members present, and the fee shall be payable annually in advance.

f) A membership period shall begin on the first day of September of a given calendar year and shall end on the thirty-first of August of the following calendar year.

g) The Board of Directors has the power to specify privileges that shall be reserved solely to the members in good standing.

h) The termination of membership of any member shall operate as a release of all right and title to and interest in the property and assets of the Corporation.

i) A member may only resign by giving notice in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer.

j) Any member may be expelled from membership by resolution duly passed by the majority vote of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

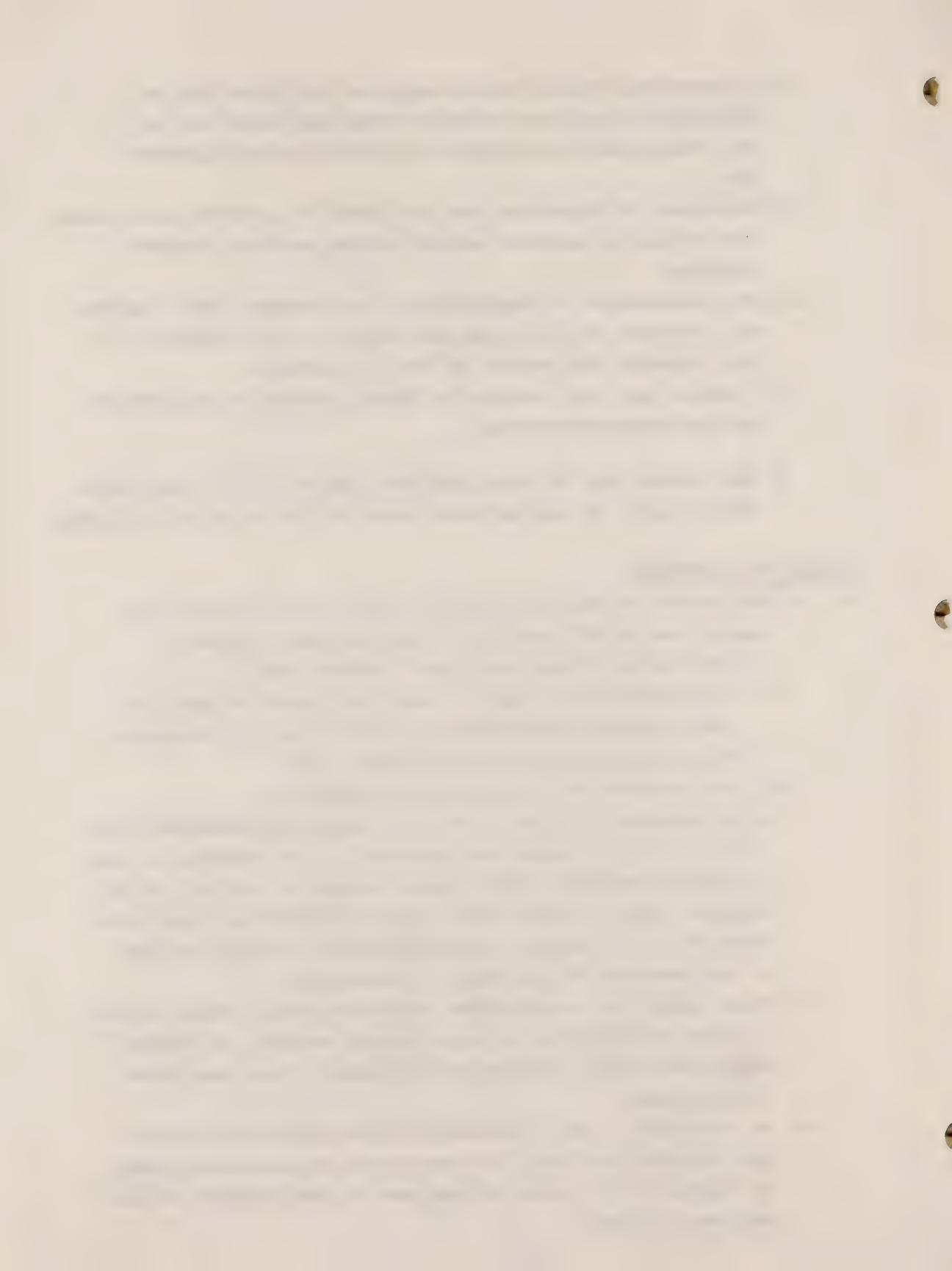
6. a) The Board of Directors shall be no less than three in number and shall consist of the following persons:

- i) two members from each local branch; and
- ii) in addition one member from each Local Branch for each Standing Committee that the Board of Directors may have previously established; and
- iii) the members of the Executive Committee.

If a director is elected to the Executive Committee and if that same director had previously been counted as one of the two members from a Local Branch or as one of the members from a Local Branch for each Standing Committee, then the Local Branch concerned shall name yet another of its members to the Board of Directors.

b) There shall be a nominating committee which shall submit a slate of Directors to each annual meeting of members. Such slate shall consist of the names of no less than four persons.

c) At subsequent annual meetings as the term of office of any Director expires, his successor or successors shall be elected for a term of one year by the members of his own Local Branch.



14.

d) Vacancies occurring in the membership of the Board of Directors arising from death, resignation, removal or disqualification shall be filled by the remaining Directors of the group of which the former Director was a member, for the balance of the unexpired term and such new Director shall be selected from the group of which the former Director was a member.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS AND ANNUAL MEETING

7. a) The Board of Directors shall meet monthly except in the month of February at the Cultural Centre in Shigawake on the day previously established by the Board of Directors. The President or any five directors shall have the authority to call a special meeting of the Board of Directors.

b) The quorum shall consist of seven-twelfths in number of the Directors.

c) Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

d) The Board of Directors may meet for the dispatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

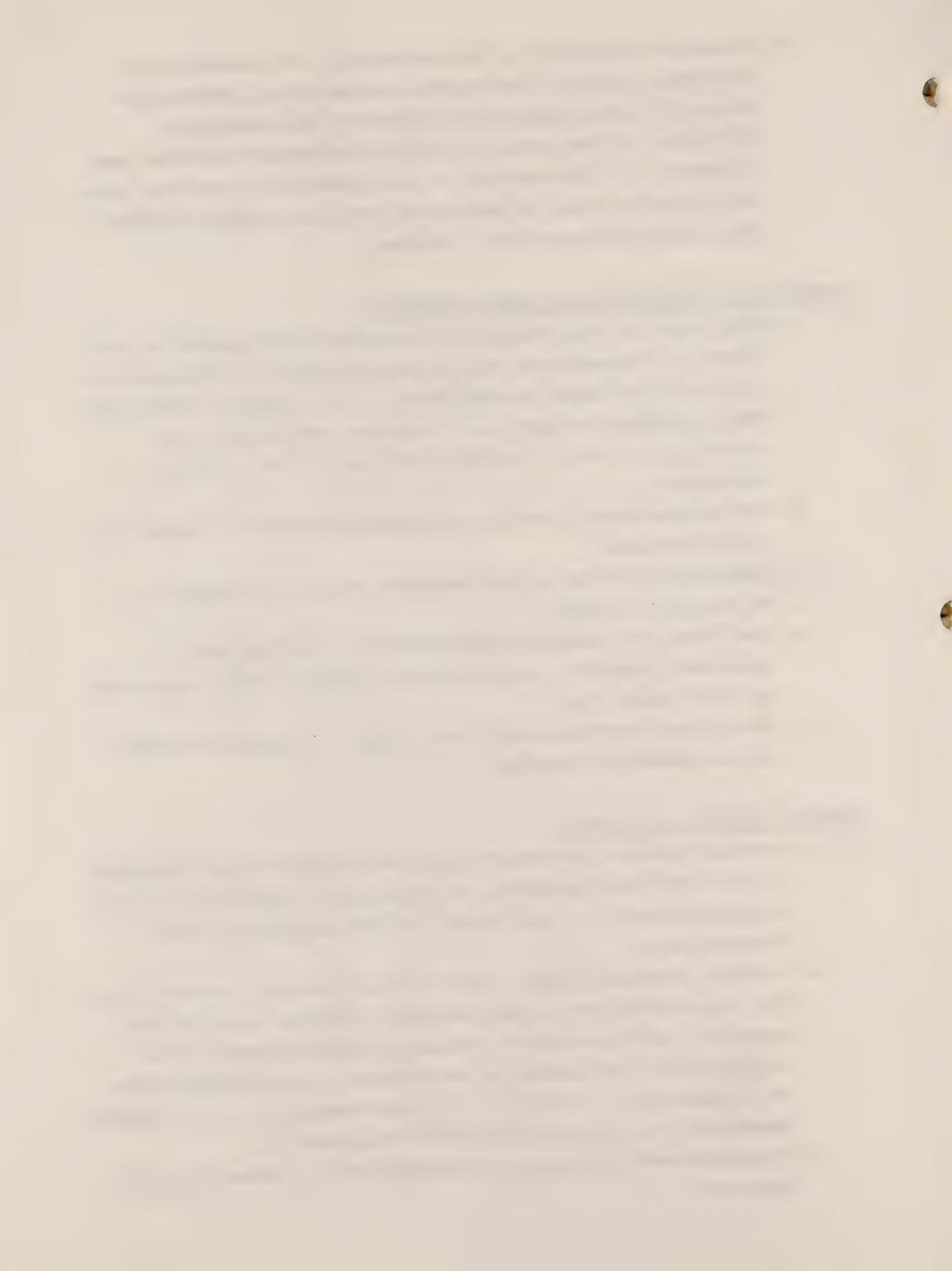
e) The Annual Meeting shall take place if weather permits in the month of February.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

8. a) Special General Meetings shall be called by the President or by the Vice-President or by any two directors or upon written request of one-third of the members of the Corporation.

b) At least fourteen days' notice of any Special General Meeting specifying the place, the date and the hour of the meeting, and the general nature of the business to be treated shall be given to the members by forwarding same by prepaid mail to each of the said members at the address appearing on the records of the Corporation.

c) A quorum shall consist of one-quarter in number of the members.



5.

- d) At all Special General Meetings each member shall be entitled to one vote.
- e) Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of votes save in cases of questions which are required by these by-laws or by the Canada Corporation Act to be decided by a percentage of votes other than a simple majority.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR POWERS

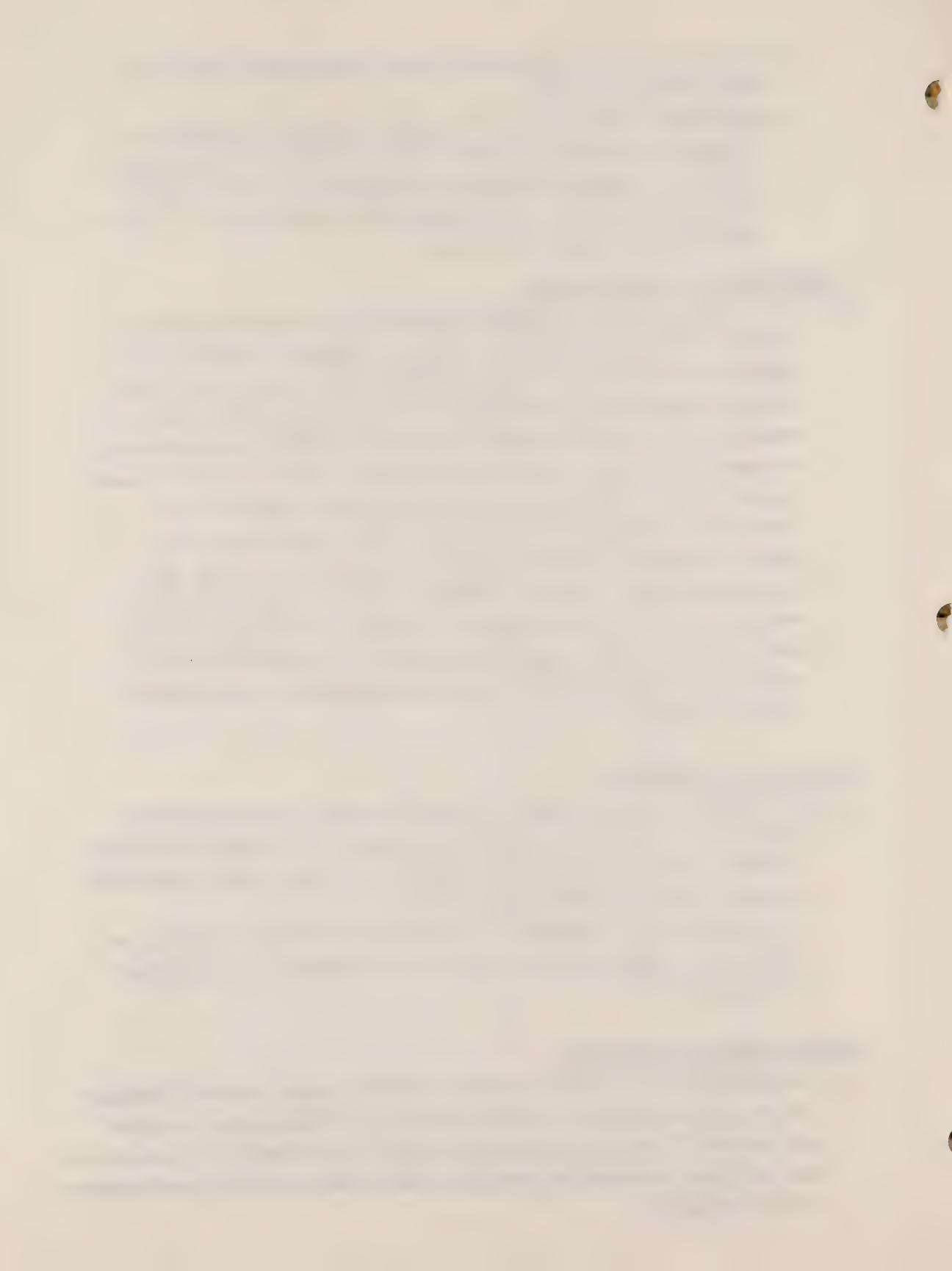
- 9. The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors who may pay all expenses and may exercise all powers of the Corporation as are not by the Canada Corporation Act required to be exercised by the members of a Special General Meeting, subject nevertheless to these by-laws, to the provisions of any Act and to such regulations not inconsistent with any regulation or provision as may be prescribed by the Corporation in a Special General Meeting, but no regulation made by the Corporation in a Special General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board of Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made and the continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

- 10. The members of the Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by at least two-thirds of them, at a general meeting of which notice specifying intention to pass such resolution has been given, remove any Director.
The removal of a director is automatic if such director no longer is a member of the Board of Directors as specified in paragraph 6.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

- 11. The directors of the Corporation shall serve without remuneration and no director shall directly or indirectly receive any profit from his position as such; provided that a director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred by him in performance of his duties.



COMMITTEES

12. a) Standing Committees may be established by the Board of Directors and shall be terminated by the Board of Directors.

b) Special Committees may be established by the Board of Directors and shall terminate automatically at the completion of their assignment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

13. a) The Executive Committee shall function within the Board of Directors and may act independently when given authority by the Board of Directors.

b) The Executive Committee shall consist of the following officers:

- 1) President
- 2) Vice-President
- 3) Past President
- 4) Communications Convenor
- 5) History and Folklore Convenor
- 6) Youth Convenor
- 7) Handicraft Convenor
- 8) Library Convenor

c) The Executive Committee except for the Past President who shall be the outgoing President shall be elected by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting and shall remain in office until the next Annual Meeting. To qualify as a candidate for the positions of President and Vice-President, a member must have been a director of the Corporation for the period of one year immediately preceding his nomination as a candidate.



OFFICERS

14. a) The President shall chair Executive Committee meetings, Board of Directors meetings, and Special General Meetings. He shall be a member of all Standing Committees and all Special Committees.

b) The Vice-President shall assume the chair at the request of the President or in the absence of the President.

c) The Past President shall act in an advisory capacity and shall assume the chair in the absence of both the President and the Vice-President.

d) The Communications Convenor shall be responsible for animation of efforts to achieve better communications on the Gaspé Coast and the Magdalen Islands.

e) The History and Folklore Convenor shall be responsible for collecting and preserving all records, pictures, and documents of the Association and shall be responsible for all publicity. He shall also be responsible for animation of efforts to be realized in the history and folklore program of the Corporation.

f) The Youth Convenor shall be responsible for animation of cultural activities among the youth of the Gaspé Coast and Magdalen Islands.

g) The Handicraft Convenor shall be responsible for animation of efforts regarding the handicraft program of the Corporation.

h) The Library Convenor shall be responsible for animation of efforts regarding the Library program of the Corporation.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

15. All documents requiring the seal of the Corporation shall bear also the signature of the President or the Vice-President and one other director.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

16. The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually by an auditor independent of the Corporation and named by the Board of Directors.



BANK ACCOUNT AND SIGNING POWERS

17. a) A bank account shall be kept with such banks as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

b) Cheques for the Corporation's bank account, drafts drawn or accepted by the Corporation, and promissory notes or instruments whether negotiable or not, given by it may be signed, drawn or accepted, as the case may be, by such officer or officers, person or persons, as the Board of Directors may by resolution from time to time name for that purpose.

c) Bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques or orders for payment of money and all other instruments whether negotiable or not, may be endorsed for deposit to the credit of the Corporation's bank account by such officer or officers, person or persons, as the Board of Directors may by resolution from time to time name for that purpose.

FISCAL YEAR

18. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall terminate on the thirty-first day of January in each year or on such other date the Board of Directors may determine from time to time by resolution.

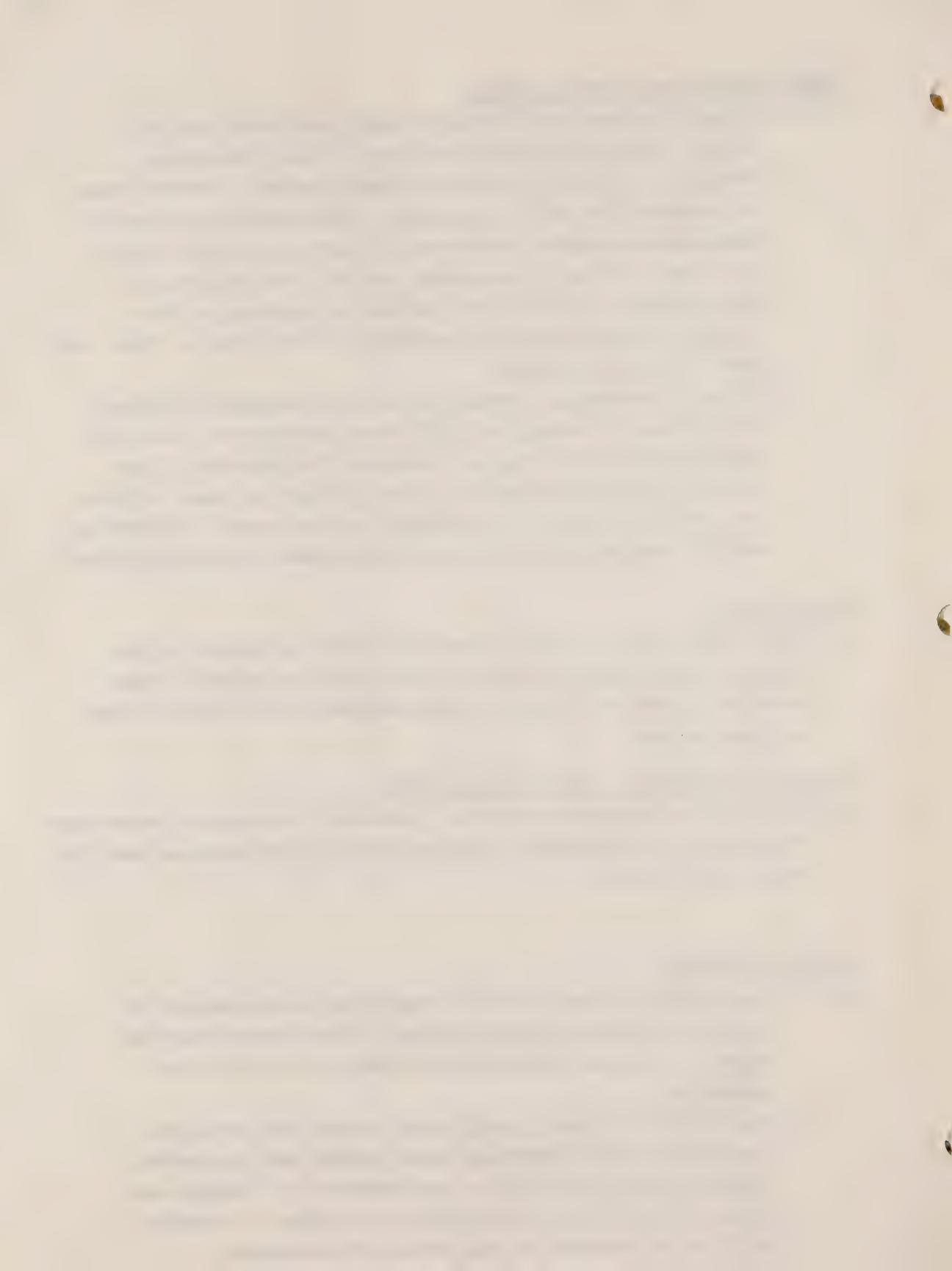
SECRETARY-TREASURER, COORDINATOR, STAFF

19. The Board of Directors has the authority to engage a Secretary-Treasurer, a Coordinator, and may other staff persons that it feels appropriate.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

20. a) The Advisory Council shall consist of a minimum of 35 persons representing the region of the Gaspé Coast and Magdalen Islands and shall be named by the Board of Directors.

b) The Advisory Council shall meet yearly and shall be responsible for presenting area briefs and proposals, adding to the total plans, and hearing the budget and plans of the Board of Directors. The time of meeting shall be determined by the Board of Directors.



AREA

21. The geographic area of the Corporation shall be the Gaspé Coast and the Magdalen Islands.

LOCAL BRANCHES

22. a) The Corporation shall have as part of its structure Local Branches in one of which a member may participate. The English-speaking people of each town of the Gaspé Coast and Magdalen Islands may form one Local Branch.

b) Each Local Branch annually in January shall elect by plurality of votes the members who participate therein the following offices:

- i) a local president
- ii) any other local offices that it feels necessary to carry out the Objects of the Corporation.

Additional elections may be held to replace officers who are deceased or have resigned or do no longer reside on the Gaspé Coast.

c) The Local Branch shall reflect the Objects of the Corporation .

d) All monies raised by a Local Branch shall be processed through the accounting system of the Corporation.

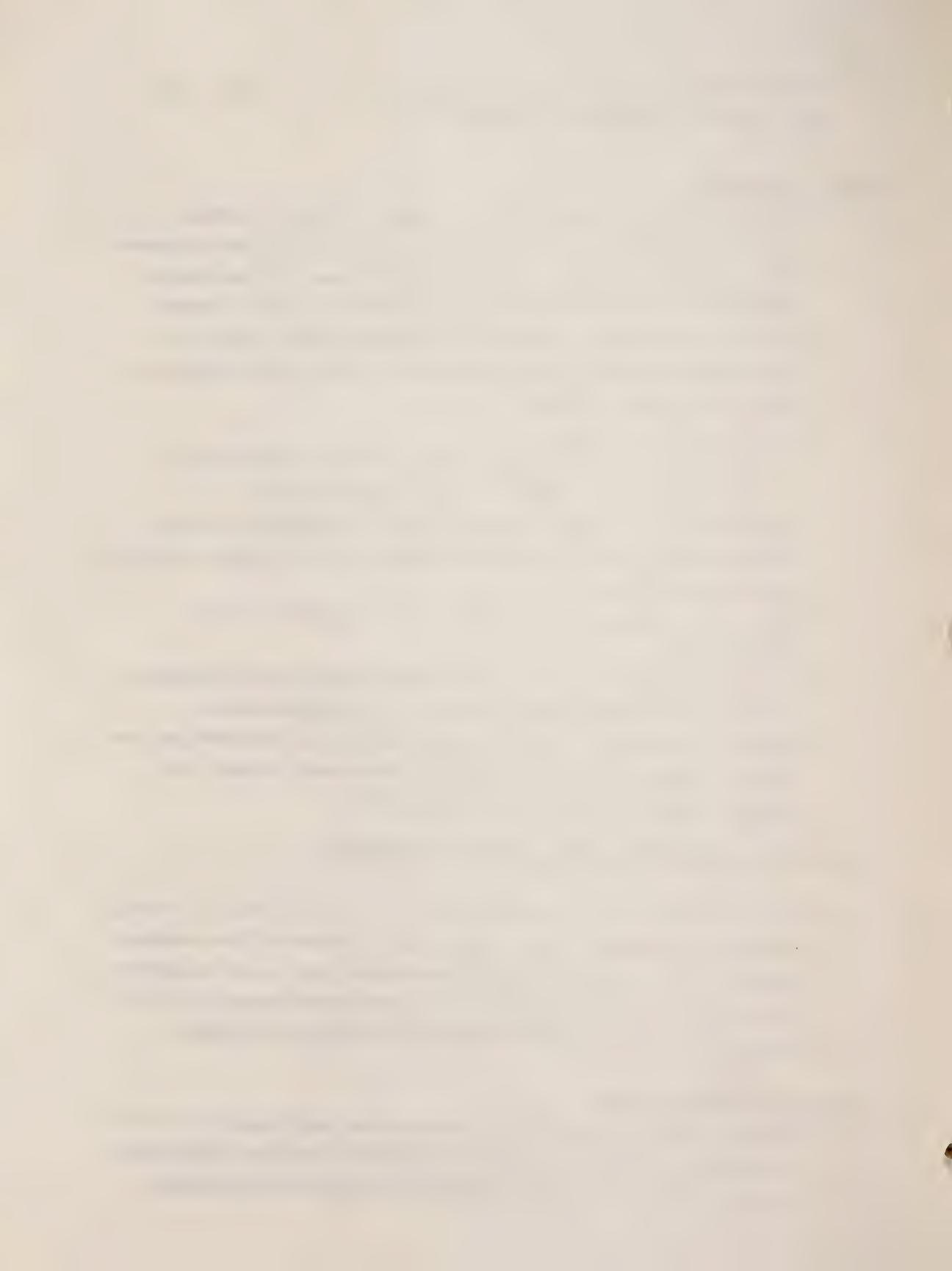
e) Monies raised by a Local Branch shall be returned to the Local Branch after having been processed through the accounting system of the Corporation.

ENACTMENT, AMENDMENT, AND REPEAL OF BY-LAWS

23. These by-laws except paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 22, may be enacted, amended, or repealed by a majority of votes of the members present at the Annual Meeting provided that such enactment, amendment or repeal fulfills all the requirements of the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs of Canada.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

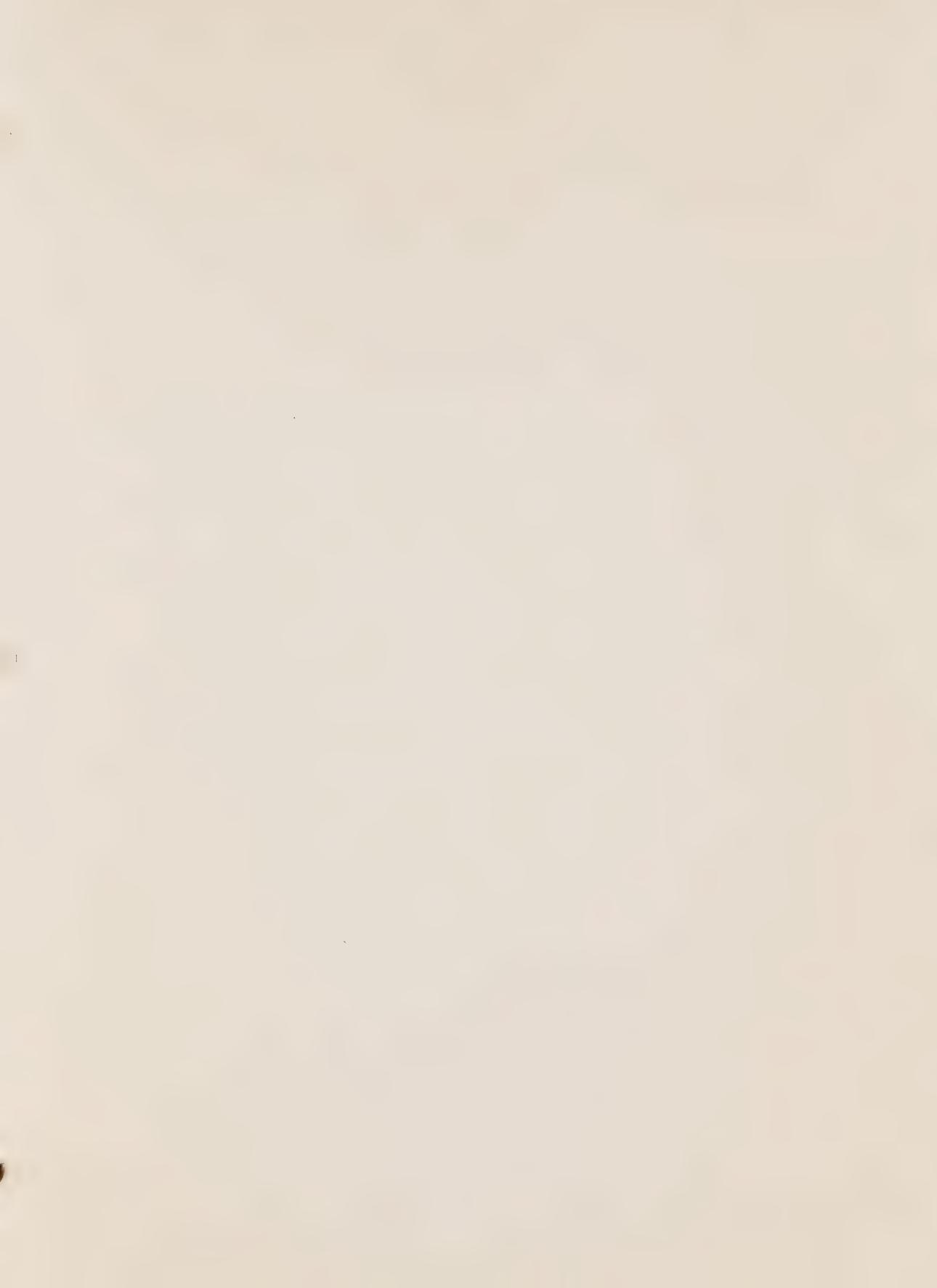
24. The Directors may prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws relating to the management and operation of the Corporation as they deem expedient.



DISSOLUTION OR WIND-UP

25. In the event of dissolution or wind-up of the Corporation all its remaining assets after payment of its liabilities shall be distributed to one or more recognized charitable organizations in Canada.





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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Meetings with some Members of Parliament
representing constituencies in Alberta
and Saskatchewan -

Thursday, June 21, 1973, 110 Argyle Street, Ottawa

10.30 A.M. - Progressive Conservative MP's from
Alberta -
Gerald W. Baldwin, Peace River
and others (see attached list)

4.00 P.M. - Progressive Conservative MP's from
Saskatchewan
Norval Horner, Battleford-Kindersley
and possibly one or two others

8.00 P.M. - New Democratic Party MP's from
Saskatchewan
William Knight, Assiniboia and
E.P. Gleave, Saskatoon-Biggar

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND POSSIBLE
FEDERAL BILINGUAL DISTRICTS

List of MP's by province and party whose constituencies contain
groups or communities of official language (mother tongue)
minorities (10% or more of total population of designated areas)

ALBERTA

<u>Possible District</u>	<u>Federal Constituencies</u>	<u>Member of Parliament Progressive Conservative</u>
Peace River	Peace River	Gerald W. Baldwin, H. of C. Ottawa (2-0902)
		Dr. Paul Yewchuck Lac La Biche H. of C. Ottawa (2-1645)
St-Paul Bonnyville- Lac La Biche	Athabaska	Dr. Paul Yewchuck
	Pembina	Dan Hollands, Ardrossan, Alta. H. of C. Ottawa (2-2049)
	Vegreville	Don Mazankowski, H. of C. Ottawa (2-8536)
Legal- Morinville- St-Albert	Edmonton West	Hon. Marcel Lambert H. of C. Ottawa (2-2036)
	Pembina	Dan Hollands
	Wetaskiwin	Stan Schellenberger H. of C. (6-3446)

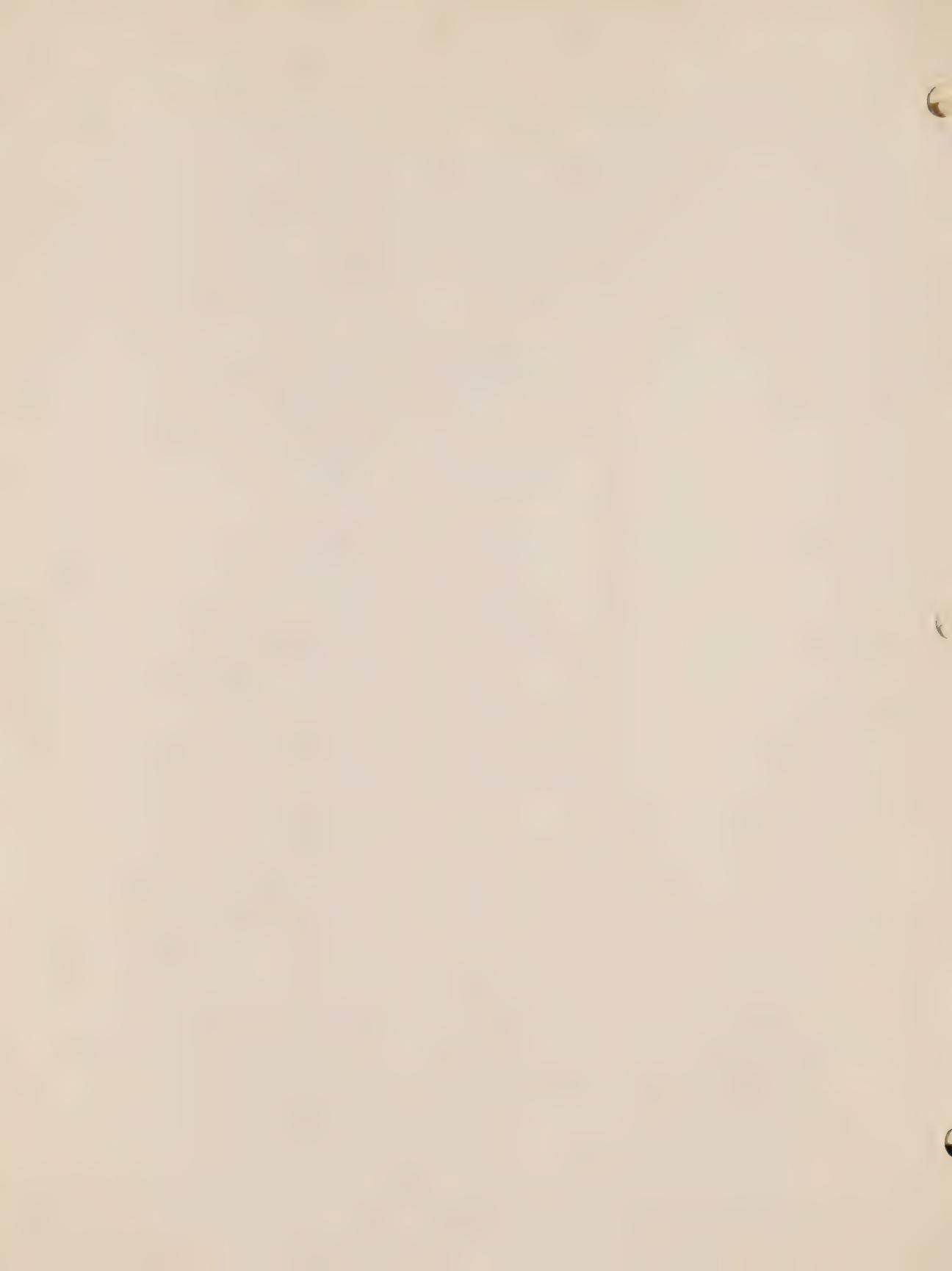
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SASKATCHEWAN

<u>Possible District</u>	<u>Federal Constituencies</u>	<u>Member of Parliament Progressive Conservative</u>
Gravelbourg - Shaunavon - Assiniboia - Willow Bunch	Swift Current - Maple Creek	Frank Hamilton Swift Current H. of C. Ottawa (2-2013)
Storthoaks - Reciprocity - Antler	Qu'Appelle - Moose Mountain	Hon. Alvin Hamilton Manotick, Ont. H. of C. Ottawa (2- 2115)
Battleford (Battle River)	Battleford - Kinderseley	Norval Horner Rosetown H. of C. Ottawa (2-4732)
Zenon Park - Arborfield	Mackenzie	Stanley Korchinski Roma, Sask. H. of C. Ottawa (2#0805)
Zenon Park - Arborfield	Prince Albert	Hon. J.G. Diefenbaker Prince Albert and Rockcliffe Park, Ont. H. of C. Ottawa (2-5295)
<u>LIBERAL</u>		
Prud'homme - Vonda	Saskatoon - Humboldt	Hon. Otto Lang Saskatoon & Rockcliffe Park, On H. of C. Ottawa (2-4621)
<u>NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY</u>		
Gravelbourg - Shaunavon - Assiniboia - Willow Bunch	Assiniboia	William Knight Weyburn H. of C. Ottawa (5-8913)
Battleford (Meota & Turtle River)	Meadow Lake	Elias Nesdaly Shellbrook H. of C. Ottawa (6-2377)
Prince Albert	Saskatoon - Biggar	H.P. Gleave Biggar H. of C. Ottawa (2-0423)



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings with Members of Parliament, in Ottawa

- July 19, 1973 -

Board members present:

Paul Fox, Chairman	Mrs. Y. Raymond, Comm.
Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers, Comm.	Father A. Regimbal, Comm.
Léopold Lamontagne, Comm.	Neil M. Morrison, Sec.
William Mackey, Comm.	Don Cartwright, Res.

MPs met:

Mr. Craig Stewart, (Marquette, Man.)
Dr. Gordon Ritchie, (Dauphin, Man.)
Mr. Peter Masniuk, (Portage, Man.)
Mr. Jake Epp, (Provencher, Man.)
Hon. Walter Drisdale, (Brandon-Souris, Man.)
Mr. Jack Marshall, (Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe, Nfld.)

Ottawa
September 5, 1973

R. Morency
Associate Secretary General

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD
REPORT ON INTERVIEWS WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON JULY 19/73
BY PAUL FOX

In response to a request from the Board, Mr. Morrison had arranged an interview in the morning with the following Progressive Conservative M.P.'s from Manitoba: Craig Stewart, representing Marquette, Dr. Gordon Ritchie from Dauphin, Mr. Peter Masniuk from Portage, Mr. Jake Epp from Provencher, and the Honorable Walter Dinsdale from Brandon. The Members of the Board who were present on this occasion were: Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Dr. Mackey, Dr. Lamontagne, Father Regimbal, and the Chairman. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cartwright accompanied us as well.

The Chairman commenced the meeting by reviewing the mandate of the Board and outlining the districts that the Board was contemplating for the Province of Manitoba. Mr. Cartwright then put a map on the wall and outlined on the map the boundaries of the proposed districts. We then asked the M.P.'s who were present to make any comments they wished.

Dr. Ritchie began by saying that in the area of Ste Rose, he thought that there should be a bilingual district but that it should include only the rural municipality of Ste Rose and the village of Ste Rose since the Southern part of our proposed area which contains the village of Laurier is populated almost entirely by non-French-speaking persons. He added that Ste Rose is the location of the Federal offices that exist in the area and that Ste Rose has always been bilingual.

Mr. Stewart then commented on Ellice-St Lazare which is in his riding of Marquette. He said that St Lazare is French predominantly and that the people want to retain their French identity. He believed that Ellice-St Lazare should definitely be recommended as a bilingual district. "The people there want it and they should get it". He added that the area is relatively isolated and has few Federal services. The people in the area get their Federal services from Brandon, which is about 100 miles away, or they go to Yorkton, Saskatchewan. He also added that the banks in the area have always had bilingual managers and that one of the two managers of the grain elevators there is bilingual. The CN station agent is not bilingual.

Mr. Dinsdale remarked that the Federal services available in Brandon are very limited, being confined to Indian Affairs, Agriculture and the Farm Credit Bureau. He pointed out that the difficulty in Manitoba is that it is really a one-city province.



Mr. Morrison asked how one is to provide services for the minority groups in areas which are not recommended as bilingual districts. Mr. Dinsdale suggested that the Federal civil servants would accommodate themselves to the need.

Father Regimbal asked what the effect of a bilingual district in Ellice-St Lazare would be on the relations of the francophones to other ethnic groups. Mr. Stewart did not answer the question directly but said that the French people in the area find that it is an advantage to retain their bilingualism when it comes to getting a job.

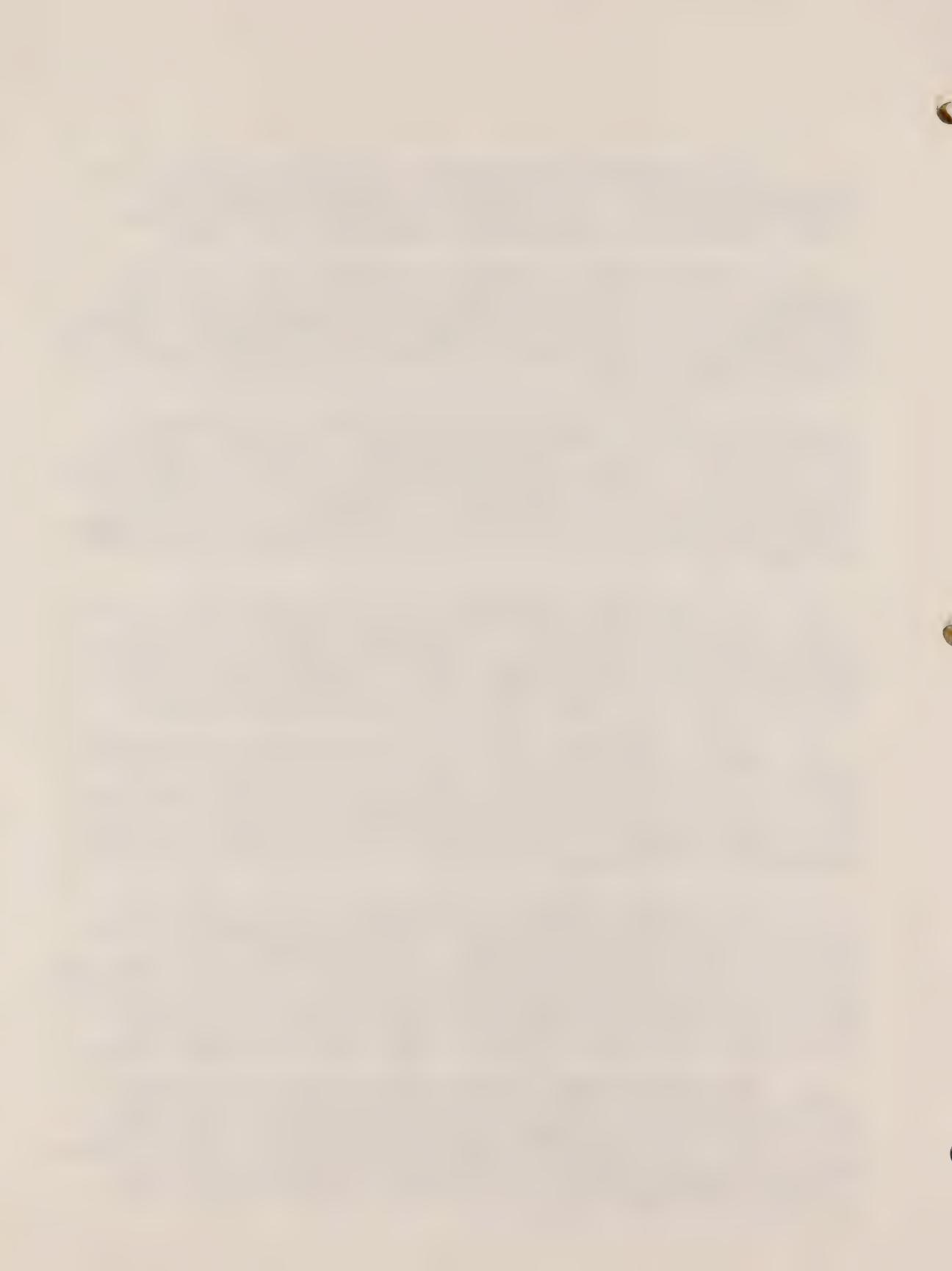
Dr. Mackey asked what the percentage of unilingual francophones was in these Manitoba areas. Mr. Stewart replied that there were almost no people who were unilingual French. Many of the persons of French maternal tongue are Métis and they tend to be bilingual. Dr. Mackey asked if there were any areas in which the French were unilingual. Mr. Masniuk replied that maybe a few elderly persons were still unilingual French but they were not numerous.

Mr. Dinsdale said that he was always amazed to discover in his own constituency how ethnic groups managed to retain their culture and language. They seem to retain their language largely because of their church. He was speaking in particular of the Ukrainian ethnic group. He said that Manitoba now has a great abundance of folk festivals particularly this summer.

Mrs. Carrothers asked if the francophones had retained their language and culture to a greater degree than other ethnic groups such as the Ukrainians. Mr. Dinsdale replied that they had in St Boniface, but he did not think that they had retained more of their language and culture elsewhere. He said that the other groups seemed to retain their language and culture to the same degree as the French.

Mr. Epp said that French language instruction in the schools has suffered severely since French was dropped from the curriculum as a compulsory subject. He added that very few students take the French technical instruction courses. Generally, they are only students from the French maternal tongue group and that even this group did not seem to have sufficient interest to want to take technical courses in French. He said that such courses had been tried in Manitoba and had not been successful.

Dr. Mackey asked "if the francophones are bilingual, would French Federal Government services be used, if they were to be provided?". Mr. Masniuk then recounted the story of two of his constituents who work at the Winnipeg Airport for Air Canada who had taken the French language training course and are now forgetting French because they find they cannot make use of it at their job in the airport.



Mr. Epp said that he thought the French federal services would be used in St Boniface but he thought that elsewhere it would be less likely that they would be used. He said that the SEINE river school division had set up a dual language system and that the francophones had declined to use it. He remarked that the French parents want their children to learn English for economic reasons and that they simply do not see the advantage of learning French at the expense of their English capacity. He added also that it is a minority group of intellectuals who want bilingualism in the West but not the people of the minority group themselves. He also remarked that the introduction of bilingualism in bilingual districts would only create divisions in Western communities such as his. I might add here that Mr. Epp told me later that he himself is of German ethnic origin. His family was German and he grew up speaking German as his first language. He is or was a school teacher in the Steinbach region and that he found it was now difficult for him to continue to get his own children to speak German.

Dr. Mackey reverted to Mr. Epp's statement that the attempt to retain French was fostered by the leaders of the franco-phone community rather than by the people. He remarked that Mr. Epp was saying that the French would not use the services if they were provided. Mr. Dinsdale then intervened and said that there was a good example of this in the new riding Mountain National Park which has become fairly bilingual but in which the bilingual services are not used by the visitors.

The Minister in charge of the park, the Honorable Jean Chrétien, had sent bilingual students to the park to work for the summer but there had been virtually no demand for their French capacity and the students were quite frustrated.

Mr. Morrison said that there appeared to be two problems, namely the difficulty of providing bilingual Federal services in the first place, and second, the difficulty of maintaining the bilingual capacity of civil servants. Father Regimbal pointed out that the bilingual capacity of francophones is detrimental to the survival of French as a language because it tends to limit the use of French. He then said "my concern is what should be done to ensure the survival of a bilingual Canada? Are we struggling against the current for nothing?". Mr. Dinsdale replied that as a sociologist he would have to say "stateways don't make folkways". The trends will take place despite legislation. Father Regimbal replied that we all seem to be hung up by sociological facts. He asked if there was not such a thing as human involvement. "We are trying to conceive of an input that can maintain the French community within Canada." Mme Raymond added that as a social worker she knew that any changes in society had an effect on individuals. Mr. Dinsdale remarked that Father Regimbal had spoken of unity but bilingualism has been a divisive factor in the West and not a unifying factor. Mr. Epp questioned whether



a policy of bilingualism which may be useful to Ontario and Quebec should be applied to Western Canada. He thought that different parts of Canada required different policies. Father Regimbal said that the Board was not trying to impose anything on any part of Canada but it was merely trying to define what Canada is all about. Mr. Dinsdale remarked that he had served as a Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution a few years ago and that the Committee had travelled across Canada trying to find a definition for Canada. He remarked that the Committee found that it was impossible to get people to discuss the subject. He said that all the Committee had heard were complaints and the problems of people. He went on to remark that Canada was originally formed by Upper and Lower Canada and that the West had come into existence later, but that Ontario and Quebec were still trying to shape the country's destiny and ends. He said that it was now apparent that the West was no longer quiescent and that it was going to assert its interests, for instance, in regard to economic aims.

Mr. Morrison asked if people in the West would be opposed to the Federal Government declaring that French was to be the working language in the Federal service in Quebec. Virtually all of the M.P.'s present seemed to agree that there would be no opposition to such a proposal. One remarked "the West couldn't care less".

Father Regimbal then came back to his point that Canada was originally a bilingual country and that newcomers from Europe should accept that fact. Mr. Epp questioned the concept and Mr. Dinsdale remarked that this was an example of Upper and Lower Canada setting the goals for the country.

Dr. Lamontagne remarked that the attitude towards bilingualism seemed to be different in the Maritimes. He noted that the Premier of Newfoundland and certain other persons in the Maritime provinces had come up in favour of bilingualism. Mr. Epp replied that it was possible to make a bilingual program available, for instance in schools, but that if one did not impose the program, it would not work simply because people, including the minority group, themselves, were not sufficiently interested in it.

Father Regimbal then remarked that Canadians needed to accept the concept of Canada as a bilingual country or else the country could not function. Both Dr. Ritchie and Mr. Epp replied that the West will never accept this concept.

Dr. Mackey remarked that one could train civil servants to be bilingual but that if people did not use their services it would not do much good. He said that he was led to believe that only the educated elite would ask for Federal services in French. Mr. Epp replied that that view was correct. Dr. Mackey then asked whether or not despite this point it was not worthwhile to put a bilingual civil service into certain areas to save the bilingual principle. The group did not respond to this question.



Dr. Ritchie then recounted the experience of a number of his constituents who were francophones but who found that they did not speak French any more at home because the members of the family had so inter-married that English was the common language. He said that he never heard French spoken in Ste Rose anymore. He added that he thought it was only the educated leaders of the community who wanted to preserve French and that the ordinary people are afraid of the backlash from others if they use French. Father Regimbal said that he thought it was improper to divide the world into intellectuals and ordinary people. He thought the division should be between people with values and ideals and other people. The Chairman asked if the new multicultural policies pursued by the Federal and Provincial governments had reduced the backlash to bilingualism. Mr. Epp replied that he was serving on a caucus committee on this subject and that he had travelled and discussed it with a large number of local people in the West and that he had found that there was still great resentment among other ethnic groups to the whole B and B idea. Many ethnic groups believed that multiculturalism is only a facade. The Minister in charge is only a Minister of State and has not got a Department. The budget for multiculturalism is only 1/30th of the budget for bilingualism. Mr. Dinsdale added that there was not the same adverse reaction to provincial multicultural policies. Mr. Dinsdale remarked that at the time of the Official Languages Debate in the House of Commons he had recommended that the Federal Government introduce bilingualism in the West only when the provincial governments agreed to the introduction of such policies.

After an hour and a half of such discussion, we concluded our meeting with the Manitoba Progressive Conservative M.P.'s. Late in the afternoon we were to meet with two members of Parliament from Newfoundland, Mr. Jack Marshall whose constituency includes the Port-au-Port area, and Mr. Bill Rompkey who represents Labrador. Unfortunately Mr. Rompkey was detained at another meeting and could not attend our meeting.

Mr. Marshall explained that the situation in Port-au-Port had been complicated by the fact that the local priest who was the power in the community had been opposed to a bilingual district there. However, that priest had now been moved and a new priest was now in Port-au-Port. He did not know what the opinions of the new priest were on the subject of bilingualism.

Mr. Marshall said that although he could, for political reasons come out against a bilingual district in Port-au-Port and gain some votes, he believed that the francophones in that area should have a bilingual district in order to assist them to preserve their culture and language. He said that therefore he would support a proposal for a bilingual district in the area and that he would be willing to help us in any way possible. He did not think that the population in the area would be opposed to a bilingual district. We showed him the map and he agreed that the boundary should be the 1971 Census subdivision line E.



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Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

All Members,

YOUR FILE IN REFERENCE

YOUR FILE IN REFERENCE

FROM

D. G. Cartwright,

TO

October 4, 1973

SUBJECT
OBJET

Bilingual Districts and Bilingual Communities.

Since the proposals contained in the memorandum of May 23rd, 1973, seem to have generated more heat than light, I would like to amend the original concept slightly and to expand upon one level of the hierarchical ordering - the bilingual community. I have also attempted to incorporate a résumé of the arguments against a two-tier proposal.

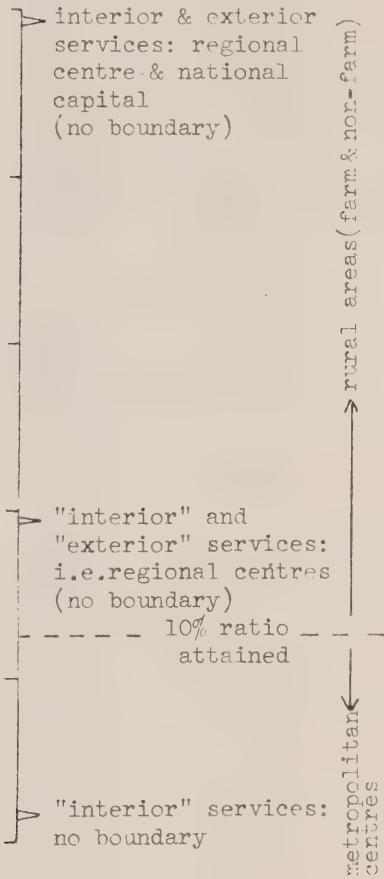
In applying the concept to areas outside metropolitan centres, I have applied three basic questions to those regions which have a low absolute minority population, a negative growth trend, and an apparent aversion to the application of districts because of real or imagined neighbourhood hostility.

1. How well will the inhabitants relate to the districts that are created?
2. By erecting boundaries are we generating conflict and competition rather than co-operation?
3. Are bilingual districts the best method to sustain the minority group for all regions in Canada?

By eliminating "territories" from the original concept of an hierarchy of bilingual divisions, we are left with a two-tier application - bilingual districts and bilingual communities. To determine whether the latter is applicable I wish to suggest a simple scaling.



Scale of Bilingual "Community" Services



At the lower level of the scale, it would be possible for the government to avoid establishing boundaries and hence, there would be no legal status in perpetuity. But local services could be maintained under Section 9(2) of the Official Languages Act. If there is a decline in the minority population of this "community₁" so that it falls below 10% and resultant boundary adjustments to re-establish the required ratio become difficult or impossible, the government is not faced with a relict "district" in which the minority population neither requires nor wants services in their mother tongue.

This appears to be the most objectionable interpretation of the hierarchical concept for if the region now has the 10% ratio, the mandate of the Board requires it to consider the area for "district" status. By denying the region this status, the people are being refused the right to federal services in one of the official languages.

It seems more reasonable,

therefore, to apply this level of the scale to the large urban centres in which the minority population does not attain the 10% ratio.

This is not the only application of the "bilingual community" concept, however. If one moves up the scale, beyond the 10% attainment line, is it possible to extend the opportunity

1. This may be in terms of absolute numbers (e.g. Saskatchewan) or assimilation, or both, in which the ratio of language-of-the-home to mother tongue is lowered.

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for federal services in either of the official languages? People function within their neighbourhood and may already be able to deal with local federal offices (e.g. Post Office) in their mother tongue. By placing boundaries around these "communities" patterns of human interaction are not changed. In fact placing a boundary around this community may lock in the services and, therefore, boundaries will do nothing to extend the use of the minority language beyond the neighbourhood. On the other hand, if government departments within the major service centre (a part of the "movement field" of the minority group beyond the level of the neighbourhood) are encouraged (or required) to provide services in both official languages, the inhabitants are now able to receive services in the language of their choice beyond the neighbourhood level. Hence, they are provided with federal services at two levels of interaction (their neighbourhood and their region) instead of just one as in a district. This may reinforce the viability of a region which may now be eroding. If inhabitants perceive this type of service as meaningful, provincial agencies can be encouraged by these people to provide a similar pattern.

The argument against this application of the concept is that such a recommendation goes beyond the mandate of the Board by suggesting an amendment to the Official Languages Act. No implication of amendment need accompany the report of the Board. Indeed, it may seem reasonable to recommend a particular "district" to cabinet but, as an addendum, point out that the designation of "district" to this region may not be the best way to sustain the mother tongue language of that community. Cabinet may be asked to consider an alternative. However, the Board has met its obligation by recommending that this area could be designated as a bilingual district. If the government is reluctant to recognize very small "districts" scattered across the country, they have been provided with the suggestion for an alternative procedure. Is it not possible that the government would recognize the need to provide for these smaller, less viable regions and be more amenable to recommendations for language services from their regional centres (e.g. Redvers, Zenon Park-Arborfield, Legal-Morinville, etc.)?

Is it feasible to consider "significant demand" within this concept of an hierarchical ordering of bilingual divisions? Could this arrangement provide a framework that would permit individual departments to identify significant demand? Consider also that these departments may be able to determine what constitutes a principle office according to the application of districts and communities to their own modus operandi.

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Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

To all members

FROM
DE

R. Morency

SUBJECT/OBJET "Principal Offices in a Federal Bilingual District" - "Significant demand"
Interpretation.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N REFERENCE

1823-1

YOUR FILE - V REFERENCE

DATE

February 5, 1973

From the very beginning of the enquiry, Board members have been concerned with the wording of certain parts of the Official Languages Act and, in particular, with the definition or interpretation to be given to the expressions: "Principal Offices in a Federal Bilingual District" - "Significant Demand". The Interpretation part of the Act under sections 36, 37 and 38 sheds no light on the subject.

The same expressions, together with "bilingual" and "unilingual", have been haunting every government department, and especially the Secretary of State and Treasury Board ever since the Act was passed in 1969. The Commissioner of Official Languages has not escaped the definition problem in his role of ombudsman and conciliator. He has indicated to the Board his hope that a broad interpretation would be made of section 9 of the Act, one that would have far reaching and meaningful effects on government departments and agencies at time of proclamation of bilingual districts.

Short of amending the Act or submitting it to a ruling by the Courts (not a likely event for some time), the solution seems to hinge on a recommendation of the Advisory Board which has been appointed under the Act and its acceptance by the Government at time of proclamation of bilingual districts. I do not believe that in the absence of a legislated definition such action could be considered ultravires. Without a clear definition, the two expressions under review have no dimension or useful meaning except for the escapist.

In its deliberations, one would expect the Board to consider the intent of the legislators to:



- a. protect and insure the rights of the official language minorities in their dealings with the federal government departments and agencies,
- b. extend services in the two official languages to as many of the minorities as is feasible
- c. ensure federal departments and agencies are not permitted to obviate the obligation to provide bilingual services.

"Principal Offices"

Section 9 (1) of the Act states: "...at each of its principal offices in a federal bilingual district..."

The number of offices is therefore not restricted to the most important or highest administrative hierarchy.

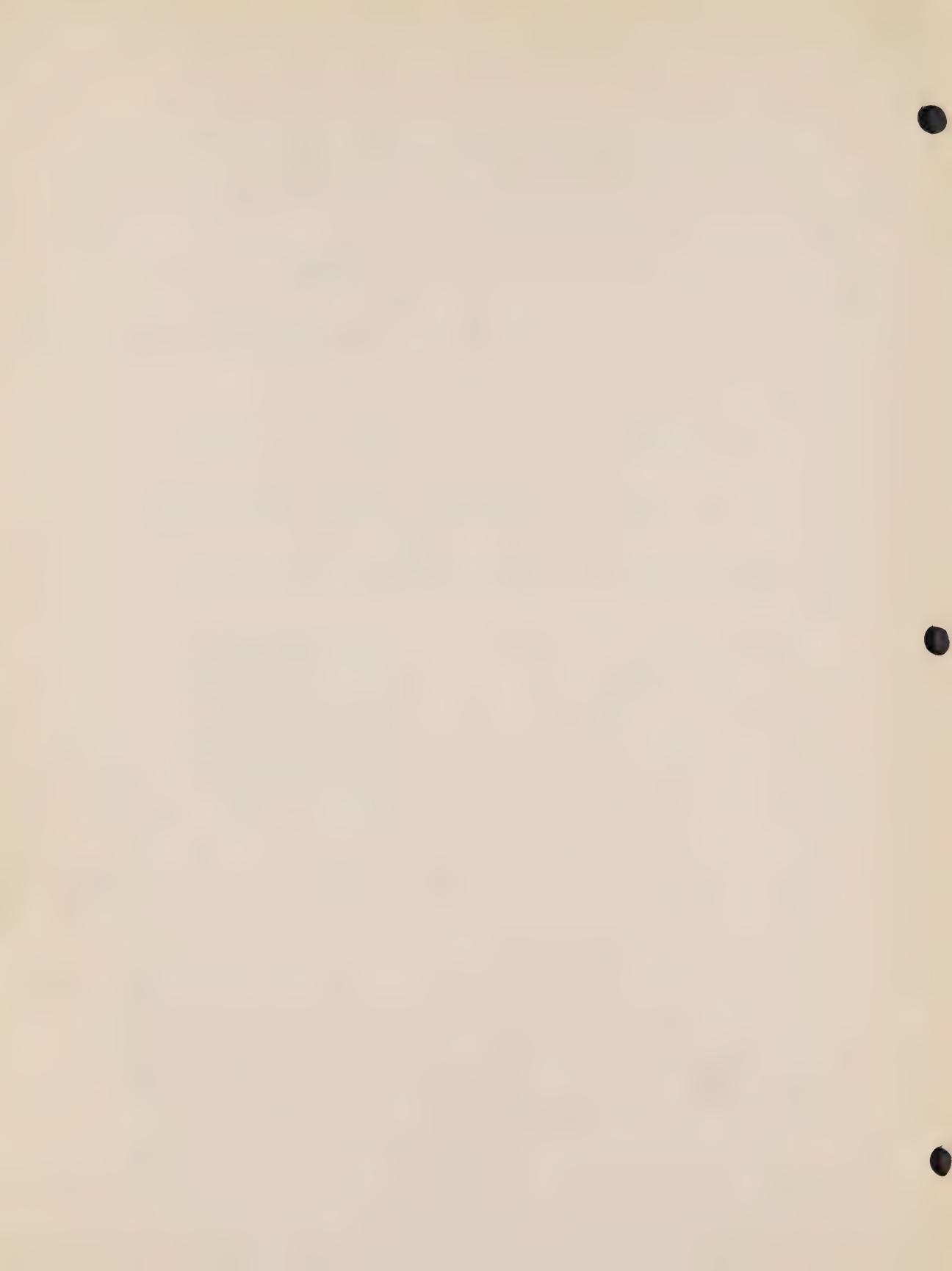
All departments and agencies have their peculiar organization structure but none use the term "principal office":

Head office	Rural detachment
Central office	Municipal detachment
National office	Subdivisional office
Regional office	Mobile detachment office
Regional sub-office	Federal detachment office
District office	Armed Forces office
Local office	Base Headquarters
Area office	Command Headquarters
Municipal office	Station Headquarters
Divisional office	etc.

It remains for the Board to clearly define the meaning of "principal offices" as they relate to the federal services in bilingual districts.

Suggested Recommendations

"Principal Offices" are not defined in the Official Languages Act nor do they correspond to any specific level or type of activity. They may be Head Offices, Regional Offices, Municipal Offices or others. They may relate to administration, workshops, warehouses, laboratories, etc. They may be completely inward oriented or they may have dealings with the public.



We recommend that the expression "principal office" be construed to mean all offices through which direct communications to or from the public are made, in whatever activity and at all administrative levels.

Principal Offices in Federal Bilingual Districts

Having defined "principal offices", it would then be necessary to consider the services thus made available to the local population and the means to equalize the rights of these minority groups with those of the majority.

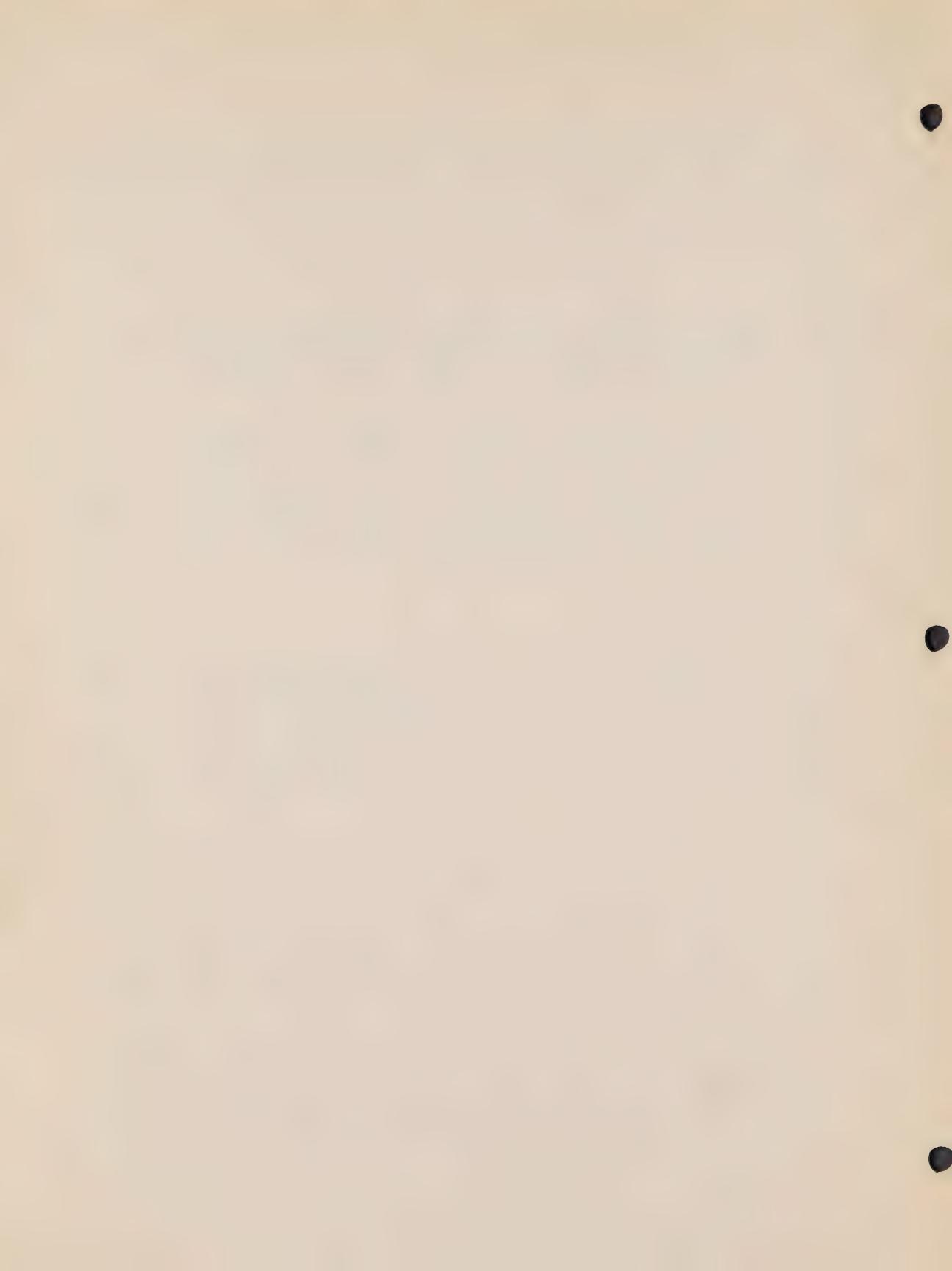
In a paper dated August 11, 1972, entitled "The Concept of Bilingual Districts and what it entails in practice", Doctor Mackey discussed the question of parity in projected bilingual districts. Few would question the fact that parity, between the districts considered to date, would not be possible if one limits the federal services only to those now dispensed from within. West End Montreal and Port au Port or Ste Rose, or the National Capital Region?

"Significant Demand"

According to section 9(2) of the Act, each of the federal departments and agencies (more than 150) has "the duty to ensure, to the extent that it is feasible for it to do so, that members of the public in locations other than those referred to in that subsection (9(1)), where there is a significant demand therefor by such persons, can obtain available services from and can communicate with it in both official languages."

Each department and agency must therefore decide on the frequency of the occurrence which makes it significant, if it is feasible, if it is available, if it is requested. Authority is usually delegated as well, for the sake of decentralization, to the thousands of offices across the country to make their own decisions. Notwithstanding Mr. Spicer's enthusiasm for section 9(2) as an effective means to bring about the provision of services in both official languages, I doubt anyone could seriously subscribe to this approach.

Members have witnessed in the Yarmouth-Church Point-Digby area the contentions of the public servants and the strong denials of the minority population as concerns equal services or services at all in the language of the minority. They must specifically request and insist, accept delays and intermediaries.



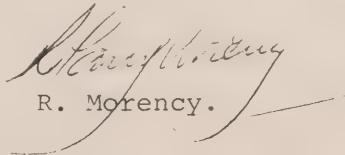
As the Board is essentially responsible to deal with the minorities which satisfy the criteria of a bilingual district, recommendations aimed at the language rights of the population in such districts will have more weight than those designed to satisfy the population which is excluded, where the government has assigned itself under section 9 the responsibility to decide how to best cope with the situation.

Yet if, in addition to services available from within, all offices serving a bilingual district from outside were to consider the existence of a bilingual district in their jurisdiction a "significant demand", all federal departments and agencies would be obligated to provide services in both official languages to all bilingual districts, large or small, urban or rural, equalizing for the bilingual districts the services provided in both official languages. As most departments provide services from regional offices located in major urban centers, an added advantage would accrue to the minority population outside the bilingual districts which would then benefit from the same available services, thus reaching almost the totality of the official language minorities in the country. The only exception might be the British Columbia minority serviced from Vancouver regional offices.

Suggested Recommendation

The Board considers the government has an obligation to make its services available to the minority population of a bilingual district to the same extent it does to the predominant group. Departments and agencies may be located within a bilingual district to meet the actual need of its population or, as it is quite often the case, as a result of the population density, for convenience, as an accident of geography or, a number of other reasons. The disparity between districts is such that equality would not be possible between them anymore than between them and the rest of the population. Their creation would be meaningless and they would become the pawns of the administrators.

We therefore recommend the existence of a bilingual district within the area of jurisdiction of any federal office be considered a significant demand as defined in section 9(2) of the Act and that provisions of section 9(1) be made to apply to the same extent as if the office was located within the bilingual district itself.


R. Morency.





March 14, 1973

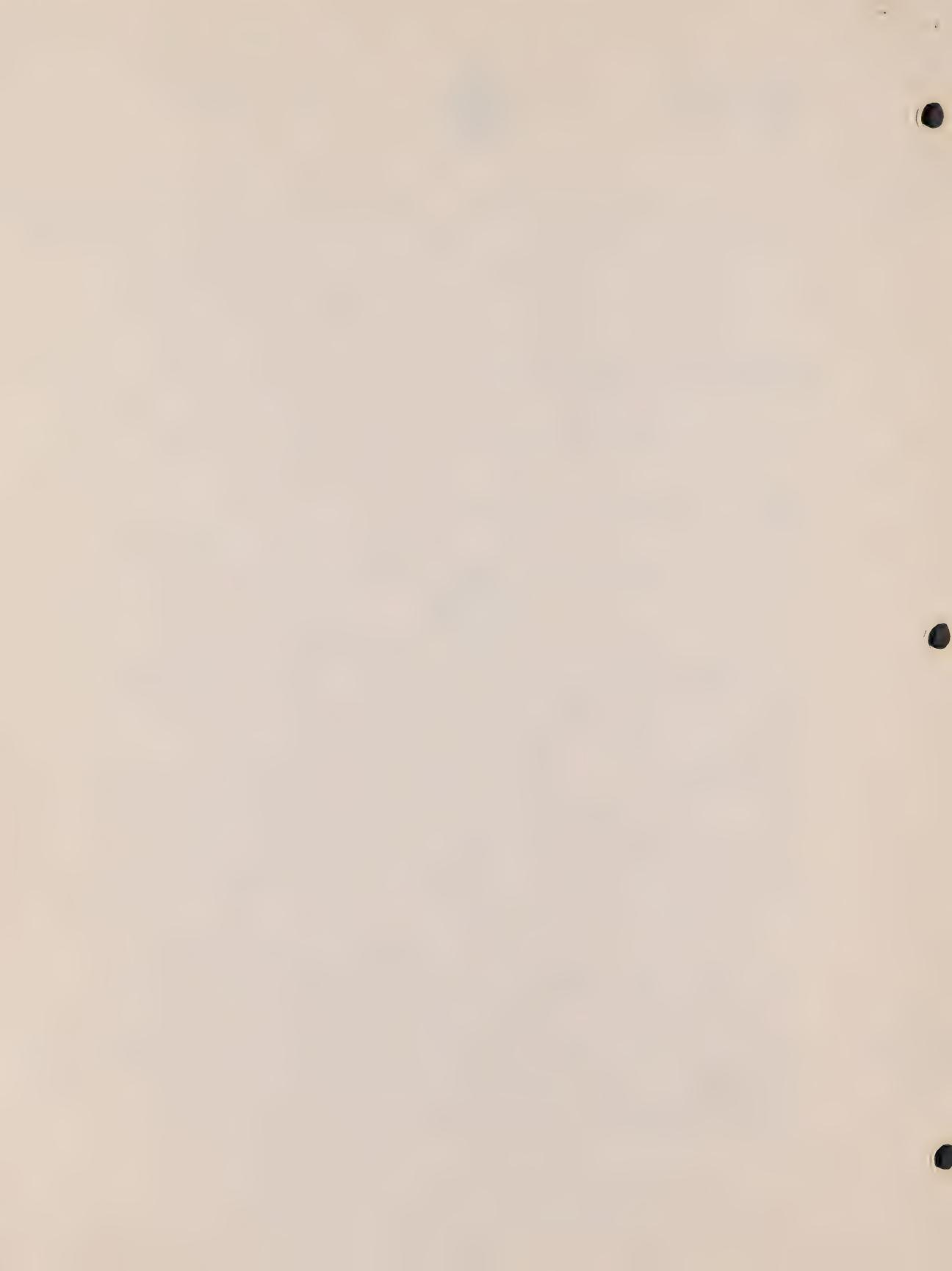
MEMO TO: All Commissioners
N. Morrison
R. Morency
D. Cartwright

FROM: Eleanor Duckworth

RE: "Principal offices" and "significantly demand"

I am very troubled by one aspect of the notion of "principal offices". I am troubled by it particularly in those areas where we might recommend a large bilingual district, which would incorporate quite large stretches where the minority is not represented. Let's take New Brunswick as a case in point. Colonel Morency suggested that by "principal offices" we should understand "all offices". I think it is clear that we cannot do that in any absolute way. It would be unreasonable to expect to have bilingual post office employees in many towns in southern New Brunswick, for example. So, if we have a district like the province of New Brunswick, I think it is clear that we cannot expect bilingual services to be offered in "all offices".

But then we have the renewed question of: how to establish which offices should be bilingual? And that is the question that the formation of the Bilingual Districts was meant to answer. If we have large bilingual districts, with large unilingual areas within them, we must have some other criterion for deciding which offices within those bilingual districts must in fact offer bilingual services. That almost amounts to defining the real bilingual districts within the bilingual district.

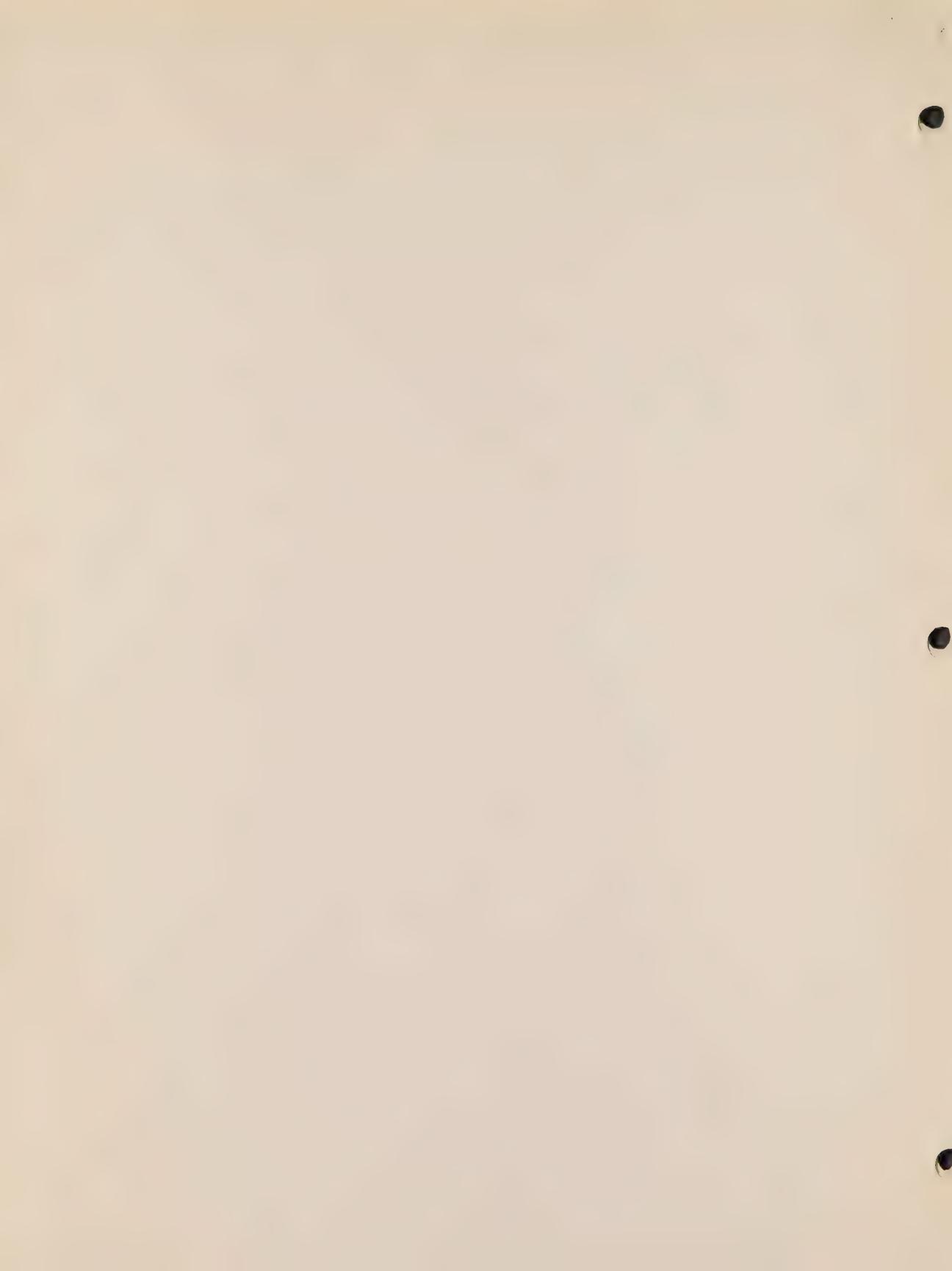


And to do that, we, ourselves, must come to a definition of "significant demand", it would seem.

Is there any way that "significant demand" in a bilingual district can be a more workable concept than "significant demand" under 9 (2)? Or, perhaps, by establishing some guidelines for "significant demand" within a bilingual district, might we manage to establish criteria for "significant demand" outside bilingual districts?

Eleanor Duckworth,
Commissioner.

transcription from tape.



O N T A R I O

It seems that the Official Languages Act of 1969 did not break any new ground in Ontario where bilingualism has been recognized by legislative documents since the establishment of the province.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 which detached Ontario from Quebec, far from isolating the French element of the new province, reinforced its position. The Government of Upper Canada, assembled in Newark, issued as one of its first decrees, a measure aimed at the protection of the French-speaking citizens: "Such Acts as have already passed or may hereafter pass the Legislature of this Province shall be translated into the French language for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Western district of the province and other French settlers who may come to reside within the province." ¹

In 1841, the Union Government at its first session in Kingston went even further and declared both French and English official languages.

In the schools, the teaching of the French language has always been officially accepted since the province came into existence. One of the clearest evidence in this respect is a letter addressed by the Ontario Minister of Education to the school trustees of Charlottenburg in Glengarry County: "I have the honour to state... that as the French is the recognized language of the country as well as the English, it is quite proper and lawful for the trustees to allow both languages to be taught in their schools to children whose parents may desire them to learn both..." ²

Parents who could afford it even sent their children to schools in Lower Canada "where they acquired the French language and manners" ³ Students exchanges between Ontario and Quebec are still quite popular, in particular for summer courses.

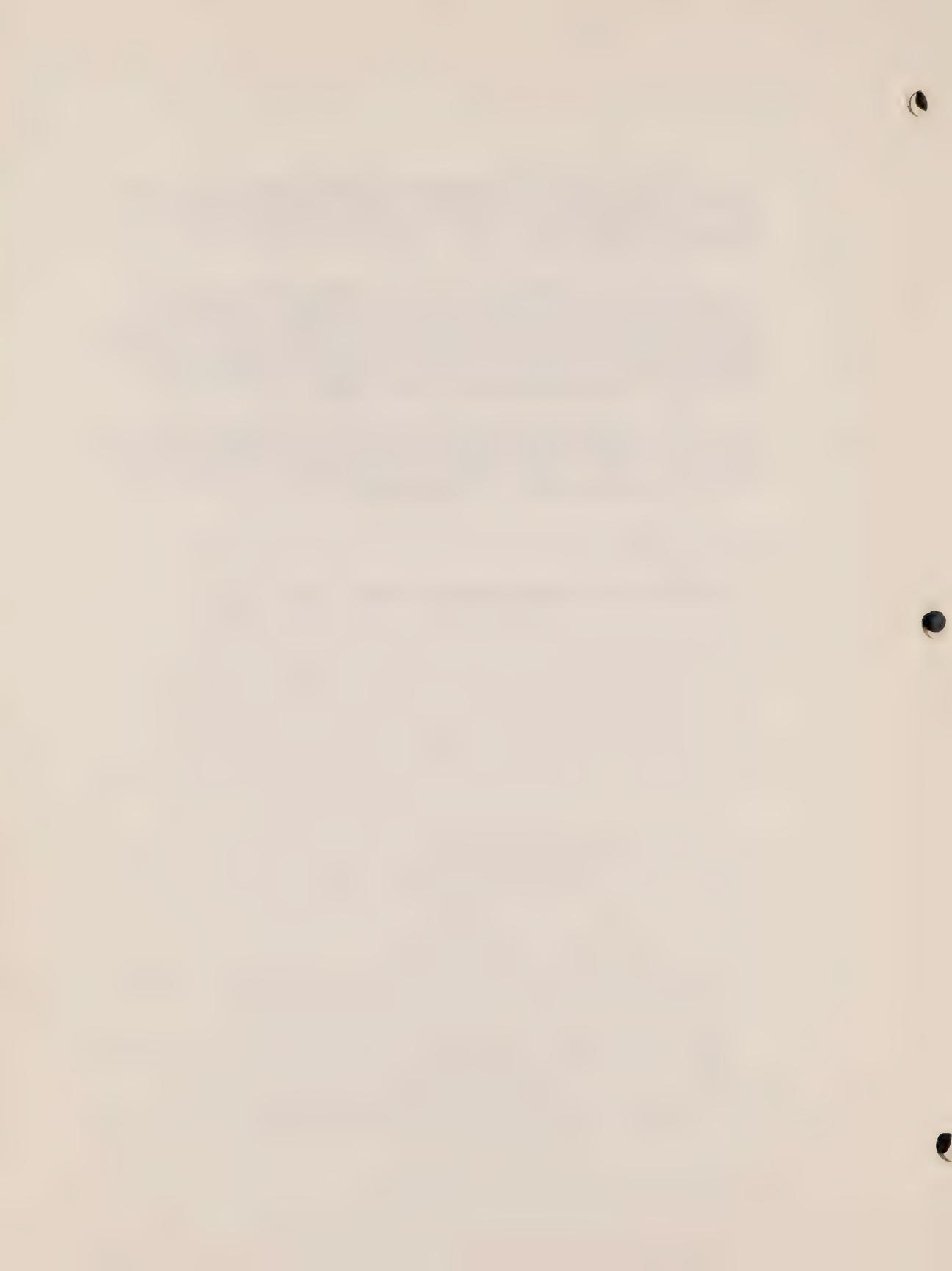
1. Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1792-1804 (Toronto 1911) p. 23.
2. Egerton Ryerson, April 24, 1857, cited by C.B. Sissons, Bilingual Schools in Canada (Toronto 1917) p. 27.
3. "Col John Clark Memoirs" in Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records, vol. VII (Toronto 1906) p. 185

The report of the Merchant-Scott-Côté Commission of 1927 recognized the rights of the first settlers and missionaries, and recommended the acceptance of certain linguistic and cultural differences.

Even the Catholic Church at the time of Regulation XVII encouraged all the ecclesiastics to be bilingual: "We urge all priests engaged in the sacred ministry to become more thoroughly conversant in the knowledge and use of the two languages and, discarding all motives of rivalry, to adopt one or the other according to the requirements of the faithful..."⁴

It is thus only reasonable that our present days Government wished to respect rights which have been asserted by provincial authorities and to ensure that its own services be given in both official languages where it is warranted.

4. Benedict XI, to the bishops of Canada, Sept. 8, 1916.

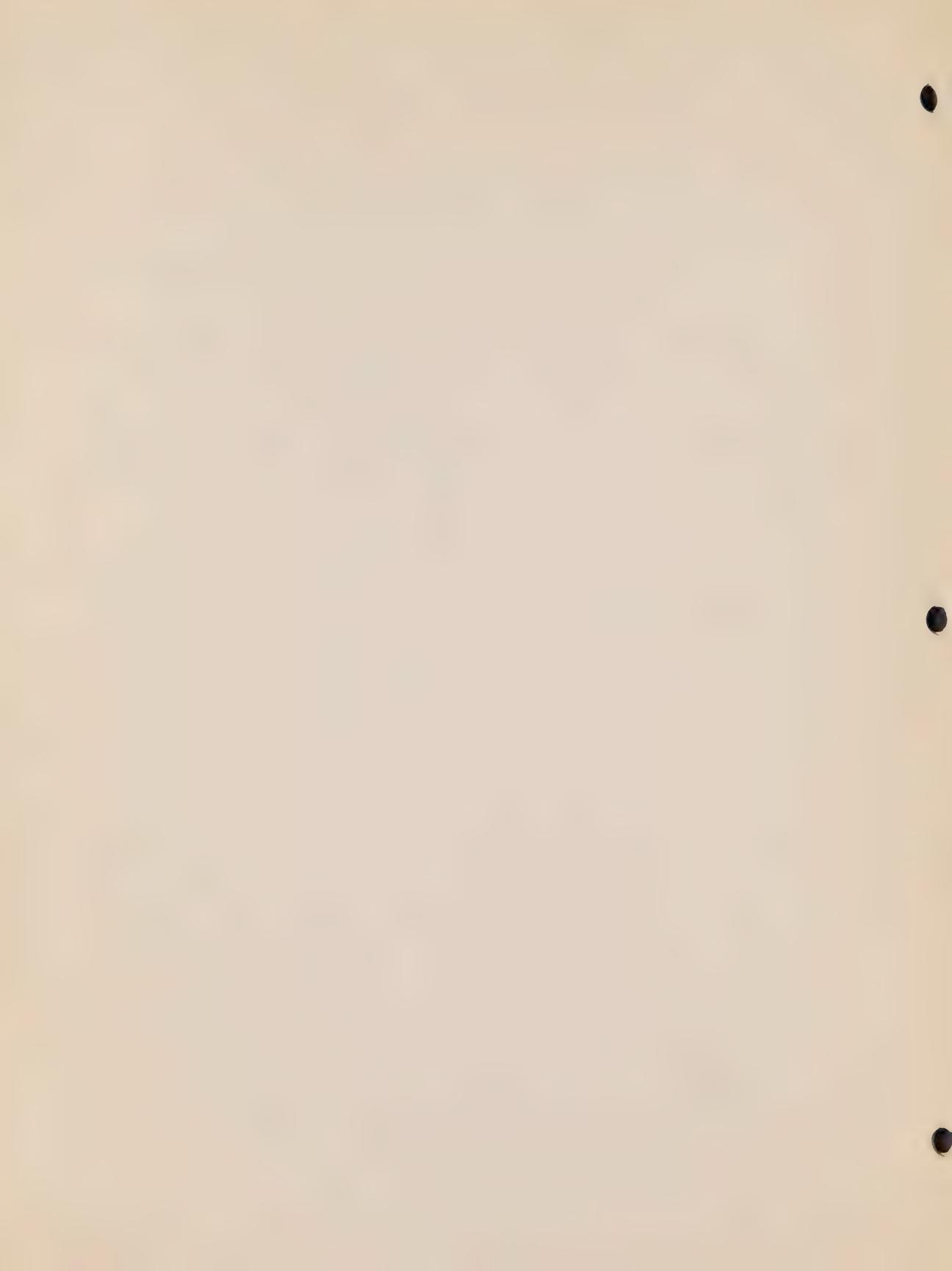


BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Introduction to Alberta and Saskatchewan
by
Jane Carrothers

This is the draft introduction for the Report on Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Equal status for French and English was extended to the legislature and courts of the Northwest Territories, later to become Alberta and Saskatchewan, through section 133 of the British North America Act in 1877. Provision for separate schools was made by the Northwest Territories Act in 1875. When the French-speaking population became outnumbered by Anglophones from Ontario and the United Kingdom and by other settlers from many parts of Europe, the Federal legislation on language and education became a matter for dispute in the Territories as it was in Manitoba. French-speaking reinforcements came in very small numbers to the Prairies, despite strenuous efforts to recruit them from French Catholic clergy in the West. During the years following the formation of two separate provinces in 1905, political attitudes swung away from the concept of equality for the two languages. The right to use French in the provincial legislatures was lost by 1891. In Alberta, the school system was more liberal towards the teaching of French, and in French, than was the case in either Saskatchewan or Manitoba, where for many years French was not a recognized language of instruction. In spite of almost complete negation of the original basis for political institutions in the Territories, the French fact was maintained in Alberta and Saskatchewan through the efforts of the French Catholic clergy and provincial Francophone associations both cultural and educational. With the advent of television and the withdrawal of the French Catholic clergy from many French language educational institutions across the Prairies, the rate of assimilation of the Francophones has increased. To combat this trend there is a new teacher training facility in Manitoba and an upgrading in the French teacher training programme at Collège St.Jean in Edmonton. Many of the original communities are still viable and wish to preserve their language and culture, although not all to the same degree. The emphasis on multiculturalism found on the Prairies at this time places the Francophone minority in the same position as minorities of other ethnic groups resident in these provinces. The concept of two founding peoples in Canada is not readily accepted in Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is necessary to recognize a third Canadian reality for the West, that of multiculturalism, and to find a means for this reality to coexist with the national concept of Canada as a bilingual state.



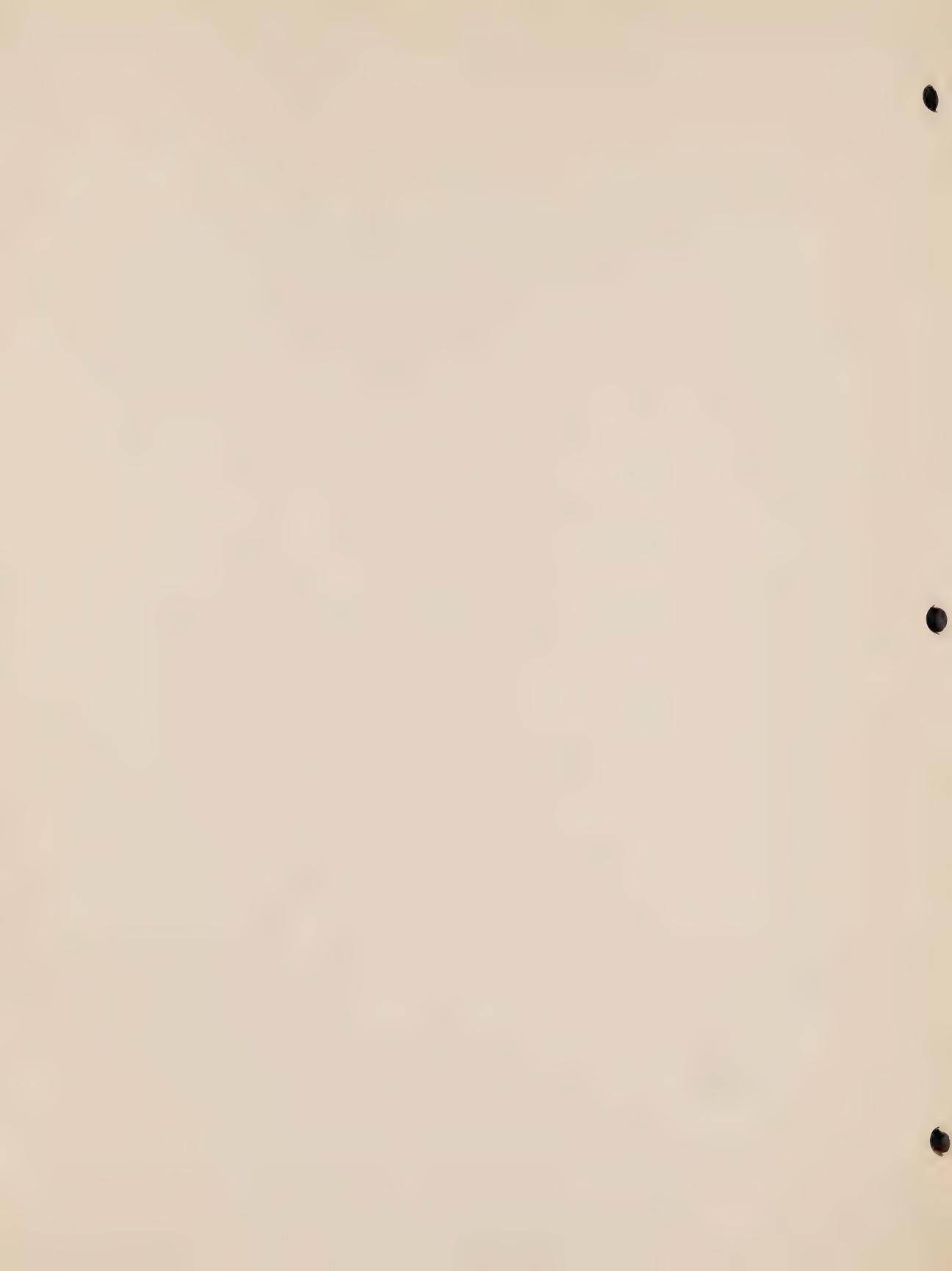
BRITISH COLUMBIA

It seems ironical that British Columbia, the only Canadian province showing an increase (albeit only 1%) in the French mother tongue population, is the only Province in which the Board is unable to recommend a bilingual district. In 1971, the first Board identified the Municipality of Coquitlam, which encompasses Maillardville, as having a French-speaking population of 3,229 which was 11.1% of the total. The recent census indicates an increase (i.e. 3,335 Francophones) but, because of the rapid growth of population in this area, such is now but 6.3% of the total.

Likewise, consideration of the growing centres of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace showed that no area approached the required 10%.

As emphasized elsewhere in this Report, there are large numbers of Francophones "drowned" in the country's capital cities and other large urban centres. Vancouver illustrates this problem. In greater Vancouver there are 17,360 Francophones, -- almost one half of the total number in British Columbia (38,035).

The Board recommends that the Federal Government guarantee bilingual services in its principal offices in Vancouver, not only because of the 17,360 French-Canadians who speak French there but also to assure a feeling of Canadian unity and fairness. It would be unfortunate if B.C. were different! Citizens should feel at home in any of the ten provinces.





BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Calendar of Events and Topics

(Sixth revision - July 17, 1973)

May 29, 1972 - Order-in-Council appoints the Bilingual Districts Advisorv Board (P.C. 1972-1125, 25 May 1972)

June 28, 29, 1972 - First General Meeting in Ottawa

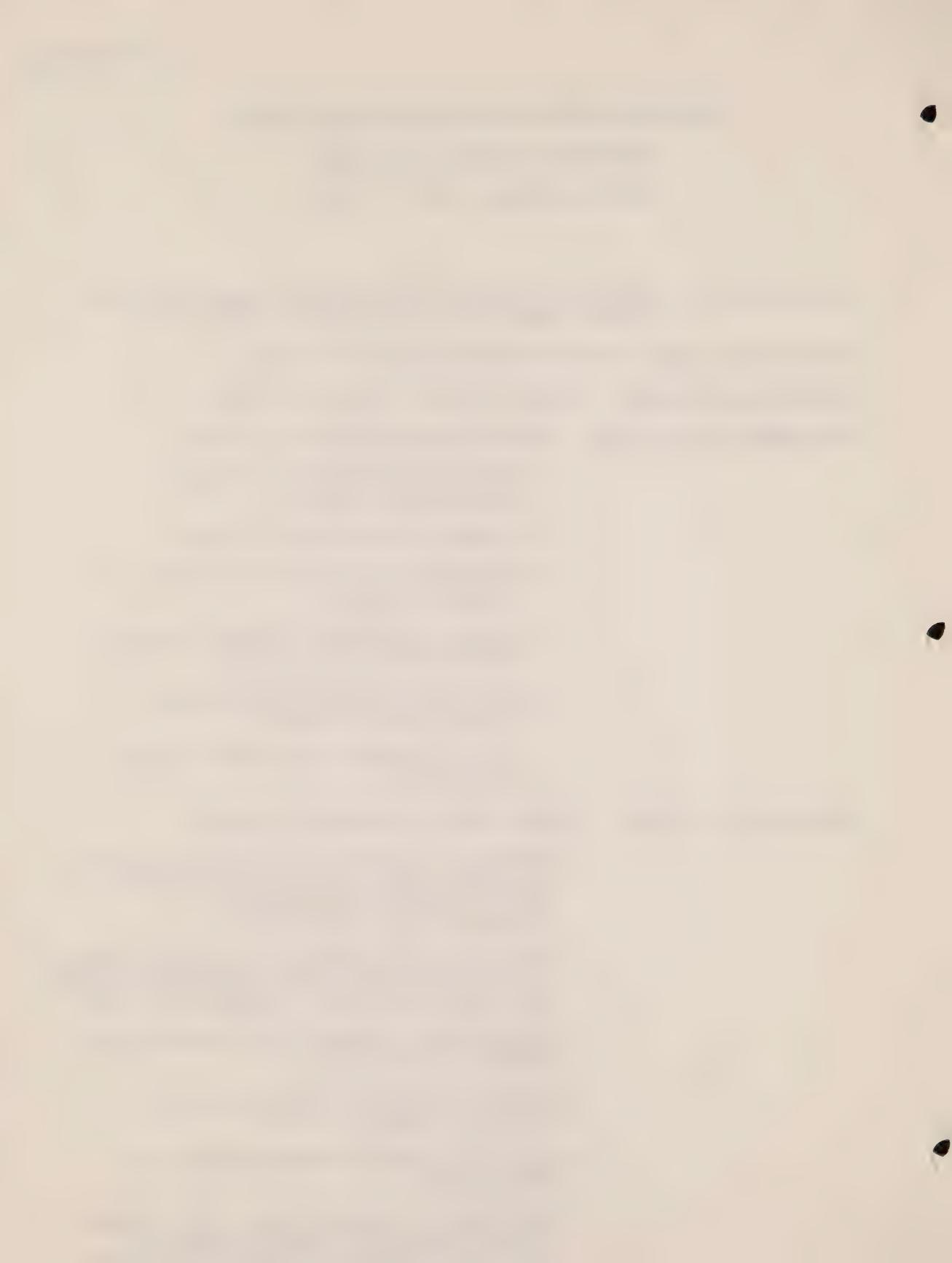
August 14, 15, 1972 - Second General Meeting in Ottawa

September 22, 23, 1972 - Third General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Meeting with National Capital Commission Officials
- b. Meeting with Mayor of Ottawa
- c. Adoption of "Information Sheet" on Board's mandate
- d. Study of minority concentrations in Newfoundland and Labrador
- e. Study of minority concentration in Prince Edward Island
- f. Visits delayed until after Federal elections

November 3, 4, 1972 - Fourth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Letters to Premiers of the ten provinces, informing them of the Board's enquiry and forthcoming consultations. (October 13 and 14, 1972)
- b. Enquiry on the status of official languages at departmental offices serving potential bilingual districts. (October 23, 1972)
- c. Meeting with Chairman of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality
- d. Study of minority concentrations in British Columbia
- e. Study of minority concentrations in Nova Scotia
- f. Rejection of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace region as bilingual districts of British Columbia



November 13-17, 1972 - Visit of Labrador, Nouveau Québec and Newfoundland

December 7, 1972 - Visit of Coquitlam area in British Columbia

December 10-13, 1972 - Visit of Yarmouth-Digby, Nova Scotia

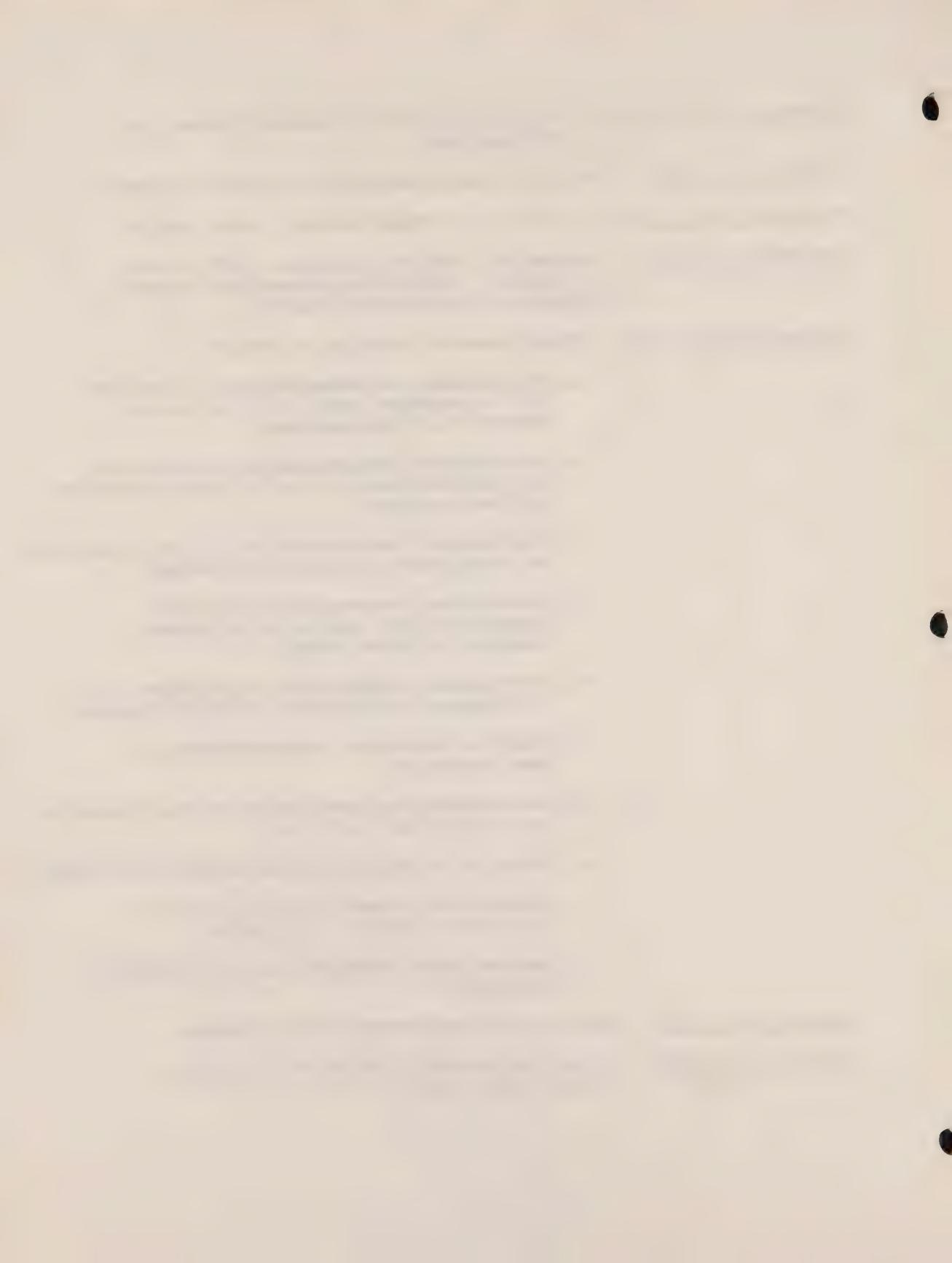
December 12, 1972 - Release of special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population, Specified Mother Tongue, by Statistics Canada

January 12-13, 1973 - Fifth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Provisional recommendation of Division "D" - Labrador West, as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- b. Provisional recommendation of the Port au Port Peninsula as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- c. Provisional recommendation of Schefferville as a bilingual district of Quebec
- d. Provisional recommendation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district of Nova Scotia
- e. Provisional rejection of Coquitlam as a bilingual district of British Columbia
- f. Study of minority concentrations in New Brunswick
- g. Provisional recommendation of New Brunswick as a bilingual district
- h. Study of minority concentrations in Alberta
- i. Provisional rejection of Hinton as a bilingual district of Alberta
- j. Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages

January 16, 1973 - Visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville, Alberta

February 4-7, 1973 - Visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River area



February 16-17, 1973 - Sixth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan
- b. Study of minority concentrations in Manitoba
- c. Report on visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville-(Lac La Biche) region and decision pertaining to the area
- d. Report on visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River region and decision pertaining to the area

February 19-20, 1973 - Visit of Egmont and meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown

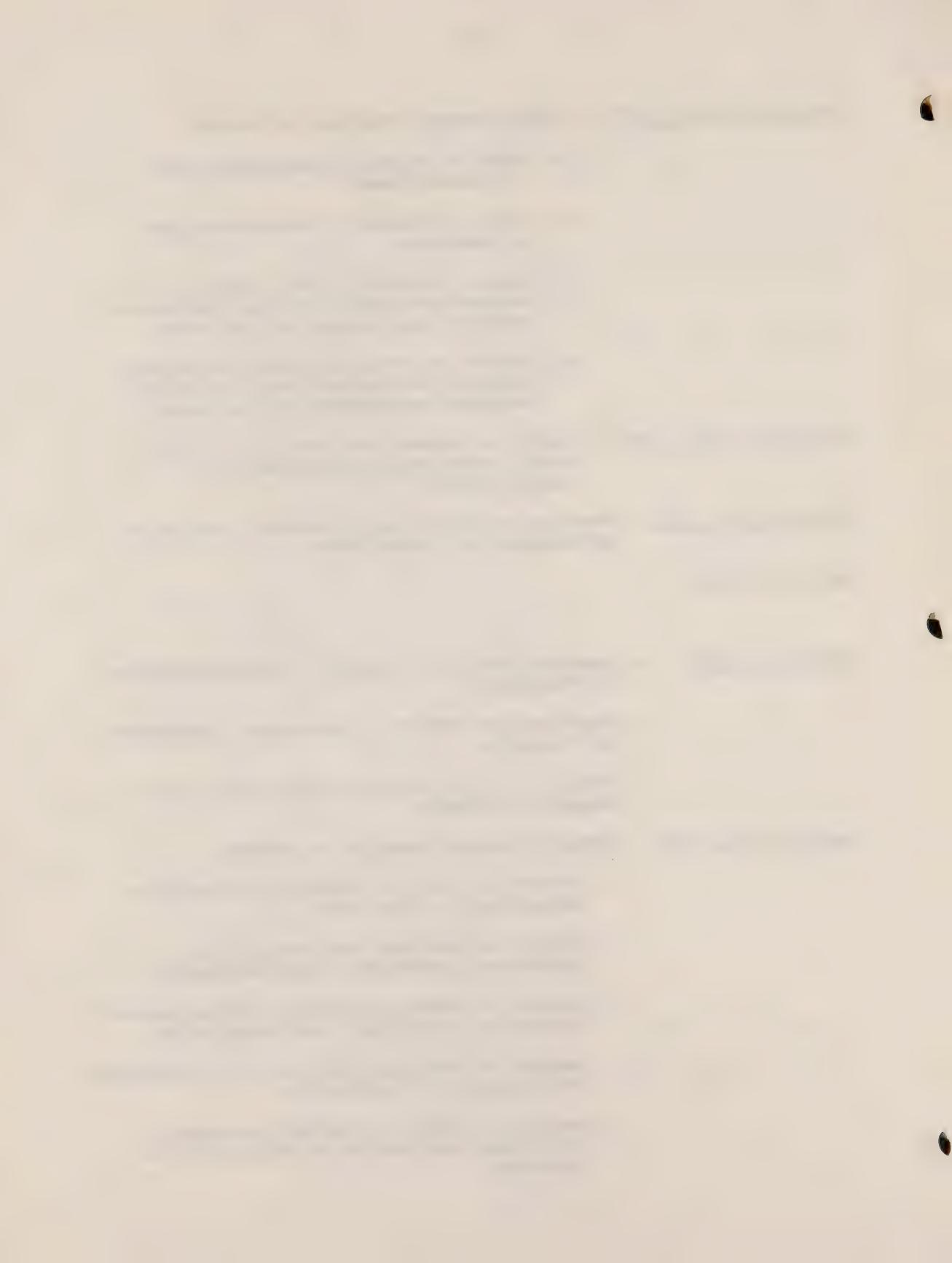
February 26, 1973 - Meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government in Fredericton

March 5, 1973 -

March 12, 1973 - a. Meeting with B.C. minority representatives in Vancouver
b. Meeting with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria
c. Visit of the Morinville-Légal-St. Albert region in Alberta

March 23-24, 1973 - Seventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area
- b. Report on meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government and conclusion
- c. Report on meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government and conclusion
- d. Report on meeting with the B.C. provincial government and conclusion
- e. Report on visit of Morinville-Légal-St. Albert and decision pertaining to the area



- f. Study of minority concentrations in Ontario
- g. Discussion of the elements and general outline of the Board's findings, conclusions and recommendations
- h. Meeting with the Secretary of State

March 31, 1973 - Meeting with Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, B.C.

April 2, 1973 - Meeting with B.C. provincial government in Victoria

Meeting with ACF of Alberta in Edmonton, Alta.

April 3, 1973 - Visit of St-Albert, Morinville and Legal, Alta.

April 8/9, 1973 - Meeting with francophone groups in St. Boniface and Ste-Anne, Manitoba

April 9, 1973 - Meeting with the Manitoba provincial government in Winnipeg

April 10, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Regina, Sask.

Meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government in Regina, Sask.

April 11, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Saskatoon, Sask.

Meeting with ACFC leaders in North Battleford, Sask.

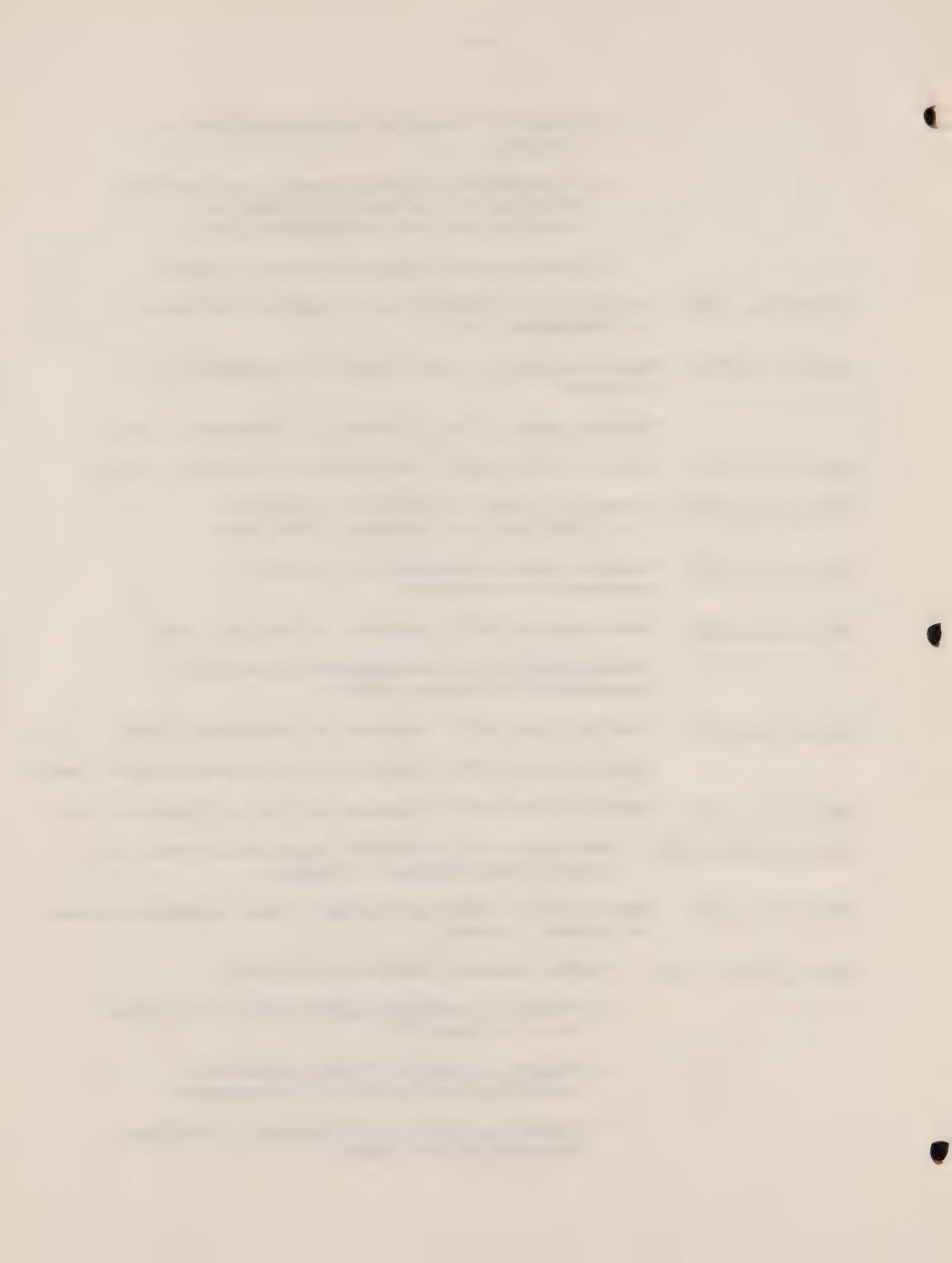
April 15, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives in Windsor, Ont.

April 16/17, 1973 - Meetings with community representatives in Windsor and Chatham, Ontario

April 27, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO and social clubs representatives in Ottawa, Ontario

April 27/28, 1973 - Eighth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on meeting with Mayor of St-John N.B. on March 27
- b. Report on visit of Vancouver and consultations with B.C. government
- c. Report on visit of Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal



- d. Report on visit of St. Boniface, Ste-Anne etc. and consultations with Manitoba government
- e. Report on meeting in Regina and consultations with Saskatchewan government
- f. Report on meetings in Saskatoon and North Battleford
- g. Report on visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent
- h. Study of maps format for Board's final report
- i. Resumption of study of potential districts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario
- j. Study of minority concentrations in Montreal and Eastern Townships
- k. Review of first drafts of "regional introductions" for the final report

April 29, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives of Southern Ontario, in Toronto

May 7, 1973 - Meetings with minority representatives of the Montreal area, in Montreal

May 14, 1973 - Meetings with regional leaders in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke and visit of Eastern Townships

May 25/26, 1973 - Ninth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on meeting in Toronto
- b. Report on meetings in Montreal
- c. Report on meetings in Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships
- d. Report on meetings in Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond
- e. Study of remaining minority concentrations in Quebec
- f. Decision re mapping methods

June 7, 1973 - Visit of Winchester, Marionville, Crysler, Ont.

June 11/12, 1973 - Meetings in Montreal with a number of Associations and Community groups

June 13/14, 1973 - Meetings in Quebec City and visit of Sillery and Valcartier

June 21, 1973 - Meetings in Ottawa with MPs (Gerald W. Baldwin, Dr. Paul Yewchuck, Dan Hollands, Hon Marcel Lambert, Stan Schellenberger, Norval Horner)

June 22/23, 1973 - Tenth General Meeting in Ottawa

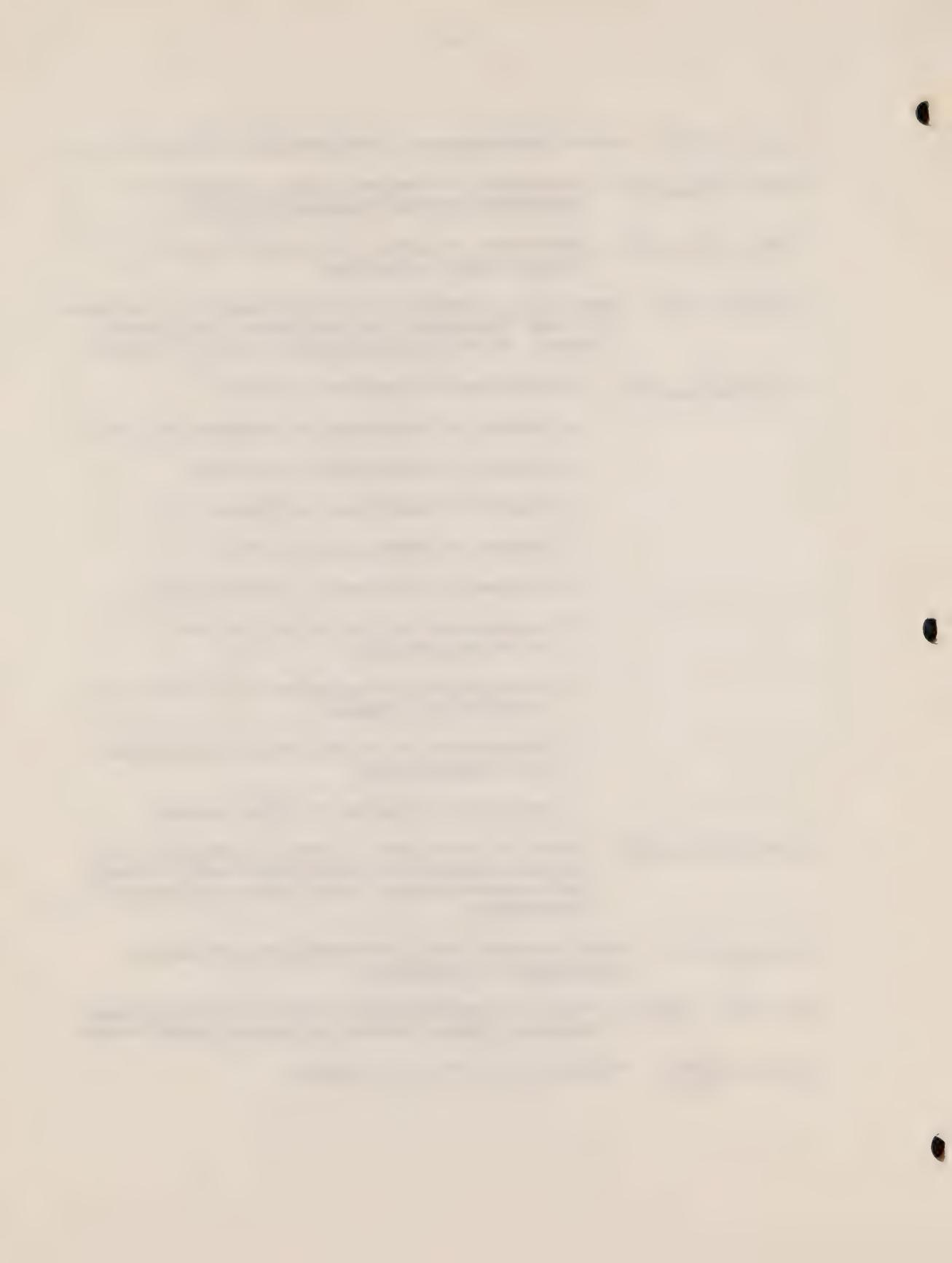
- a. Report of meetings in Winchester, Ont.
- b. Report of meetings in Montreal
- c. Report of meetings in Quebec City
- d. Report of meetings with MPs
- e. Review of provincial introductions
- f. Discussion of "bilingualism and multiculturalism"
- g. Discussion of "principal offices" and "significant demand"
- h. Discussion of "districts, territories and communities"
- i. Review of outline of final report

June 28/29, 1973 - Visit of Westlock, Alberta, meetings with representatives of Bonnyville and St-Paul and consultations with Alberta provincial government

July 4, 1973 - Consultations with Newfoundland provincial government in St-John's

July 9/10, 1973 - Visit of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Harrington Harbour, Blanc Sablon on Quebec North Shore

July 19, 1973 - Meetings with MPs in Ottawa



July 20/21, 1973 - Eleventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Westlock, meetings in Edmonton with representatives of Bonnyville and St. Paul and consultations with Alberta provincial government
- b. Report on consultations in St-John's with Newfoundland government
- c. Report of visit to Bonaventure, Gaspé, Harrington Harbour and Grand Sablon
- d. Report of meetings with MPs
- e. Consideration of hierarchical concept
- f. Consideration of definitions for:
 - (i) principal offices
 - (ii) significant demand

- Visit of Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil-Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac
- "Think tank" meeting
- Consultations with provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario

August 13, 14, 15, 1973 - Visit of Northern Ontario and Quebec

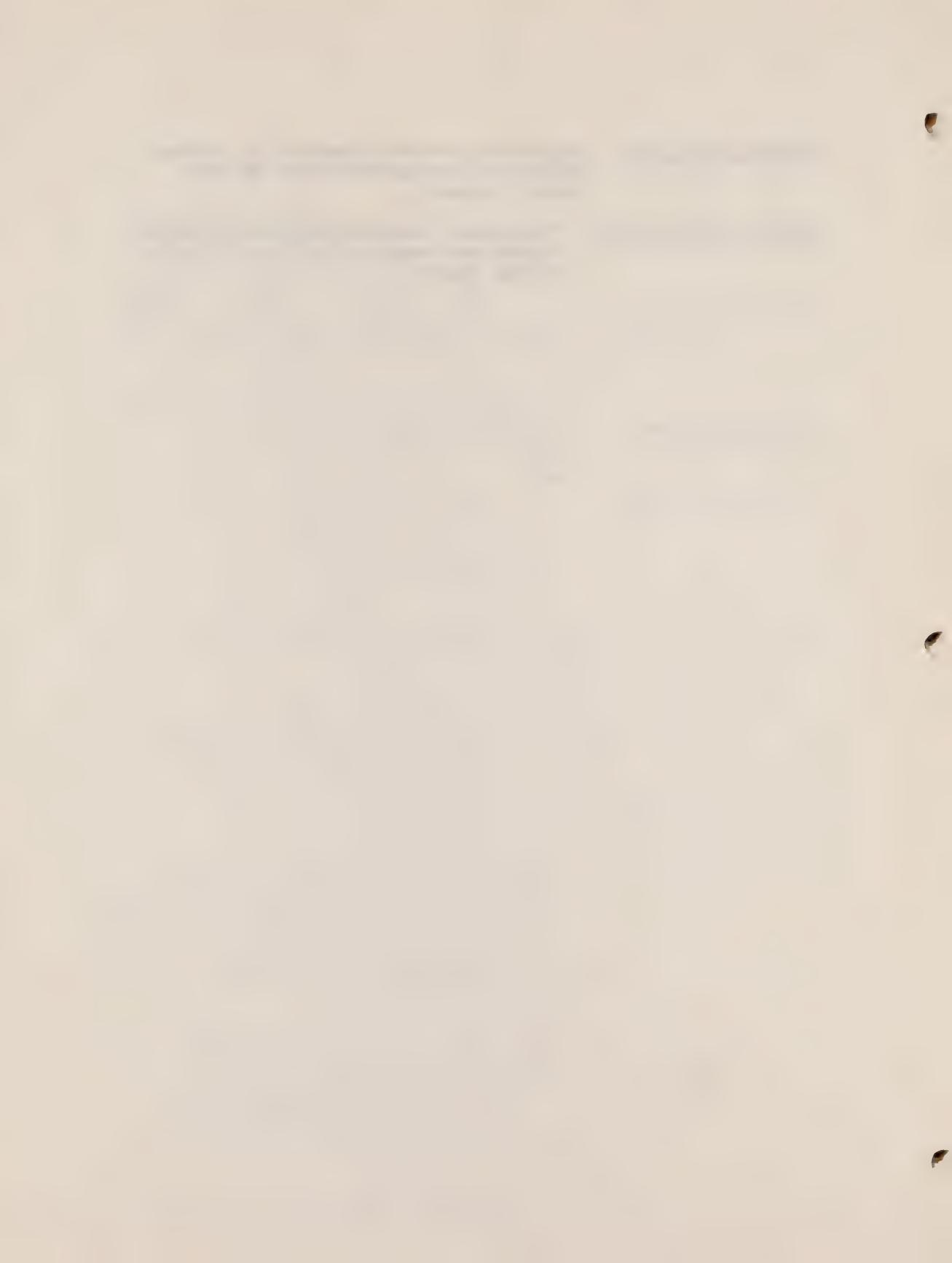
September 13, 1973 - Meetings with MPs

September 14/15, 1973 - Twelfth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil-Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac
- b. Report of visit to Northern Ontario and Quebec
- c. Report of meetings with MPs
- d. Report of consultations with the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario
- e. Final decisions re districts to be recommended
- f. Review of the first draft of the Board's report

October 5/6, 1973 - Thirteenth General Meeting in Ottawa
Review of the second draft of the
Board's report

October 19/20, 1973 - Fourteenth General Meeting in Ottawa.
Review and approval of final draft
of the report



The following areas, identified as potential bilingual districts, have not been visited or included in forthcoming visits at Board's request.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Redvers
- Zenon Park - Arborfield
- Prud'homme - Vonda
- Prince Albert
- Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch

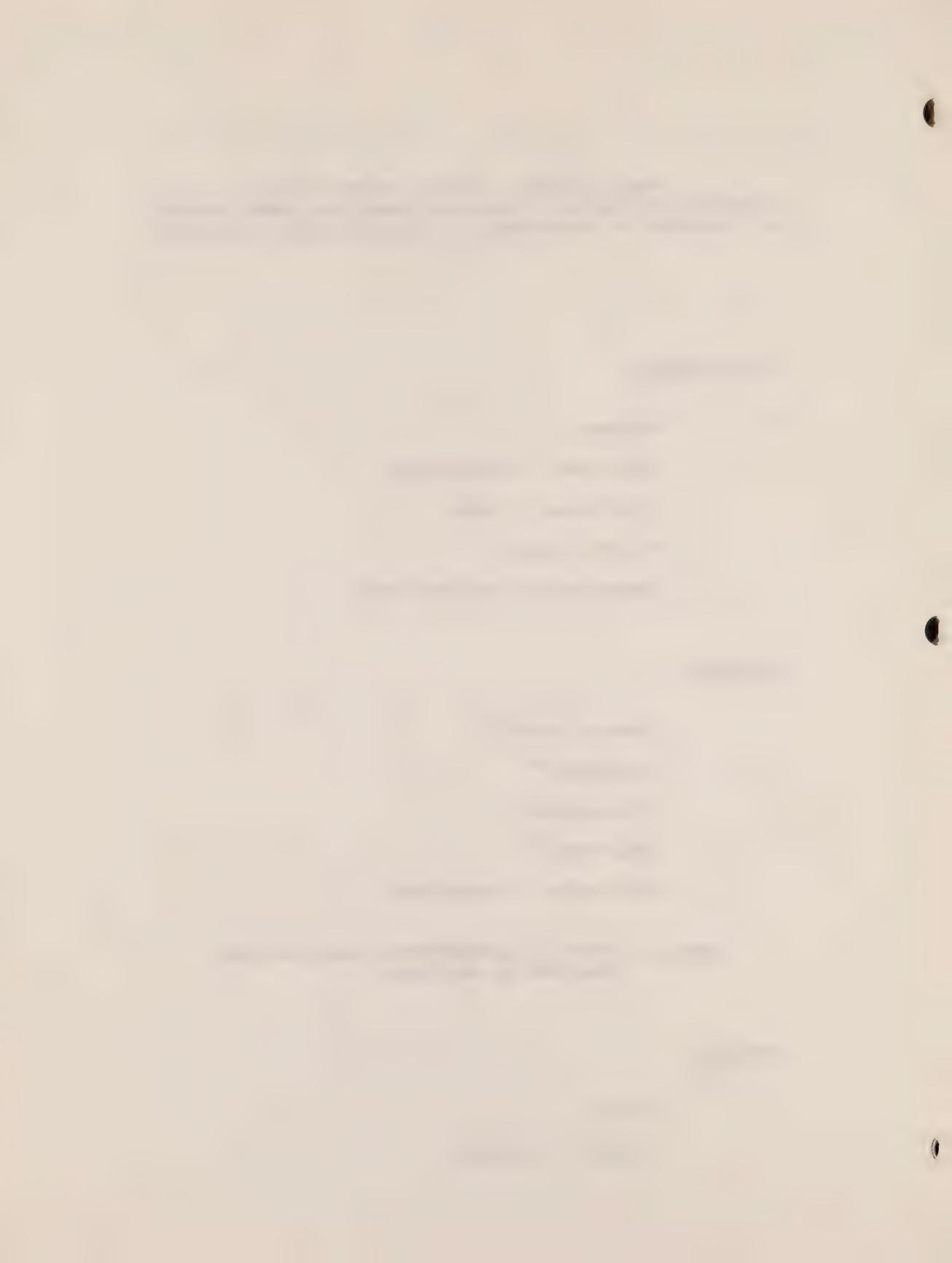
MANITOBA

- (Cheval Blanc)^a
- (Montagne)^a
- (St.Lazare)^a
- (Ste-Rose)^a
- (St.George - Powerview)^a

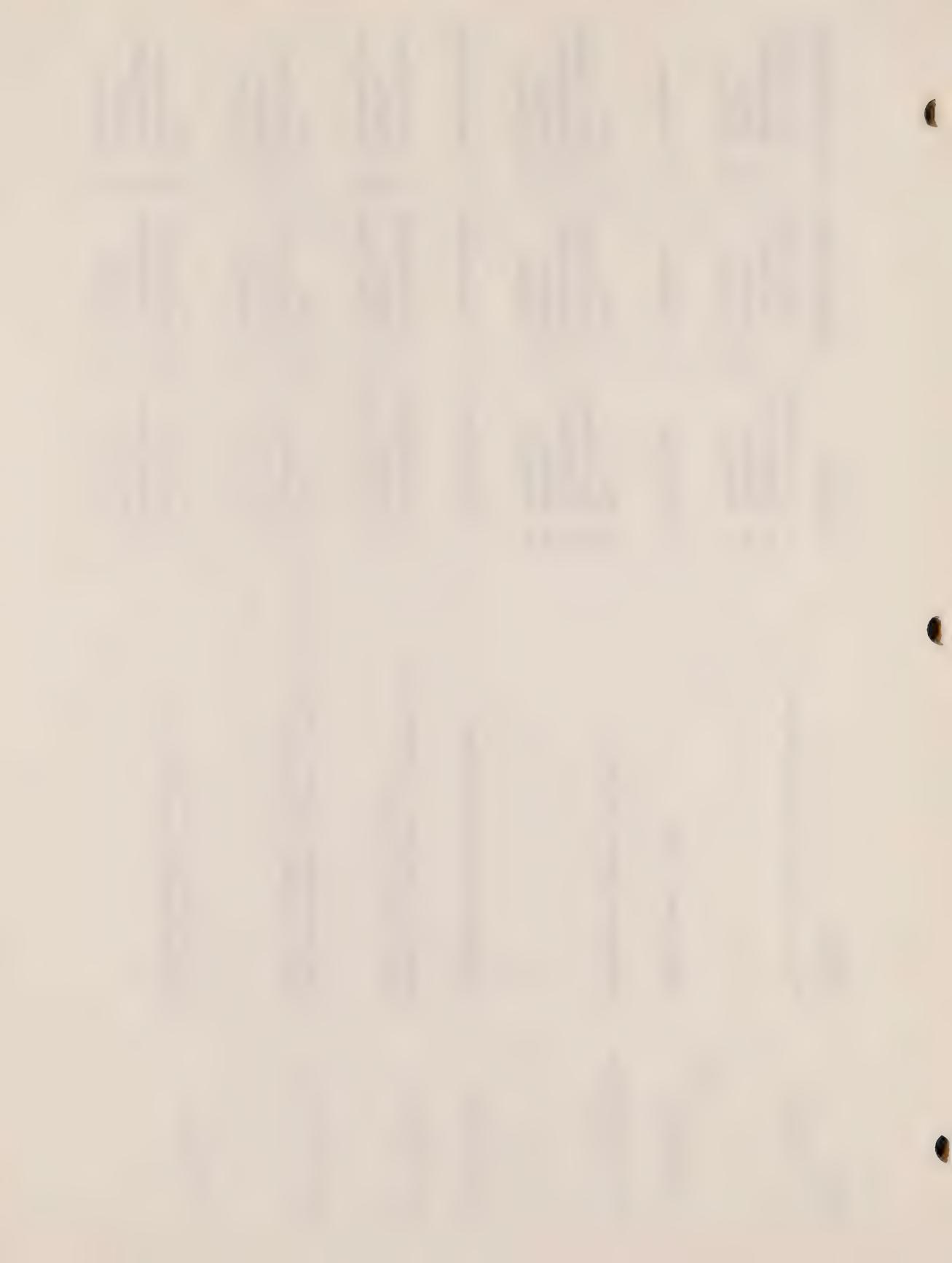
Note a: Names in parentheses have not been decided by the Board

ONTARIO

- Welland
- Midland - Penetang



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
17 novembre	Port au Port (Terre-Neuve)	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
7 décembre	Coquitlam (C.B.)	H. Hickman	H. Hickman	H. Hickman
10-13 décembre	Yarmouth-Nigby (N.-E.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
16 janvier	St-Paul-Bonnyville (Alta.)	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers
4-6 février	Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville Peace River (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright
19/20 février	Charlottetown, Summerside (I.-P.-E.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
26 février	Fredericton (N.-B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency



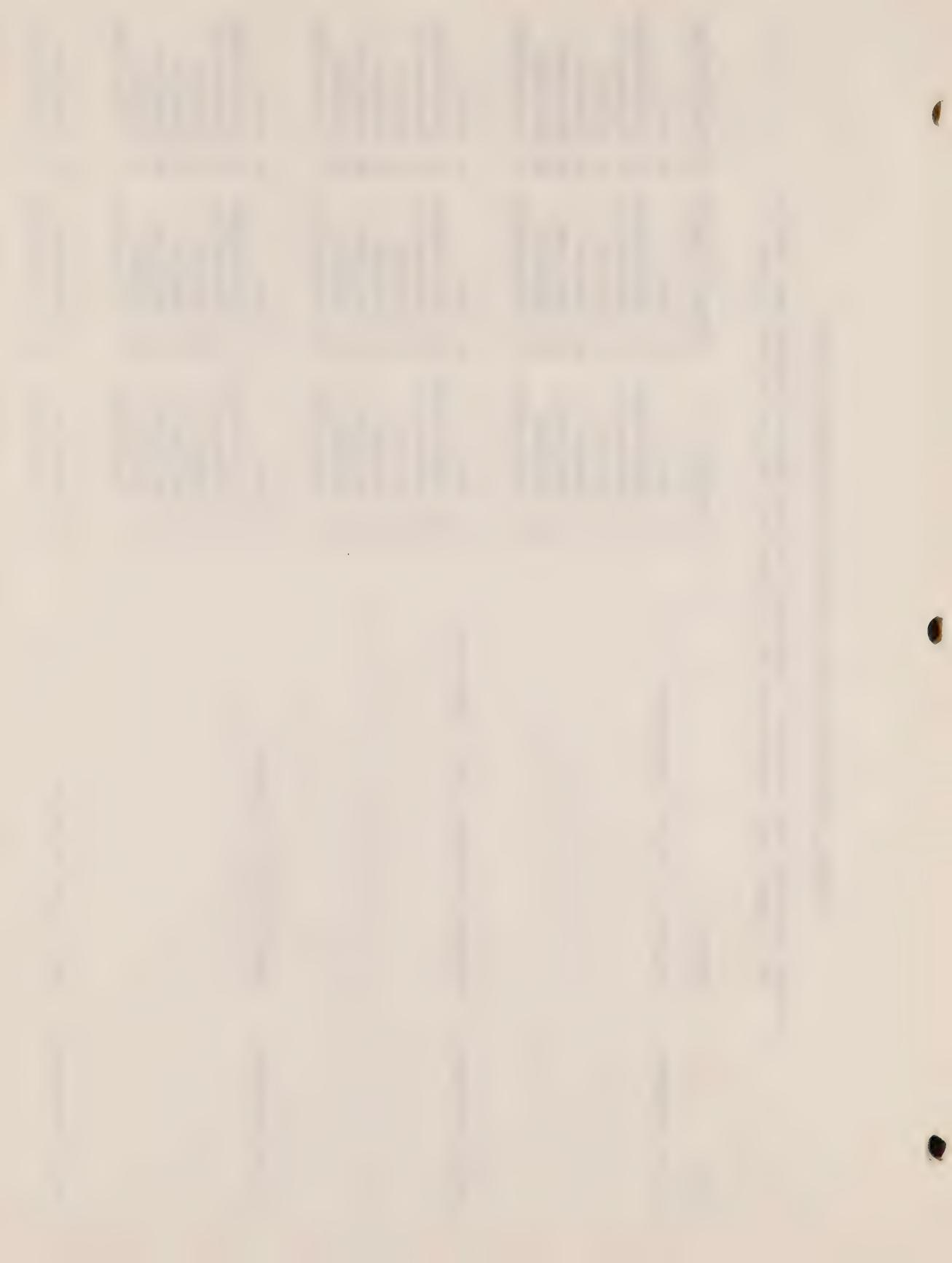
<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
31 mars	Vancouver (FCF de C.B.)	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright
2 avril	Victoria (C.B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright
3/4 avril	Morinville, Légal, St-Albert Westlock (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency
9 avril	Winnipeg (Manitoba) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency



CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Intérêt particulier indiqué, disponibilité et participation des membres du Conseil aux rencontres et visites des régions minoritaires

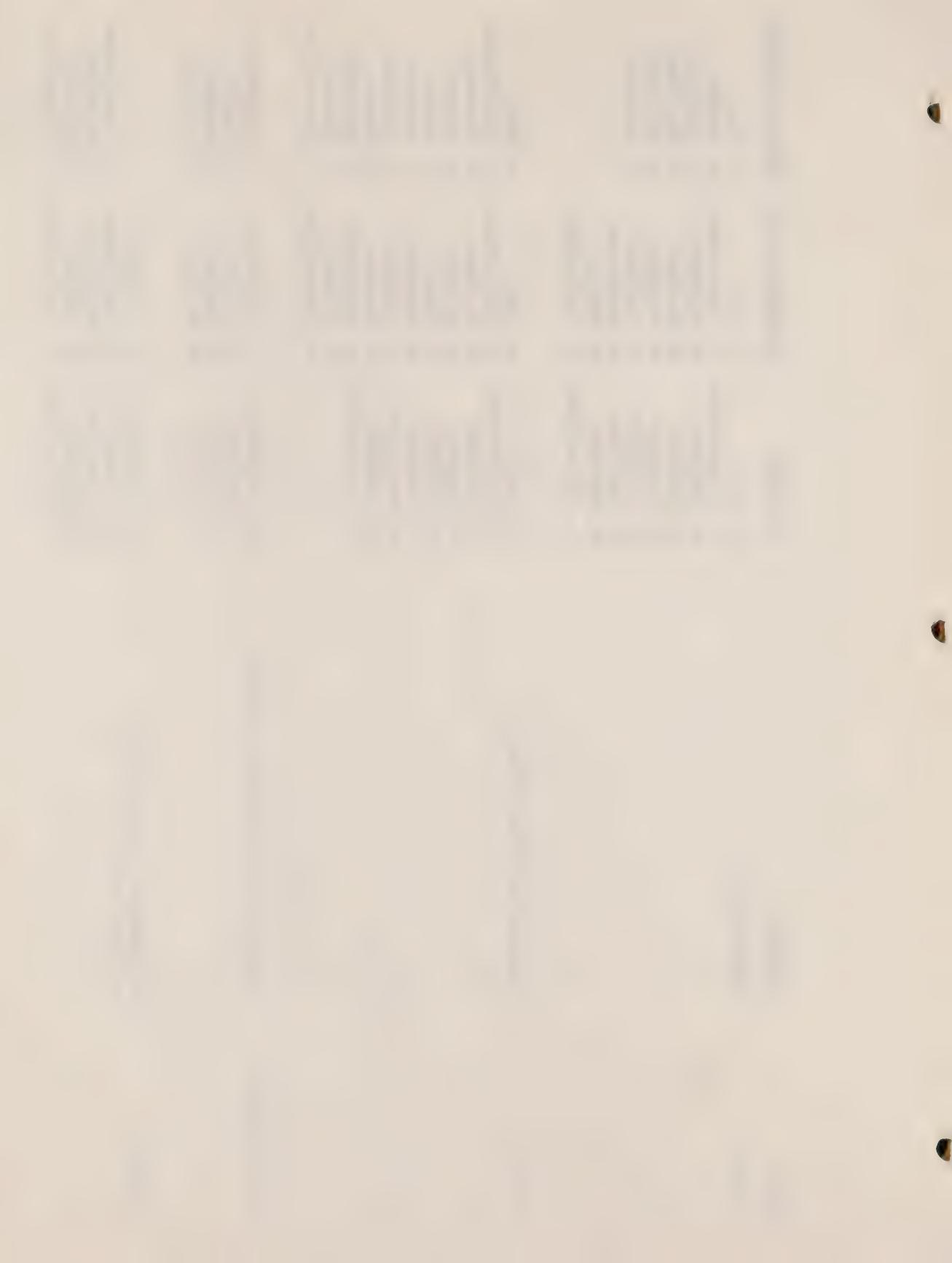
<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
13/14 novembre	Churchill Falls (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14/15 novembre	Wabush-Labrador City (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Schefferville (Quebec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Sept-Îles (Quebec)	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright



Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
10 avril	Regina (Sask.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin A. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin A. Morency
11 avril	North Battleford (Sask.)	J. Carrothers L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	— L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency	— L. Lamontagne A. Monnin — A. Regimbal R. Morency
11 avril	Saskatoon (Sask.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne
16 avril	Windsor-Essex-Kent (Ont.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal Y. Raymond N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox — A. Regimbal — N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox — A. Regimbal — N. Morrison D. Cartwright
29 avril	Toronto (Ont.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal H. Hickman A. Savoie



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
7 mai	Montréal	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14 mai	Cantons de l'Est (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison A. Savoie D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15 au 18 mai	Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency
7 juin	Winchester, Marionville, Crysler, Ont.	A. Regimbal L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	A. Regimbal L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	A. Regimbal L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright



Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
11 juin	Montréal	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency
13 juin	Sillery - Valcartier, Qué.	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency
28 juin	Westlock, Edmonton, Alberta	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency
4 juillet	St. John's, Nfld.	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey N. Morrison R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey N. Morrison R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey N. Morrison R. Morency



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
9 juillet	Gaspé, North Shore, Qué.	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Regimbald A. Savoie W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne R. Morency N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond R. Morency	P. Fox W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne R. Morency

Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil
Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac

(think tank)



Participation

Disponibilité

Intérêt

Fndroit

Date

Halifax, N.S.

Participation

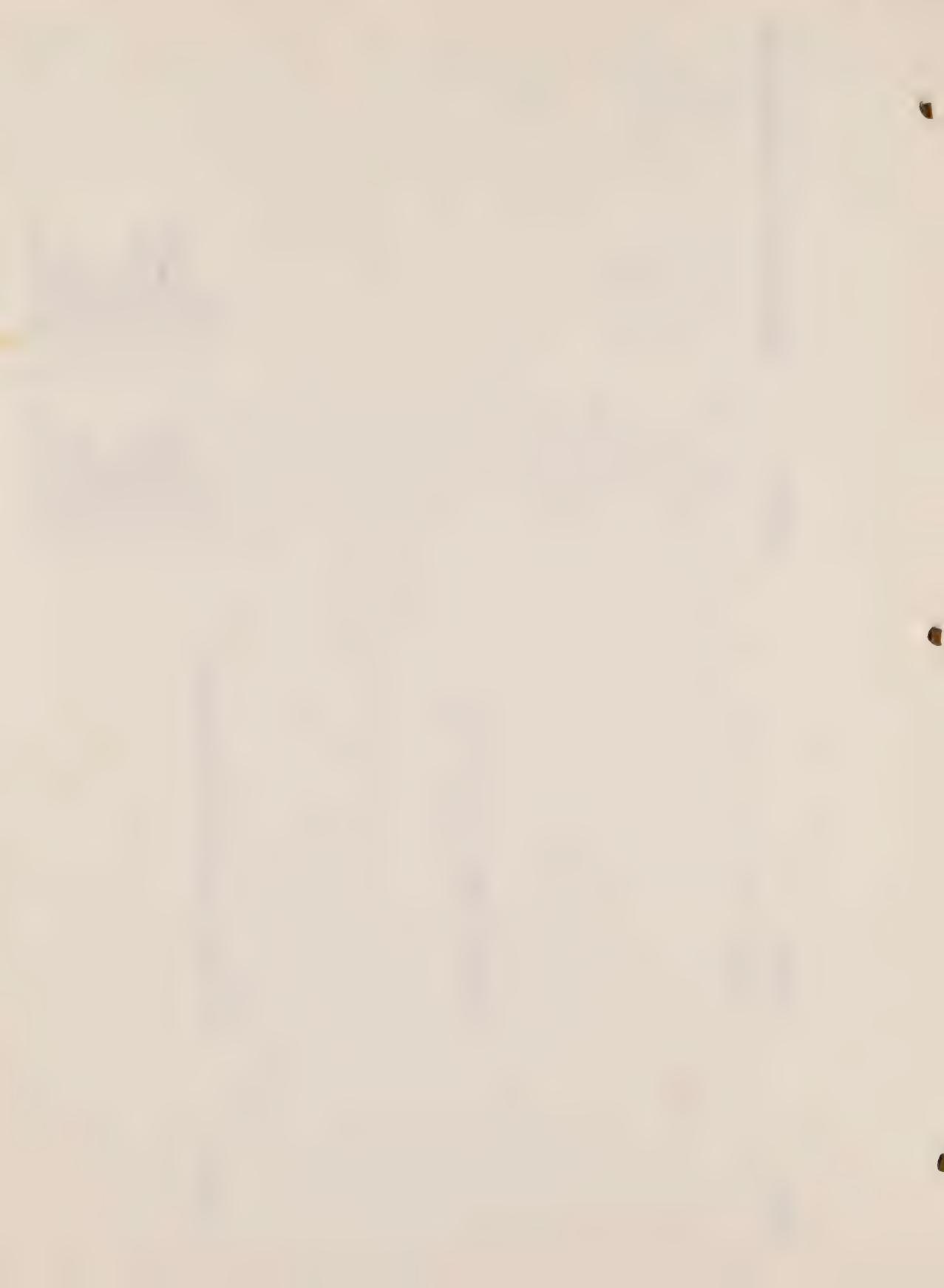
Toronto, Ont.

13 août

Nord de l'Ontario et du Québec

P. Fox	P. Fox
L. Lamontagne	L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal	A. Regimbal
E. Duckworth	E. Duckworth
W. Mackey	W. Mackey
A. Monnin	A. Monnin
N. Morrison	N. Morrison
R. Morency	R. Morency
D. Cartwright	D. Cartwright

L. Lamontagne	L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal	A. Regimbal
E. Duckworth	E. Duckworth
W. Mackey	W. Mackey
A. Monnin	A. Monnin
N. Morrison	N. Morrison
R. Morency	R. Morency
D. Cartwright	D. Cartwright



SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Eleventh General Meeting

July 20, 21, 1973

O T T A W A

The eleventh meeting of the second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board was convened by the Chairman at 9.15 a.m., Friday, July 20, 1973 in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present: Paul Fox, Toronto, Ont., Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alta
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, N.S.
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ont.
William Mackey, Quebec, P.Q.
Yvonne Raymond, Montreal, P.Q.
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ont.
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.B.

- Neil Morrison, Ottawa, Secretary General
- Roland Morency, Ottawa, Associate Secretary General

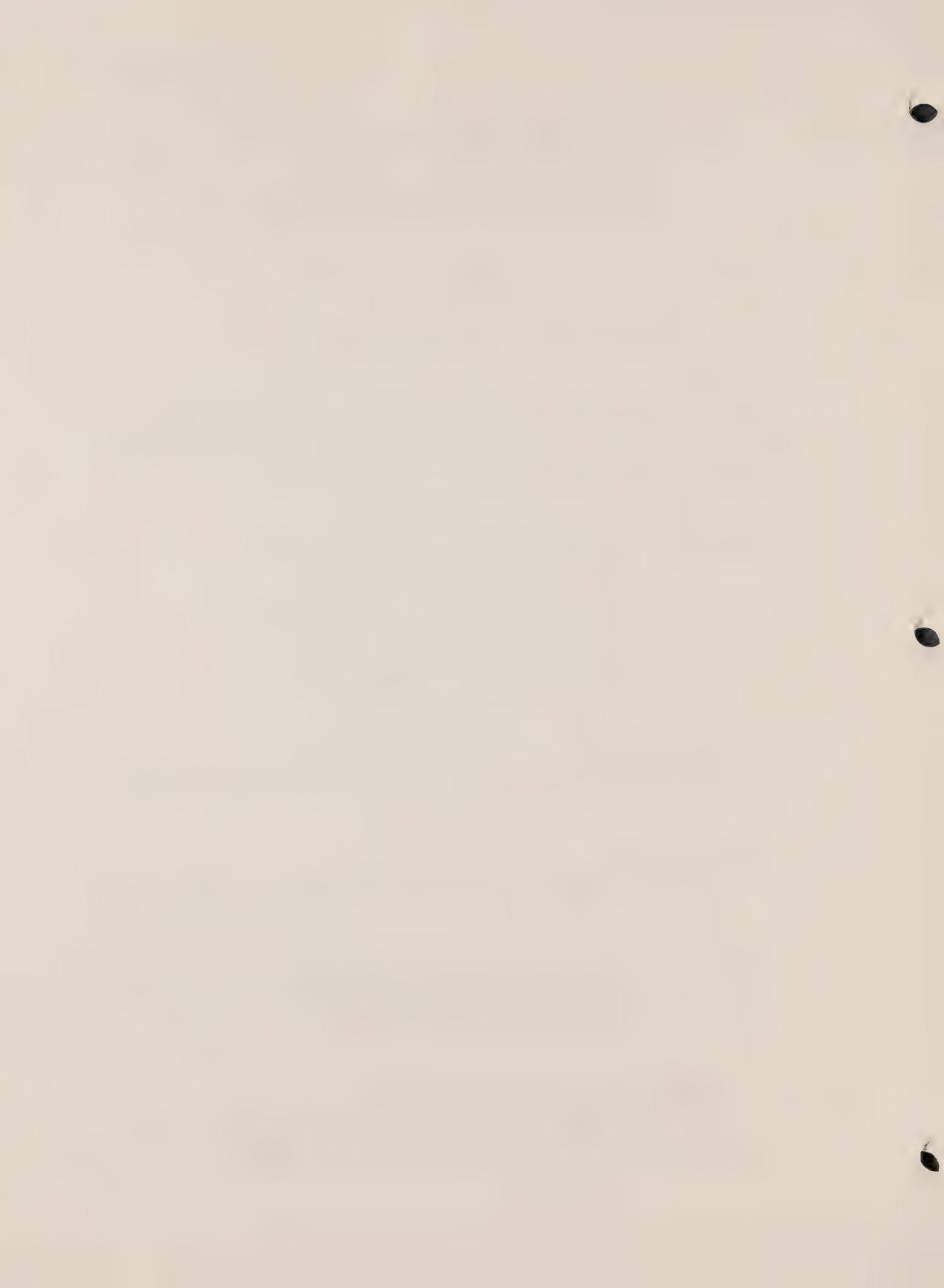
In attendance:

- Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant, Ottawa, Ont.
- Clairette Pilon, Administrative Officer, Ottawa, Ont.

Absent: Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Man.
Le Juge Monnin a téléphoné pour s'excuser. A cause de ses devoirs judiciaires, il lui est impossible de se rendre pour la réunion.

I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour

M. Savoie propose, appuyé par M. Mackey que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Adopté



II - Procès verbal de la dixième séance, les 22 et 23 juin 1973.

Amendement, déposé par Mme Raymond, page 5, ligne 17, que les mots: "services in English, in Montreal", soient changés, lire: "services in both languages, from Ottawa," moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman that the minutes of the tenth meeting be accepted as amended. Carried.

III - Affaires découlant du procès verbal.

1. La version finale du procès verbal de la neuvième séance.

La version finale du procès verbal de la neuvième séance, des 25 et 26 mai 1973, fût déposée incorporant les modifications approuvées par les membres à la dixième séance. Il fut décidé à la dernière réunion que le procès verbal serait accepté comme amendé.

2. Correspondance

The reply of July 13th from Mrs. Eligh, secretary to the Right Honorable J. G. Diefenbaker to the letter from the Chairman, was discussed. It was decided that if suitable arrangements can be made at a mutually convenient time in the fall, members of the Board would be pleased to meet with Mr. Diefenbaker in Ottawa. A letter to that effect was to be sent to his office over the Chairman's signature.

3. Report on financial situation.

Discussion on this item was postponed until later in the meeting.

4. Reports on visits to Westlock and Edmonton, Alberta, June 28 and 29, 1973.

The Chairman asked Mrs. Carrothers to comment on the visit made by a group of Board members to Alberta during the last week of June. Others supplemented her remarks. (for details see annexed written reports of observations made by Mrs. Carrothers and Messrs Fox and Lamontagne.) In the town of Westlock (about 55 miles north of Edmonton) members met with fifteen community



leaders. On the return to Edmonton the group drove through, or stopped very briefly in the villages of Clyde, Vimy, Picardville, Legal and St. Albert. Meetings had already been held in St. Albert, Morinville and Legal during a visit earlier in the year. The question about Westlock was whether or not it should be included in any proposed bilingual district for the area north of Edmonton. After discussion, it was agreed to await Mr. Cartwright's exposé of further census statistical data before making a decision.

In Edmonton separate meetings were held with small groups of Franco-Albertan community leaders from the towns of Bonnyville and St. Paul who had travelled to Edmonton. For this purpose, Board members also met with the Honorable Horst Schmid, Minister for Culture, Youth and Recreation, in his office in the Legislative Building. Mr. Schmid had promised to refer the matter of bilingual districts in Alberta to his cabinet colleagues for an expression of opinion which would be communicated to the Board in writing by August 31. Following his return to Toronto, the Chairman had written Mr. Schmid confirming the substance of the discussion. Copies of the Chairman's letter were sent to all members of the Board.

5. Report on consultation with the Government of Newfoundland, July 4, 1973

The Chairman asked Miss Duckworth to report to the Board about the meeting with Premier Frank Moores in his office in St. John's on Wednesday afternoon, July 4, 1973. The Honorable Joseph Rousseau, Minister of Public Works and Services and of Manpower, and member of the Assembly for Labrador West was also present. For a more detailed account see written reports by the Chairman and Dr. Lamontagne. In the light of Premier Moores' enthusiasm for bilingual districts, and bilingualism generally, in Newfoundland and elsewhere, the Chairman had raised, in his report, the following query for consideration by the Board: Should the Board pursue with Premier Moores the possibility of negotiating an agreement between the Newfoundland and Federal Governments on bilingual districts and services? There was some discussion about the feasibility of such a proposal which, it was felt, the Chairman might raise in his letter to the Newfoundland Government responding to the ideas expressed by the Premier in the meeting.



Premier Moores had also made other suggestions to advance the cause of bilingualism and to secure provincial co-operation, including a proposal for a federal-provincial conference to be convened by the Board. These suggestions were considered specifically under item IV which the Chairman had included in the agenda for this meeting.

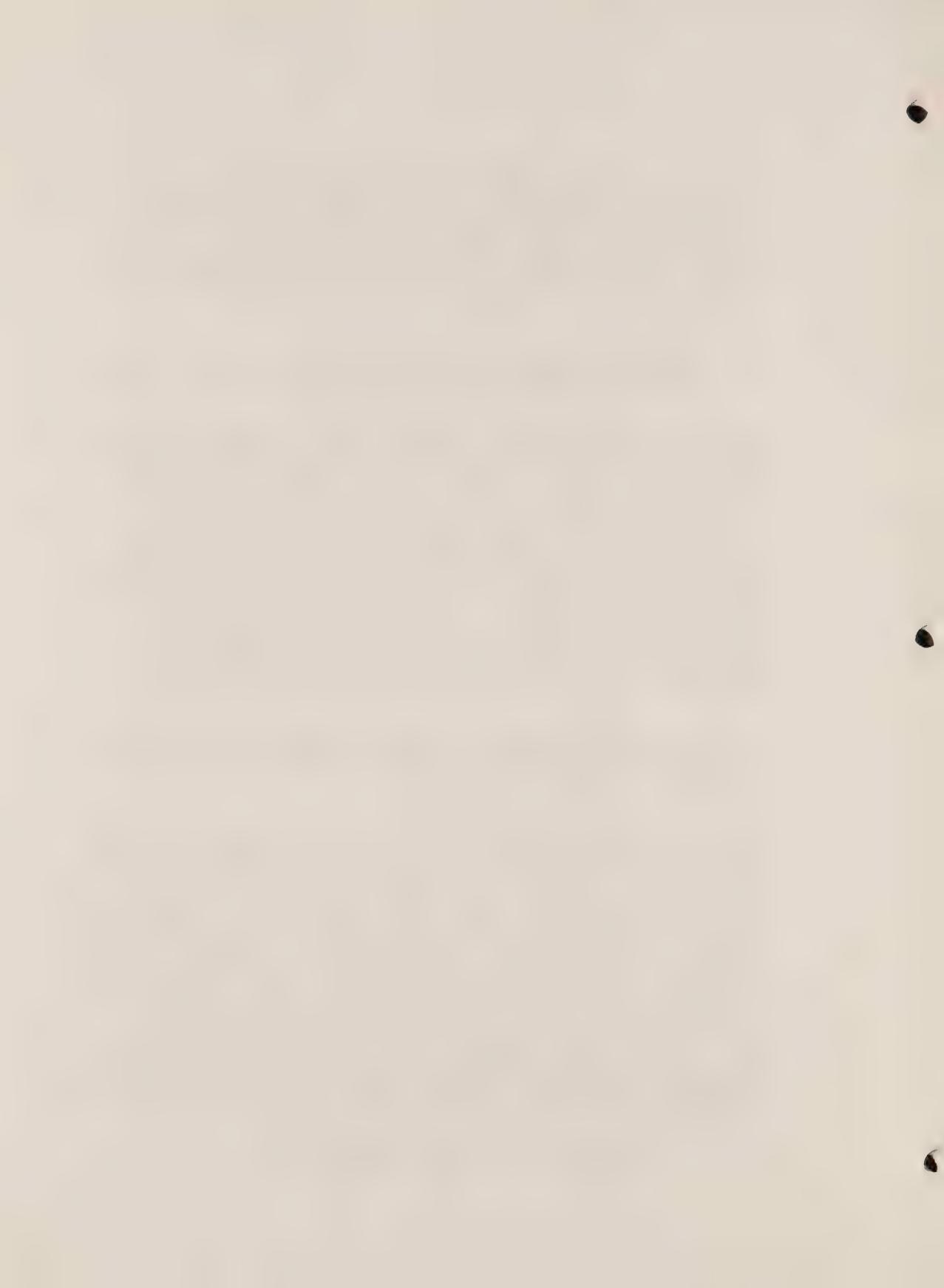
6. Report on visits to the Gaspé and the North Shore regions of Quebec, July 9, 10, 1973.

Mr. Mackey read his written report on "The Gaspesian Anglophones", summarizing his impressions of the two meetings a group of Board members held with community leaders on Monday, July 9th, at Shigawake in Bonaventure County and at the City of Gaspé in the census division of Gaspé-Est. Other members who had taken part in the trip added their comments including Mr. Lamontagne who had also prepared a written report. For detailed observations see the reports of Messrs Fox, Lamontagne and Mackey. The question of whether it would be preferable to establish two districts of Bonaventure and Gaspé separately or to combine them was discussed. Also the question of including the Magdalen Islands which the people of Gaspé wanted.

Moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne that the Board decide tentatively to recommend that the two counties of Gaspé-Est and Bonaventure form one bilingual district. Carried.

Mr. Mackey also read his brief written report about "the English Population of the North Shore of the St. Lawrence" which, in his view is the most isolated in Quebec. The group had visited Harrington Harbour and Blanc Sablon on July 10th. For more detailed observations see the written reports of Messrs Fox, Lamontagne, Mackey and Mme Raymond. Other travelling members also commented and replied to questions. Like the English Gaspesians, the English of the North Shore regard themselves as Quebecers and want to be part of Quebec, including having their children learn French, but they feel isolated and neglected by both Quebec and Ottawa. There seem to be good working relations between the Anglophone and Francophone populations who share a lot in common including the need to co-operate.

Moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded



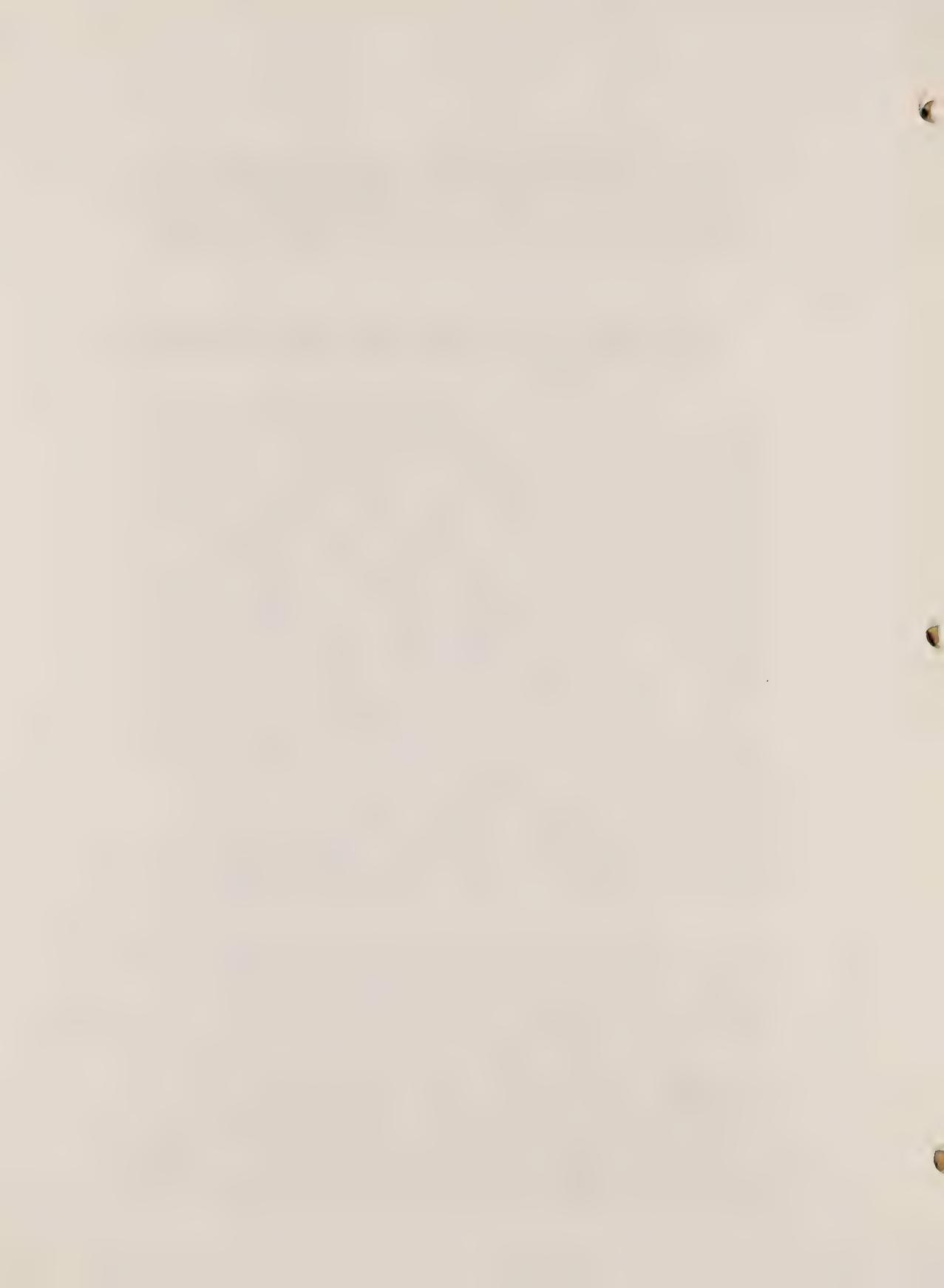
by Mr. Savoie, that the Board tentatively decide to recommend that the Lower North Shore area from Kegashka to Blanc Sablon, comprising census enumeration areas 003-009 inclusive (subject to checking on boundary definitions in Bill 41) be constituted a bilingual district. Carried.

7. Report on the meetings of July 19th in Ottawa with some members of Parliament from Manitoba, Ontario and Newfoundland.

The Secretary explained the steps he had taken in attempting to arrange meetings with members of Parliament for the day previous to the scheduled Board meeting i.e. Thursday, July 19th. He had first got in touch with members from Saskatchewan, or their secretaries, who had not been able to meet with the Board prior to the June meeting. These included: Frank Hamilton and the Honorable Alvin Hamilton, P.C.'s, William Knight, H. P. Gleave and Elias Nesdoly of the N.D.P. Due to absence from Ottawa or other commitments none was able to accept although all appeared to be interested. The Honorable Otto Lang is to be seen in the fall. Moving on to Manitoba he first tried to reach Honorable James Richardson, and Joseph Guay, the two Liberal members. Mr. Richardson was too busy in July but one of his assistants said he would certainly be interested and arrangements should be made later for a meeting in the fall. Mr. Guay expressed great concern and agreed to a meeting at 3 p.m. on Thursday but had to cancel this on short notice. Mr. Morrison arranged another date for 1 p.m. on Friday the 20th but in discussing the agenda in the morning the Board had decided it was too busy to break off for a meeting at lunch and asked the Secretary to cancel the meeting with Mr. Guay for the time being.

The Chairman reported orally to the Board on the meetings which had been held with various M.P.s in the Confederation Building the previous day. His résumé of the discussions was supplemented by the comments of other members who had been present. (For details see Chairman's written report).

The meeting with six Progressive-Conservative M.P.s from Manitoba was held from 10.30 a.m. until 12.15 p.m. in the office of Mr. Peter Masniuk, M.P. for Portage, Room 614 of the Confederation Building. The other M.P.s present were: Craig Stewart, Marquette; Dr. Gordon Ritchie, Dauphin; Honorable Walter Dinsdale, Brandon; Jake Epp, Provencher and Dan McKenzie, Winnipeg South-Centre. Board members taking part were:



Mesdames Carrothers and Raymond and Messrs Fox, Lamontagne, Mackey and Regimbal, plus Morrison and Cartwright. Although there were strong differences of opinion and some lively opposition to the general language policy of the government and to the concept of bilingual districts, there was a considerable degree of sympathy and support expressed by Mr. Craig Stewart and Dr. Gordon Ritchie for any steps which would help the French-speaking communities in their constituencies, i.e. St. Lazare and Ste Rose, to maintain their language and preserve their identity. However Dr. Ritchie suggested that a district should only include the rural municipality of Ste Rose and the village of Ste Rose and not include the municipality of Lawrence which has a population largely composed of Ukrainians and others with very few French.

Following this meeting Father Regimbal and some other members had lunch with Mr. James Jerome and Mr. Ralph Stewart, Liberal members for Sudbury and Cochrane respectively. In discussing a trip to Northern Ontario Messrs Jerome and Stewart strongly recommended that the Board include visits to Sault Ste Marie and Thunder Bay.

In the afternoon the group met with Mr. Jack Marshall, Conservative member for Humber-St. George's-Sainte-Barbe in his office. Mr. William Rompkey (Liberal) member for Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador had promised the Secretary he would attend but at the last minute had been called to another meeting. Mr. Marshall was strongly sympathetic to the Francophone minority on the Port-aux-Port peninsula in his constituency and supported the idea of a bilingual district there.

The Board discussed the question of the proposed bilingual district of Ste Rose and decided that the boundaries should be reconsidered in the light of the suggestions made by the local member, Dr. Gordon Ritchie, during the meeting the day before. However, it was felt that no decision should be taken before consulting Judge Monnin and getting his reaction regarding the Ste Rose boundaries in order to clarify the resolution adopted at the April meeting (see p. 22 of minutes). During the discussion about Ste Rose questions were raised about the feasibility and viability of such small rural communities as possible districts and the implications for other parts of the country, including Quebec. It was felt that the Board should consider that it cannot apply the same criteria everywhere when recommending districts across Canada.



12.15 p.m.

The meeting recessed for lunch.

2.30 p.m.

The meeting reconvened.

8. Considération du concept hiérarchique des districts avancée par D. Cartwright.

The Board resumed consideration of the three-level concept of bilingual districts, territories and communities proposed by Mr. Cartwright which it had discussed at the previous meeting. Using a graphic approach to illustrate the potential linkages between the different kinds of centres and areas, Mr. Cartwright explained the principles on which he had based the approach outlined in his original memorandum and the advantages he felt it would offer for the solution of problems confronting the Board in attempting to deal with widely differing situations and conditions. Members discussed how this more flexible approach might affect some of the districts already provisionally agreed upon.

The question of whether the Board was free to make recommendations concerning bilingual communities and territories, as well as districts, under its terms of reference was discussed. Selon M. Savoie, le Conseil opère sous une loi et ne peut recommander autre chose qu'un district bilingue; c'est la loi. Il est toujours possible de recommander au gouvernement d'amender cette loi, mais il n'y a que le gouvernement qui peut le faire. Le Conseil doit faire ses recommandations et s'il y a des amendements à faire, ce sera le problème du gouvernement. Legally the Board may only recommend bilingual districts. In his view, it would not be possible to make supplementary recommendations about communities, except within 9 (2), over and above the basic recommendations about bilingual districts. Comme objectif secondaire le Conseil peut faire des recommandations et des constatations qui viseront à aider et améliorer une meilleure application de la loi. Others were not certain that the law prevented recommendations of other kinds and felt that the question should be put to Mr. Smith of the Department of Justice for his views at the meeting in September. Father Regimbal



urged that no attempt should be made to come to hard and fast conclusions since members were still exploring and trying to understand a new concept.

9. Considération des définitions proposées par les Commissaires touchant:
 - a) "les bureaux principaux" et
 - b) "la demande importante"

Après discussion, il est décidé de recommander que la page 4 du document Morency, soit refondue en explicitant les points soulevés.

It was also agreed that, for the next meeting, if possible, and if not, for the October meeting, statistics (numbers and percentages) concerning the language most often spoken at home and concerning official languages - unilingual French and unilingual English, should be provided for all bilingual districts so far tentatively approved for recommendation. Further, Miss Duckworth would be interested in knowing what percentage of the Francophone minorities outside Quebec in each province, would be included within proposed districts and what percentage left out.

It was also requested that, if possible, more precise information concerning regulations governing bilingual districts in Finland should be obtained.

It was proposed that the Board should recommend the application of section 9 (2) in areas where appropriate and especially in large centres of population which had a substantial or significant minority language population in terms of numbers but without the required 10%.

10. Considération d'une appellation plus appropriée que "district bilingue".

Because of the stigma, or negative connotation which seems to have developed about the term "bilingual district" the suggestion had been made that some other, more acceptable, designation should be found. It was proposed to eliminate the words "bilingual" and "district". Some suggested alternatives advanced were: "Official language services", "Bilingual Federal Services", "Official language District", "Bilingual Services Districts".



There was no commonly agreed-on substitute so the Chairman suggested that the members think about it and report at a later meeting. There was also the legal aspect to be considered since the term "Bilingual District" is the one employed in the Official Languages Act.

IV - Considération de la proposition de l'honorable Frank Moores en vue d'une conférence des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux sur la question des districts bilingues et leur mise en application.

At the meeting in St. John's, Premier Moores had proposed that the Board should convene a conference of provincial premiers (or their representatives) to discuss a number of issues relevant to bilingualism including specifically districts. As outlined in Mr. Fox's report, the Premier advanced a number of points in this connection, including an offer to raise the subject himself at the Provincial Premiers' Annual Conference in Charlottetown, August 8-12 and to speak privately in advance to Premiers Regan, Bourassa, and Lougheed. The Chairman put his second query: "What do Board members wish to do re. Premier Moores' idea?

After discussion, it was agreed that the Board was in no position to act on Premier Moores' suggestion. It was highly doubtful if this fell within the mandate of the Board and, in any case if the Board had the competence to undertake such a project entirely aside from any question of its intrinsic merit or acceptability.

It was agreed that the Chairman should write Mr. Moores expressing the Board's appreciation, regrets and reasons for not being able to accept his suggestion. Also to raise the possibility of the creation of bilingual districts for provincial services in Newfoundland.

6.30 p.m.

The meeting recessed.



Saturday, July 21, 1973

9.10 a.m. - Meeting reconvened.

Not in attendance:

Mrs. Carrothers was absent from the Saturday morning meeting, having had to leave Ottawa Friday evening to return home because of an accident suffered by one of her children. Mme Pilon was not in attendance due to the funeral of a close relative.

V - Considération des introductions préparées par les Commissaires à l'égard des particularités provinciales.

No further provincial introductions having been received there was no review.

VI - Proposals for design of cover for report.

Mr. Fox reported on his investigations in Toronto and Ottawa on this subject. Bryan Cowie Toronto designer and Art Ottawa (Alistair MacPhee) will both submit designs for consideration by the Board. The total cost will probably be between \$500 and \$1,000.

VII - Meeting with representatives of the Nova Scotia Government in Halifax.

It was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to arrange a meeting with the Honorable Benoit Comeau and Honorable William Gillis during the first eight days of August if possible, preferably August 2nd or 3rd or the afternoon of the 7th or August 8th.

VIII - Mise à jour du plan de travail.

Before discussing a revised travel and work schedule the Secretary referred to the limitations imposed by the staff situation. For one reason or another, including illness and problems of recruiting competent bilingual secretarial staff, there had been a more or



less acute shortage of support staff for weeks. One or two graduate students were needed to code and analyze the data from the survey of government departments. The Secretary had names of possible candidates from Social Science Faculty members at Carleton and Ottawa Universities. Members agreed that they would like to have the results of the survey for the September meeting, or if that was not possible for October. Miss Duckworth also suggested that extra assistance should be provided to Mr. Cartwright for preparation of the census data requested concerning language most often spoken and unilinguals by areas. In addition there was the question of the compilation of a background data book. Mr. Morrison pointed out that Mr. Cartwright would be absent on holiday for three weeks in August and that there were likely to be several trips in August which would require work arranged by himself and Mr. Morency as well as absences from the office in Ottawa.

It was agreed that the necessary staff should be hired to do the work required.

1. Updating plans for visits.

- Visites en souffrance

Québec

Although some official language minority areas of more than 10% in other provinces had not yet been visited by the Board, notably Ontario and Saskatchewan, also Manitoba and New Brunswick, Quebec remained the province with the largest number of outstanding areas containing significant numbers of the minority language which had not been visited. A trip to Northern Ontario had already been decided on for the week of August 13th but not yet planned or arranged. Details for this trip would be discussed later in the meeting.

The Board continued its consideration, from the previous meeting, with the aid of maps, statistics and Mr. Cartwright, of those counties and divisions, sub-divisions and municipalities in Quebec with over 10% minority language population, with a view to determining which areas should be visited and when.



(1) The district of Rawdon in the County of Montcalm, north of Montreal, while the whole county had only 6.2% E.M.T. (1,335 persons) the enclave of Rawdon township or r.m. had 33.1% (430) E.M.T. and the village of Rawdon 23.4% (640) giving a total of 1,070 English population in the area. After discussion, it was decided that a visit to Rawdon was not required. Moved by W. Mackey, seconded by L. Lamontagne that the Rawdon district in Quebec be excluded as a bilingual district. Carried.

(2) Ottawa Valley Counties of Quebec

Visits to the following counties were discussed:

Pontiac, 56.9% (11,145) E.M.T.; Gatineau, 28.3% (15,795) E.M.T.; Papineau, 12.2% (3,880) E.M.T.; Argenteuil, 28.3% (8,870) E.M.T.; Deux-Montagnes, 14.6% (7,640) E.M.T.. It was felt that Pontiac and Gatineau and possibly Papineau could next be visited from Ottawa, while a trip could be made from Montreal to Deux-Montagnes and Argenteuil. In the case of the two latter counties, visits to the city of Deux-Montagnes (53%) (4,575) E.M.T. pop.) city of Lachute (19.2%, 2,265), the village of Brownsburg (28.4%, 990) and Ste. Scholastique, site of the new international airport, were suggested. Possibly the predominantly English-speaking areas in Deux-Montagnes might be linked with Argenteuil. Similar consideration might be given to the nearby towns of Lorraine (39.9%, 1,255 E.M.T.) and Rosemere (49.8%, 3,345 E.M.T.) in Terrebonne, although the whole county might be excluded. A one day visit to Pontiac County - which is almost 50-50, including meetings with both French and English at centres such as Shawville, Fort-Coulonge, Campbell's Bay, Mansfield and Pontefract and Dorion was suggested. Another day or possibly a day and half for a trip to key areas of Gatineau and Papineau.

(3) Counties south and east of Montreal

Members considered the following counties: Châteauguay, (33.3%, 17,875 E.M.T.); Chambly, (18.9%, 43,745), Laprairie, (16.6%, 10,245); Huntingdon (39.4%, 6,050); Brome, (50.2%, 7,690); Compton, (19.7%, 4,215), Missisquoi, (19.5%, 6,635). It was felt that a one-day visit from Montreal could be made to the Châteauguay-Huntingdon area and that Chambly, further east and north across the river, could be visited later. Chambly has two or three important Anglo-phone centres: St. Lambert city (46.5%, 8,665), town of Greenfield Park (58.7%, 9,010) and the city of Chambly (23.1%, 2,645); as well as the towns of Brossard (21.1%, 4,940)

Candiac (31.1%, 1,615) in Laprairie. It is a question whether people in Chambly and Laprairie get their federal services from Montreal and therefore might be included in a greater Montreal Metropolitan bilingual district or whether they have federal offices in their own area and might form a separate district. Same consideration applies concerning towns of Châteauguay and Châteauguay Centre, at the other end of the federal constituency of Laprairie which also includes St. Lambert and Greenfield Park, etc.. The Constituency itself with 32.4%, 42,710 E.M.T. pop. might be considered as a possible district.

It was felt that another day might be spent visiting the Brome-Missisquoi area. M.P.'s and mayors could be consulted about people to see.

It was decided to make the following visits:

- (1) Monday, August 20, from Montreal to Châteauguay-Huntingdon area
- (2) Tuesday, August 21, from Montreal to Deux-Montagnes and Argenteuil
- (3) Wednesday, August 22, from Montreal to Brome-Missisquoi

Planning to participate in these visits:

P. Fox,
E. Duckworth,
W. Mackey (except on Wednesday)
L. Lamontagne,
Y. Raymond,
A. Regimbal,
N. Morrison,
R. Morency,

- (4) Thursday, September 13, from Ottawa to Pontiac County.

Probable participants: H. Hickman,
L. Lamontagne,
W. Mackey,
Y. Raymond,
A. Regimbal,
N. Morrison,
R. Morency,
D. Cartwright,



This would be just prior to the next meeting of the Board to be held September 14 and 15 in Ottawa.

Saskatchewan

In the light of the insistence of Mr. Stanley Korchinski, M.P. for Mackenzie and the fact that neither the first Board nor to date, members of the second Board have visited the area, it was decided:

- (1) to visit the Zenon Park-Arbourfield area during September 20, 21 and 22 - Thursday, Friday and Saturday, leaving from Saskatoon by car it would be possible to drive through the proposed Prud'homme-Vonda district near Saskatoon for the benefit of those who haven't yet seen it and to visit Prince Albert and some adjacent towns on the way to Zenon Park. Prince Albert has not yet been visited this time.

Participants: E. Duckworth,
Y. Raymond,
N. Morrison,
D. Cartwright,

and possible: P. Fox,
A. Regimbal,

- (2) Interest was expressed in visiting the Willow Branch-Gravelbourg region in the southern part of the province, if a trip could be arranged for the last week of August i.e. August 26-29. Duckworth, Hickman and Mackey would be free and willing to go. The Secretary was to check with the two prairie members - Carrothers and Monnin, concerning their availability and wishes about both these proposed Saskatchewan trips.

It was agreed that the Chairman would write the Honorable Robert Welch in August to attempt to arrange for meeting to consult the Ontario government at Queen's Park on Monday, September 17.

Several members had urged the necessity of a longer, more concentrated meeting away from Ottawa to sort out and resolve some of the important basic issues. It was agreed to hold a General Board Meeting of a "think tank" type on Friday, Saturday and Sunday,



October 12, 13 and 14, at some quiet place in the Gatineau or Laurentians, such as Montebello, Mt. Gabriel, Val David, etc.. Members would arrive Thursday evening to begin work Friday morning. Mr. Morency undertook to check suggestions for the most suitable and convenient location. It was hoped that by the time of the October meeting the analysis of data from the survey of government departments and agencies would be available as well as data by area and locality on the other language questions in the census i.e. language most often spoken at home and official language spoken: English only, French only, both or neither - revealing degrees of unilingualism and bilingualism.

The dates of November 9 and 10 - Friday and Saturday, were tentatively suggested for what might be the final meeting to approve the report. However this would depend on the progress of the work and the availability of the two absent members.

2. Rédaction du rapport

In the discussion about the method of organizing the report Miss Duckworth suggested that it should be done in terms of priorities, rather than proceeding geographically by provinces as had been done by the first Board. Mr. Morrison felt this was an imaginative idea which had much to recommend it as a fresh approach. He urged beginning with Quebec which was really the crux of the problem. Mr. Mackey pointed to the position of Quebec as a French island in the North American English ocean as the central issue. Mr. Hickman felt it should be treated at the national level. Mme Raymond agreed that it was a national problem with the question of the equality of the two languages situated within Canada or seen in a Canadian context. Bilingualism as a Canadian policy should be in the general introduction. Mr. Lamontagne referred to problems of provincialism and said one had to take account of the role of the provinces.

The Chairman observed that in listening to the discussion, one became aware that a fundamental issue was at stake, that is the concept of Canada. He wondered how in the light of the differences of opinions, it would be possible to write a report acceptable to all members. The Secretary said he felt there were two



basic tendencies expressed among Board members which might be summarized in simple terms as bilingualism from coast-to-coast vs two unilingualisms bridged or joined by a bilingual zone and services. Miss Duckworth saw two possibilities at the extreme, to recommend say 40 bilingual districts or 4 bilingual districts. The Board would have to decide which approach to adopt. Mr. Mackey said that language boundaries don't necessarily coincide with political boundaries and pointed out that the Board hasn't really considered linguistic frontiers yet. He used squares to illustrate diagrammatically the language situation, with some largely French-speaking areas, other parts of the country almost entirely English-speaking, and some overlapping areas with both languages in fairly general use. But linguistically speaking the language problem in Canada is really a North American problem - the survival of between 5½ and 6 million French-speakers surrounded by 250 million English-speakers. It is not just in Manitoba or the Prairies that the French are being assimilated or absorbed. Mr. Hickman however urged that the introduction approach the problem nationally and then proceed by provinces. Mr. Morrison stressed the importance of the core area, linguistically speaking, which is Quebec and the contiguous areas of Ontario and New Brunswick.

Mr. Fox said the choice seemed to be linguistic boundaries vs provincial boundaries, or a compromise. He felt that at present there was really no consensus either on policy or presentation. Discussion to be continued in "think tank" at a subsequent meeting.

IX - Autres Affaires

1. Une nouvelle version française du feuillet d'information a été préparée par M. Lamontagne. Suite à l'approbation du Conseil, le nouveau bulletin sera imprimé et distribué.

2. The memorandum from ACFO received just before the meeting will be discussed at the next meeting.

3. It was proposed by the Chairman and approved by the Board that Dr. Leopold Lamontagne be asked to translate the English draft of the text for the report and that he be paid for the work.

4. Budget review. (Item III.3 of agenda - "situation financière"- discussion postponed from earlier in the meeting.) Statement presented by Mr. Morency. Mr. Fox

suggested that members should be paid for drafting time (writing) but not for reading time. He felt it was a realistic budget and that they should be realistic in relation to members' expenses. The accounts of individual members were open to members if wished to see them. It was important that the Board take full responsibility. Mr. Morrison commented that he felt it was a very reasonable budget, indeed low, in comparison with other similar commissions, taking into account the size and nature of the task assigned.

5. Northern Ontario trip

It was agreed to visit and arrange meetings in Sudbury, Sault St. Marie, Thunder Bay, Longlac, Hearst and take advantage of the proximity to visit Rouyn-Noranda in North Western Quebec, if suitable arrangements can be made. One important question to be investigated is that of including north-western Ontario in one large bilingual district, or of defining separate, appropriate and viable areas. There are ACFO contacts but the Board should see English representatives as well.

Participants: P. Fox,
E. Duckworth,
L. Lamontagne,
W. Mackey,
A. Monnin,
Y. Raymond,
A. Regimbal,
N. Morrison,
R. Morency,

1.20 p.m. - Motion to adjourn by L. Lamontagne, seconded by W. Mackey. Carried unanimously.

Paul Fox
Chairman

Neil M. Morrison
Secretary



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